New Advertisements

New Music—At Henderson's.
Special Notice—Pulmonic Wafers.
Wanted—Wm Hay.
Notice—A Finlay.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Decor.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, AUG. 13, 1872.

REMINDERS.

TEMPERANCE Picnic and Excursion to-morrow.

REFORM MEETING in Rideau Ward to-morrow evening.

O'BRIEN'S Four Shows on Friday.

Local Weather Report.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 27 hours ending at 7.30 A. M., Aug. 13th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.37 P.M.	30.00	80°	NE	1 mile.	Fair
11.37 P.M.	29.98	65°	NE	1 mile	Cloudy
7.37 A.M.	30.10	72°	Calm	0 mile.	Cloudy

Range—Max 85; Min. 58 Rainfall 0.05 inches.

The barometer is read, corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

Advices from British Columbia indicate that the elections in that province will result in the return of Government supporters. This is not to be at all wondered at, as the province has not been long enough a member of the Federacy to become divided upon the issues which agitate the older provinces. The only question before the country in which the Pacific province is interested is the Pacific Railway scheme. As it will be an immense gainer by the Road, opposition to the scheme, however corrupt is not to be looked for in that quarter. While British Columbia and Manitoba remain represented as at present, their members will always be found voting with the Government, for too weak in numbers to take an independent position they must cast their lot with the stronger side. These members from the Pacific Coast who now, express their willingness to support the Ministry of Sir John Macdonald would just as readily give their support to Mr. Mackenzie if that gentleman were called to office. Their weakness must necessarily make them political weathercocks, a position from which they can emerge only when the growth of population enables them to increase their membership, and to assume a position of respectable independence.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

Out of the total number of seats in the House of Commons there will be probably one hundred and fifty contested. In each of these contests there will be at least five thousand dollars unnecessarily spent on both sides. This sum represents a very low average, the real average reaching, possibly, a much higher figure. The money may not necessarily be used for bribery or for a directly corrupt purpose, say club hire, treating, and cognate objects, all exercising a more or less pernicious influence on society. When we, then, multiply one hundred and fifty by five thousand dollars we discover that there will be at the least Seven Hundred and fifty thousand, or three fourths of a million dollars, used during the present campaign to exert an immoral influence upon the electors of Canada. To whom is this state of things due? Certainly to Sir John who refused to give the country an election law to guard the purity of elections, against which no respectable man would dare to raise a dissentient voice and which would have gained for the Premier the applause of all lovers of Justice and Fair Play.

The Ministerial journals seek a refuge from this accusation in more or less truthful charges of unfair practices on the part of Reform candidates. There may be some truth in these charges, as no Party can purge itself absolutely from impurities but admitting such to be the case it is owing to Sir John's refusal to grant the law referred to, that a Reform as well as a Ministerial candidate can with impunity practice bribery or corruption. If such a law had been granted the country it would have visited merited punishment on both candidates guilty of violating its provisions without respect to Party. The Reformer who dared to set it at defiance would have felt its severity with equal weight with the Ministerialists wrong doer. It was a measure of justice which all good men should have liked to have seen enacted, as it would free both contending parties of much of that Corruption which necessarily under the present lax system of trying contested elections, to a greater or less degree, defiles them. It will not suffice then to answer the demand for this wholesome law and reflections on the reasons which induced Sir John to reject it by making charges against the purity of Opposition candidates. The Opposition made a just demand that unfair practices at elections should meet with prompt and deserved punishment. The Ministry in refusing to remove the temptation deprives them of the right to cast a slur on the purity of the party who asked its removal, aware that themselves as well as their opponents were, while human nature is as it is liable to be betrayed into practices during the excitement of an election contest which will not bear the scrutiny to which Justice would subject them.

ADDINGTON.

Last evening, a meeting was called at Celebrooke by Mr. Lapum. There was a very full meeting, the Hall was overcrowded. Mr. Shibley and Mr. Deroche, M.P.P., attended, and after Mr. Lapum had spoken, addressed the meeting creating a very favorable impression. A person by the name of Roe, of whom she people of Napanee and Addington have a singular acquaintance and who does Mr. Lapum's speaking principally, followed these gentlemen. The show of hands was taken and it was two to one for Mr. Shibley. It is the same verdict everywhere.

GRAND CHAPTER.—To-morrow the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Canada will open in Toronto. Bro. A. McMillan, 1st Principal Z., of Cataraqui Chapter, and Bro. H. E. Swales of Ancient Frontenac Chapter are to attend from Kingston.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The New York *World* in a recent issue, devotes a leading article to Canadian politics which shows the writer to be a pretty close observer of the public affairs of the Dominion. Referring to the Pacific Railway Job the writer says:

"The last session of the expiring Parliament voted to construct a Pacific railroad. In the debates the immediate necessity for this expensive work was not made clear, and very many cogent reasons were urged against it. But the Government as usual, carried its point. Two thousand miles of road are to be built under direct contracts with the Government. Fifty millions of acres of public land and $30,000,000 of public money have been appropriated for completing the road. Such a power as this in its hands makes the Government almost invincible. If the Intercolonial Railroad kept the Cabinet in power five years, why may not the Canada Pacific be good for a like period? The House actually refused to exclude the contractors along the projected line of road from the incoming Parliament, and it is estimated that fifty of them, or one-fourth of the House, will be returned to the next House. Opposition to this wasteful expenditure might well form the second plank in the platform of a new and living party.

Canada, like the United States, is sadly in need of a higher tone in its politics. Everything is done by favor. Offices are farmed out, and "the Government" relies upon the power of corruption to keep a good working majority in the Commons. No better opportunity has ever been offered to the Canadian politicians of the honest class than the coming five years to organize for a vigorous crusade on corruption and extravagance in high places. This election they have lost, as "the Government," with its contracts and land grabs, will carry all before it. But a returns earthquake is among the probabilities in the immediate future of the Dominion, and should be made an actuality. The uprising in this country against Grant and his corrupt Administration may, and we hope will, accelerate its advent."

To the statement in the above that the Opposition have lost the present Election we must take exception. Notwithstanding the immense corrupt influences which the Government, as the writer in the *World* states, is exerting, the Opposition are gaining steadily and surely and when the new Parliament meets Sir John Macdonald will find that dishonesty is the worst policy and that the gigantic jobs which he perpetrated in order to extend his tenure of office have been the means of alienating from him the support of honest men and instead of being a source of strength will cause his political extinction.

VILLIFICATION.

(To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.)

DEAR SIR: The Kingston *News*, unable to meet my *arguments*, endeavors to weaken their force by the vilest insinuations.

Now, 1st, *neither Sir John Macdonald nor any member of his Government, ever refused me any office within their gift*: but 2ndly, they did grant, at my solicitation, three offices to my friends, the only offices I ever demanded for them.

They knew that I was incapable of making the demand, except for persons who would do their duty faithfully to the country, and they at once and frankly acceded to my request. Indeed, on personal grounds, I never had any quarrel with the Government.

The *News* adds, Mr. Allen "resigned his cure of souls' under the discipline of stout old Bishop Strachan, whose habit was to insist on his Clergy adhering to the doctrines of the Church of England."

The special ground of my resignation was the Athanasian creed and particularly, the damnatory clauses of it. The Bishop insisted that I should read it. I told him that conscientiously I could not, and, at length, that I would not. He replied that I must then resign, and I resigned. But was I, an humble clergyman, in the backwoods of Canada, to be blamed for entertaining doubts respecting a creed which the great Archbishop of Canterbury, a few months ago, pronounced to be so utterly incredible, that no member of the House of Bishops, in these modern days, believed it: so that, really, the great Archbishop is my *scholar*, but he has this advantage over me, that no "stout old Bishop Strahan" can remove him or deprive him of his princely revenues, whatever he may say about an obsolete creed, and if the stout Bishop—a man of a strong, rude energy of character, but, intellectually or morally, wholly incapable of entering into the difficulties of the more scholarly, refined and broader-thoughted Archbishop—refused to learn his lesson from me, too, am I to blame? But does the Editor, and does the Publisher, of the *News* believe this creed. Let me have a distinct reply!

I may be allowed here to add, in answer to my maligner, that, for years I was the unpaid Clergyman of the people of Wolfe Island—*never having received one penny from any source whatever*, though, at an early period of my ministry there, I was offered, as I can prove, two thousand dollars a year in the United States, if I would consent to leave my little flock—who could not then have paid the income of a Clergyman—and go there, but I refused.

I think that mine is a rather hard case—deprived of my office for not reading to my people, with all the solemnity of belief, what, by no possibility, I could bring myself to believe, and what the Arch-Officer of our church pronounces to be incredible, and then upbraided for resigning.

It is hard to please everyone; but, indeed, I have never tried it, but allow my free soul to drift freely, and truth to impress its own lesson upon it.

I wish to see my country advance in all *the manly virtues*, and I detest everyone who is seeking to corrupt her. And in all that I have written—and I have written for the press for a quarter of a century—*not one word* can be found which is not on the side of truth and justice and public morality.

Aug. 13, 1872. J. A. ALLEN.

Collision in the River.

Last evening the steamer *Cessions*, of the Royal Mail Line, bound down, collided in one of the narrow channels between Kingston and Gananoque, with the ferry steamer *Watertown*, which was returning to Kingston. The latter was struck abaft the forward gangway, and her upper works badly shattered; no other damage. The *Watertown*, however, grounded near the place of collision, and only got off this morning.

CITY COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET FOR 1872 PASSED.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present—the Mayor and Aldermen Allen, Briggs, Brophy, A. Chown, Cunningham, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Harty, Livingston, McKelvey, McMillan, Price, Richardson, Robinson, Macdonald, and Sullivan.

The Mayor having stated the object of the special meeting, Mr. Gildersleeve introduced the Budget Report of the Finance Committee, published in the BRITISH WHIG last week when first printed. Mr. Gildersleeve in a lucid and practical speech explained the increases in expenditure for the present year, on account of steam fire engine and Pembroke Railway improvements. With the exception of these items, the revenue and expenditure, as estimated, are very much the same as last year, some increases, and as many decreasings.

The Budget was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Briggs in the chair.

The items in the Revenue were all passed *nem con.*, as already a settled fact, until that for the issue of consolidated debentures to replace the RR. Debentures was reached. Mr. Allen then complained that the city was paying interest on the bonus to the road many months before the work was commenced. His suggestion when the bonus by-law was under discussion had been a wise one. It was to hold the money until the road had been commenced, then to be paid in the same manner as the Government grant. He asked Mr. Gildersleeve as President of the Road Company what the prospects of the work were, and when the first sod would be turned. He had heard that no progress was being made with the signing of the contract.

Mr. Gildersleeve—The Company is still in treaty with Messrs. Phelps & Co. for the completion of the contract for the building of the road. These contractors are wealthy, and have the ability as well as the reputation to carry out the work. The delay in settling, which he trusted would not be much longer, was on account of the distance apart of the locations of the contractors from one another and from the Company here. It took a long time to get an understanding from all. When the contract is signed the *contractors will go at once to work and grade twenty miles this year*, besides importing the iron for these twenty miles of track. (Applause.)

Mr. Allen then called attention to the state of the Non-resident Tax Roll. A large amount was left each year uncollected of these non-resident taxes, and they stood in the books for 15 years, while he doubted if more than five years arrears could be collected.

Mr. Cunningham thought the matter one deserving earnest attention, and he promised that the Court of Revision would this year do it justice, by reporting a scheme to benefit the city.

The items passed. On those of revenue from Police Court fines and fees, a falling off was remarked, compared with last year. This was explained to be on account of their being no houses of ill fame raided on or to be raided on this year. Last year the fines from this class of houses increased the revenue unduly. Passed.

On the item, payment of jury expenses, Mr. Allen remarked that the time had come when a new arrangement was required by the city with the county in regard to the support of prisoners and payment of jury expenses.

Mr. Price shewed how last year the committee appointed to consider the matter could not effect through the neglect and apathy of some of its members, including Ald. Allen. The great difficulty met was this, that the county is assessed at one third of real value, and the city at full value. Consequently the latter pays three times its share of jury expenses.

Mr. Gildersleeve showed also the impropriety of the present manner of striking the assessments, and that legislation was necessary. The present basis was all wrong.

Mr. Price said that the county members themselves wished that the township be brought to their legitimate assessment. At present they could not control them.

Mr. Cunningham said that this year, with an increase on the city assessment of $65,600, there was mere call for the step on the part of the city to enforce its just claims, as its share of expenses would increase according to the assessments.

The items, as far as that on Exchange on England, were passed. Mr. Allen thought 1 per cent. too much for exchange, but it passed.

When the market items came up, Mr. Allen called attention to the nuisances which abound in the neighborhood of the shambles, while Mr. Price complained of the systematic forestalling which took place every morning, without any interposition from the clerk of the market. He was paid $500 a year, for what?

The Mayor said that if Ald. Price made a complaint of forestalling, the clerk would soon follow it up.

Mr. Price would not object to follow up cases and make complaints were there no officer paid to do it.

The Mayor had not prosecuted the poor hucksters because he saw daily many rich speculators from the other side buying up wholesale on the market, without any complaint. There would not, with him, be one law for the rich, and another for the poor.

Mr. Robinson said that the magistrates would not fine under the present law, so the clerk need not bring cases up.

Upon the item of $528 for insurance of the City Building, Mr. Price remarked that the rate of 1 per cent. was high in comparison with other isolated properties.

Mr. Briggs explained that the risk on the building was a hazardous one, because of the balls, theatres and concerts held in the halls, and the existence of saloons in the building.

The police item was explained to be the same as last year, the commissioners not having yet decided on an increase of pay.

The item of $150 for wall at Wellington Terrace was struck out, as having been opposed in the Council last week.

Mr. Brophy, when the item of $18,000 for the K. & P. RR., came up, moved that $9,000 be struck out, as half a year had passed since the by-law came in force, and nothing had been done with the road. He condemned the Finance Committee for making the Bonus By-Law secure for the RR. at the expense of the city. He charged Aldermen who were Stockholders in the company with voting in Council for their own interests. (Oh, Oh!)

Mr. Gildersleeve, in a long speech, moved to reduce the instalment on the R.R. debentures from $8,000 to $5,000, under the new consolidation arrangement. This would give a surplus of $600 this year instead of a deficit of $1,500. Mr. Brophy proposed by taking $9,000 off this year and adding it to next to make next year's Council be participants of the crime of making high taxation. The proper principle was to make each year pay for its own liabilities. We had suffered in past years by deficits being made up by notes placed in the sinking fund for monies borrowed. The taxes this year were only $13,000 higher than last year, while $20,000 increase at least was expected when the $300,000 bonus was voted. People were prepared to pay that, and are therefore better able to pay this year what is asked. The citizens were never so prosperous and it would be folly to lay this year's obligations over for the next year. The taxes this year at $73,000 were not so high, for in 1865, over $86,000 was collected; in 1866, $89,000, and in 1867, $88,000. Next year there would be reductions in many items.

Mr. Gildersleeve's motion was passed; and the proposed rate of taxation, one cent and four-fifths adopted. The committee rose and reported the adoption of the report.

On the Council resuming Mr. Gildersleeve moved its final adoption, which was carried—Nay—Mr. Brophy, whose amendment for 1½ per cent. taxes was not put.

The usual by-law to give effect to the rate was then introduced, and passed in all its stages before the Council adjourned at 10.15.

AN UNTRAMMELED FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—The anomalies you notice in the disqualifications of the Election Law admit, I think, a partial explanation. It has been the aim of British Reformers since the beginning of the 17th century, to exclude from the franchise and from Parliament all persons directly concerned in the collection of the revenue of the Kingdom. Here the limitation of the electoral right seems to stop, and with good reason. When the service of the State shall be the reward of acknowledged merit, and not in the gift of the dominant party, there can be no sound reason offered for excluding the functionaries of departments from the franchise. Mr. Gladstone in a speech last year boasted that he had so far rid himself of the patronage of the Treasury Department that the humblest clerkship in it was not at his disposal. Such positions in the country as a man, under a properly managed Civil Service administration, could win, be his creed or politics what they may, should not have affixed to them any civil disability whatever. But where the office is the reward of party services, where the motive for its gift is the recognition of faithfulness to mere party interests, the office-holder stands on no such high ground as that of the functionary whose sole qualification is fitness. The office so granted is usually of the character of a pensioned place, and its incumbent should leave the field clear to those who desire to distinguish themselves in that arena whence he has borne off his reward.

The condition of this country up to a late period has been such, that to make the nomination to office dependent upon success in competitive examinations could not well prevail. The progress of education, however, warrants us in the demand that no longer shall the large interests administered by the Civil Service be committed to those who prefer as their chief claim to office fidelity to party. We owe it to our schools and colleges that our youth may step from them to situations in the service of the country, in which by steady industry and zeal they may raise by due gradations to the higher branches of the service. With most happily honorable exceptions known to us all, it is also equally well known that numberless appointments have been made to public offices justifiable on no other ground than that the person appointed was so utterly incompetent for the management of his own affairs that he had none left to manage.

It may be argued that reform and the appointments to the Civil Service will cure the evils I have touched upon. But so long as the Ministry of the day, be it what it may, can count upon the support of placemen at the polls, so long will they be unwilling to forego the patronage of offices. We must first render the occupation of place a disability against voting. When Ministers find that their zealous friends can no longer serve them, once shelved in the employ of the State, they will out of pure kindness return their zealous friends. When all men shall know that neither Sir John A. Macdonald nor the Hon. Mr. Blake can give them any return for their suffrages in the shape of place or office, party zeal will be moderated, but it will be all the purer and more patriotic in being freed from the leaven of selfishness.

Until the reform for which I contend shall become plain law, I would deprecate all attacks upon placemen for voting or otherwise being concerned in elections. Where there is room for doubt, or where from the diversity of enactments there may be found excuse for ignorance, I would say let the offence pass. Let us by the cultivation of an enlightened public opinion, by action in the procuring a law against the bribery of official patronage, secure for ourselves that condition dear to FREEDOM, an untrammeled franchise.

Yours,
A LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

Aug. 12, 1872.

Riel.

To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.

SIR,—On taking up to-day a paper of yesterday, my eyes fell upon the following words of an editorial headed "*Riel in Manitoba.*"—"The posture of such a man in Parliament is hideous. Canadians would never swallow the idea of prize fighters gaining seats in the Senates of Congress of the United States, and they are not likely to admit the prisoner of such an outlaw in the Commons of Parliament."

Now, Sir, I ask you is there not a worse "outlaw" in the Commons House of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada? If you know any thing of the history of Canada you must admit that the individual who wields the greatest power in that House is one who, in the Rebellion of 1837 desired with Turcotte, to "*wade knee deep in British blood*," that a reward of £500 was offered to the British Government for his head; and that he was thus compelled to take refuge in a Canadian swamp, as we have it from the testimony of his co-rebel Brown. Surely if such a rebel rules the Dominion of Canada, a lesser rebel, such as Riel, will be permitted to rule under him.

J.S.

Aug. 12.

SPORTING.—The Base Ball match with Dauntless Club, of Toronto, is to come off on Thursday afternoon. The Cricket match with the Ottawa Club is appointed for Saturday at 9 a.m. These will be too fine matches.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.

(To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.)

SIR,—I have the pleasure of handing you another of my brother's letters, which I trust your readers will find no less interesting than the two preceding, as it contains some reflections on the social status of Nova Scotia, as well as descriptions of its physical features. D.

QUEBEC, Aug. 3, 1872.

Pictou is a noble little town, situated upon the side of a rather steep hill, and looking down upon a beautiful arm of the ocean. The town itself is clean and neat, and surrounded upon the outskirts by some very private residences, although, as in other parts of the Province, mostly of wood. The town contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and is the great coaling part of Nova Scotia; vessels from Boston, Portland, Quebec, Montreal, and many other places may here be seen waiting to be loaded with coal, which is brought on special railways from all the different mines to this harbour. The loading is very ingeniously done. A long, high wharf extends into the harbour, and is so constructed that the vessel may be brought directly under a portion of it. The coal waggon is then run up on this portion, and the bottom is made to fall by removing the bolts which hold it in place. The coal thus descends through the open bottom of the coal waggon and is conducted by a chute into the vessel below. Pictou harbour is about five miles long, being somewhat narrow at its mouth, but of considerable width opposite the town. Into it empty three rivers known as East River, Middle River, and West River. East River runs by New Glasgow, and a small steamer plying between this place and Pictou offers a very acceptable pleasure trip to the residents of either town. From some of the hills round about Pictou a most lovely view may be obtained. Climbing to the summit of the one upon the side of which the town is built, we have before us a beautiful landscape, rich in its many variations of hill and valley, of wood and water, of winding streams, and grassy dales, and cultivated fields. Almost at our very feet lies the busy little town, and its harbour, dotted here and there with shipping, stretches out for several miles in front. The hills rise majestically in the distance, from those but a few miles away to those almost lost in the dim aerial blue. To our left, at some little distance, lies the ocean, and behind us Northumberland Strait, with the cloud-like ranges of Prince Edward's Island in the offing. We gaze, in fact, upon a *whole country*, and we cannot help reflecting, if this magnificent view includes, after all, but a single county, how meagre must be our best efforts to form any intelligent estimate of the dimensions of the world.

Having glanced at the physical features of a portion of this country let us briefly consider some of its social features. Coming from Ontario to Nova Scotia the differences and peculiarities which we see upon all sides impresses us not so much with the feeling of having come into another country as of having passed into a different age of the world. Nova Scotia is evidently behind the times. Its inhabitants mostly but a single generation removed from Great Britain, and living, especially in the interior, within themselves, and having but little communication with other people, have tenaciously held to the custom of their forefathers, and have forgotten that there is in the world such a thing as progress. The soil, especially in the north, is highly arable and fertile, but the inhabitants, although mostly cheerful, honest, and hospitable, seem, to know almost nothing of the modern principles of agriculture, and hundreds who might live in affluence from agricultural pursuits properly pursued, eke out a life of poverty and toil in fishing and such like occupations. It appears to us that confederation, or any other scheme that will bring this country into closer connection with the neighboring and more advanced ones must finally confer a great blessing upon it.

Bidding farewell to this country, in which we have met with so many odd but pleasing things, we step on board the *Miramichi*, and trust our lives for a few days to the mercy of the winds and waves. Steaming up the Straits of Northumberland, twelve hours of cold, stormy and disagreeable weather brings us to "Shediac," a port of New Brunswick, and the terminus of a railway leading directly up from St. John's. This, from its position, will probably become a place of some importance in time. Eight or nine miles more brings us to Newcastle, a fine-looking little town situated at the head of steam navigation upon the Miramichi river, and one of the principal stations upon the Intercolonial Railway. Lumber and fish are the staple products of this and adjoining places. The next place of call is Dalhousie, a village at the head of the Bay Chaleur, boasting of extensive salmon and lobster fisheries. On the north side of this Bay, and about ten hours' sailing from Dalhousie, is situated Paspebiac, our next place of call, which is nothing more or less than a very well ordered fishing station upon the shore of a bleak-looking and mountainous country. In about six hours more we reach another fishing station of large size, named Perce, from a magnificent and gigantic rock, standing in the midst of the bay, and *pierced* with an archway by the restless waves. This is an interesting spot, and everything that can be desired in the way of wild and romantic scenery is here to be found. In many places the green mountains come down to the very water's edge, forming rocky, forbidding bluffs of a hundred feet or more in height. Our next calling place is Gaspe, at the head of a bay of the same name. This is a favorite resort for refugees from the hot weather of inland towns, and bids fair to become a notable watering place. The Bay is large and deep, the water is perfectly sea-like in its salinity, and is neither too rough nor too smooth for lovers of sea-bathing and boating. Our last place of call is Father Point, where our ship reports the number of its passengers and other information, and immediately steams onwards up the river for another eighteen hours, when we step ashore at Quebec, and feel *terra firma* below us for the first time since leaving Pictou four days and a half ago. The trip around by the Gulf Ports is a most interesting and agreeable one, and presents to the observer nature in all her wildness, but we would advise those who make the trip to take along their full winter clothing, for, if our experience is worth anything, they will find its use.

N.F.B.

Sons of Temperance Pic-Nic.

To-morrow (Wednesday) another of the annual pleasant and enjoyable Excursion Pic-nics, of the Sons of Temperance, to Horse Shoe Island, will come off. There will be three trips during the day, and a happy time is anticipated. A kind invitation is extended to all. We hope the Pic-nic will be largely patronized.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Morning Despatches per Montreal Line.)

A ROYAL BIRTH.

LONDON, Aug 13th, 6 a.m.—Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has been delivered of a daughter.

The Representatives of the London Press entertained Mr. Stanley at Garrick Club, last night.

The *Daily News* discredits the disquieting rumors about the progress of Arbitration at Geneva.

RELIEF OF DERRY.

DERRY, Aug 12th.—The anniversary of the Relief of Londonderry was celebrated at this city to-day. There was no disturbance.

GREAT FIRE IN GENEVA.

GENEVA, Aug. 12th.—One of the most extensive Cotton Factories in this city was destroyed, to-night, by fire. Loss estimated at ten million francs. Eight hundred operators are thrown out of employment.

RECEPTION OF MR. JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12th.—The reception of Mr. Johnston, M.P. of Belfast, at the Cooper Institute, by the Orange Societies of New York, to-night, was a grand success, the hall was crowded, the stage was decorated with flags, the Union Jack occupying the place of honor in compliment to the guest. Prof. Chapman introduced Mr. Johnston and John G. Bond presided. A Gold Maltese Cross was presented to Mr. Johnston.

SLAVE TRADE.

A special London despatch says that the *Times* says with regard to reference in the Royal Speech, to the East Coast Slave Trade that it is the most significant part of the speech. We suppose it is not error to connect this announcement with the recent discovery, Dr. Livingston's despatches to foreign offices brought by Stanley from the Great Traveller.

VERY LATEST.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Consols 92¼ for money, 92½ to 92⅝ for account. Bonds, '62, 95; '68s, old, 92¾; '67s, 92; 10.40s, 90.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Rentes opened at 55; francs 65.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull and heavy; Uplands 9¾ to 9¾; Orleans 10¼ to 10½. Sales estimated at 8000 bales for speculation, and 2000 bales for export.

Breadstuffs firm; receipts wheat last three days, 12,500 qrs; American 10,000 qrs; spring 11s 6d to 12s. Corn 27s 6d. Flour 28s 6d to 29s. 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Bacon 30s 6d for Cumberland Cut. Lard 38s 6d.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The ss. Scotia and California have arrived from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—The ss. Republic, from New York, and Leipsig, from Baltimore, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—The ss. Republic and Calibria, from New York, have arrived.

LONDON Aug. 13.—A special despatch from Madrid to the London *Times* says that King Amadeus has not, as reported by telegraph, signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. What he has signed was simply a code of rules providing for the enforcement of the law passed by the Cortes in 1869, making preparations for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish Colonies.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug 13.—Low barometer south of Michigan, will move eastward with cloudy weather and occasional light rain over the lower lakes, with clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds.

NIAGARA.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Morrison is elected by a majority of four. His majority at last election was 40.

NIAGARA, Aug. 13.—Morrison returned by two votes. The correct returns are as follows:—Morrison's majority at Niagara 67; at Virgil 18. Currie's majority at St. Davids 47; at Queenstown 36.

CENTRE WELLINGTON.

ANOTHER GAIN—GOOD FOR ORTON.

FERGUS, 10 a.m.—Ross 28; Orton 33. Orangeville, 11.30 a.m.—Ortons' majority 22, Fergus, noon—Ross 56; Orton 51. East Garafaxa, noon—Orton's majority 102. Flora, noon—Ross 88; Orton 58; Lower Nichols, noon—Ross majority 7.

3 p.m.—Ross 111; Orton 183. Majority for Orton 72 as far as heard from.

EAST PETERBORO.

A STRUGGLE FOR REFORM.

ANOTHER GAIN.

Peterboro, Aug. 13.—The vote in East Peterboro in yesterday's polling, with seven small places to hear from, gives a majority for Ingram, (Reform) against Grover (Tory) of 115. Line are down behind here and the distant scattered places.

CLOSE OF POOL.—The majorities as far as heard from are:—

	Grover.	Ingram.
Douro	63	—
Ashburnham	21	—
Harvey	1	—
Belmont	10	—
Alphodel	183	—
Otonabee	—	222
Dummer	—	4

Back townships still to be heard from; it is supposed they will increase Grover's majority.

PEEL.

DEFEAT OF THE HON. J. H. CAMERON.

State of majorities at noon to-day as near as can be ascertained:

	Cameron	Smith
Brampton	20	—
Meadowville	5	—
Harris' Corners	6	—
Streetsville	20	—
Mayfield	—	38
Springfield	—	18
Springbrook	—	5
Grahamsville	—	27
Cooksville	—	18
Mount Charles	—	15
Cheltenham	—	30
Totals	51	151

There are eight places to hear from.

HURRAH FOR SMITH!

GUELPH

Dreadful Accident.

Per Montreal Line.

Guelph, Aug. 12.—About nine o'clock this morning the wife of Mr. Heyner piano manufacturer of this town, was burned to death. Her clothes in some way caught fire and before assistance could be procured she was a corpse.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Francis Hurdon has thrown up the sponge, and is off to implore Sir John A. to take pity on South Bruce, and haste to the rescue.

The writs for Cornwall constituency were issued on Saturday. The nomination takes place on the 21st, and the polling on the 28th.

The by-law of Lanark village for a bonus of $20,000 to aid the Ontario and Quebec Railway, was carried by a large majority. The vote taken in the township of Elzevir for a bonus also was unanimous.

An international game of base ball was played in Baltimore yesterday between the Maple Leaf Club of Guelph, Canada, and the Baltimores, of Baltimore. The score stood twenty-five to five, in favor of the latter club.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Aug. 12.

Bank of Montreal, 218, 219½, 219¼.
Merchants' Bank, 111, 111, 111¼.
Bank of Commerce, 120, 122.
Ontario Bank, 107½, 108, 107½.
Bank of Toronto—200, 206.
Royal Canadian Bank—101, 103.

Montreal Produce Market.

Aug. 13.

Owing to the advance in England higher rates are asked, but rates are virtually nominal as buyers only come forward to supply the days wants, trifling within quoted range. Sellers for delivery at considerable less than put prices. Grain no transactions, rates purely nominal. Provisions—Butter, demand restricted to small purely choice for local use. Cheese quiet at late rates. Ashes steady at former rates. Butter—dairy 16 to 17c; store packed 13 to 15c. Ashes—pots 6.55 to 6.60; pearls 7.25. Peas 82½ to 85c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Afternoon Despatch per Montreal Line.)

New York, Aug. 13.

Gold 000. New York Cotton 27¾. Flour advancing; receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 1,000; at 610 a 655; super state and western 795 at 830. Corn to good extra state 710 at 835; corn to choice extra state and western. Rye flour firm. Wheat dull; receipts 8,000 bus; sales 7,000 at 164 at 167; No. 2 spring store 168 a 170; No. 1 do 1,04 at 190; winter red western 1,93 at 1,95; amber western 1,95 to 2,00; white do. Rye quiet. Corn firmer; receipts 12,000 bushels; sales 65,000 bush at 62½ steamer; western mixed 64¼; sail do. Barley dull; unchanged. Oats steady; receipts 22,000 bush; sales 29,000 bush at 44 to 46 western in store and afloat; 48 to 52 Ohio. Pork unchanged at 13,75 to 13,80 new mess. Lard 8½ steam; 9¾ kettle rendered. Butter 20 to 24. Cheese 10 to 12½. Petroleum—crude 12; refined 22¼.

BIRTH.

At Manitoba, on August 3rd, the wife of A. M. Brown, Esq., of a son.

CHEAP MUSIC.

All Full Music Sizes!

DOLLY VARDEN (new comic Song) 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Quadrille 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Polka 30 cents.
Dolly Varden Waltz 30 cts.
Too Late, (Song) 30 cts.
The Mocking Bird, Song, 15 cts.
Beautiful Isle of the Sea, 15 cts.
Driven from Home, 15 cts.
Kicked Out of Home, 15 cts.
They Have Found Me a Home, 15 cts.
Love Among the Rose, 15 cts.
Colds Among the Noses, (Comic) 15c.
Write Me a Letter From Home, 15c.
They Have Written From Home 15c.
What Norah Said, 15c.
Norah O'Neal, 15c.
Out in the Streets, 15c.
Out in the Cold, 15c.
The Gipsey's Warning, 15c.
Do not Heed her Warning, 15c.
The Death of Nelson, 30c.
Tampa, (Overture) 30c.
The Carnival of Venice, 30c.
Masaniello, (Overture), 30c.
Don Gievanni, (Overture), 20c.
The Maiden's Prayer, (for Piano), 15c.
We Parted by the River Side, Song, 15c

JOHN HENDERSON.

Aug. 13, 1872.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST

YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL.
LONDON JOURNAL.
BOW BELLS.
EVERY MONTH.
&c., &c., &c.

AT HENDERSON'S.

Aug. 13, 1872.

Walking Sticks!

A NEW LOT—CHEAP.

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

Aug. 13, 1872.

Cheap Note Paper.

FIVE QUIRES GOOD NOTE PAPER, Ruled or Plain only 25 cents.

John Henderson.

Aug. 13, 1872.

Boy Wanted.

A SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED at WM. HAY'S, Brock Street.

Aug. 13, 1872.

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all parties trusting any person on my account, without my written order, as I will not be responsible for such debts.

ALEX. FINDLAY.

Kingston, Aug. 13, 1872.

W. D. GORDON.

LUBIN'S
ATKINSON'S
WITH PATENT DISTRIBUTING BOTTLES.

Genuine Perfumes!

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES!

A new Assortment Just Received.

TOILET REQUISITES.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Martin's Block, Princess Street.

Aug. 12, 1872.

Excursion & Pic-Nic.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF KINGSTON, will have their

ANNUAL EXCURSION

To Horse-Shoe Island,

ON

WEDNESDAY, 14th Instant.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT!

Will leave KINGHORN'S WHARF at 6.30 a.m., 12 and 2.30 p.m.

☞ The usual games and amusements on the grounds.

TICKETS—Gent's, 40 cents; Ladies 30 cents; Children 20 cents, to be had of the Committee and at the Book Stores.

WM. McROSSIE,
Sec. to Committee.

Aug. 12, 1872.

Teacher Wanted.

IN SCHOOL SECTION No. 2, Wolfe Island. Apply to the Trustees.

Aug. 12, 1872.

TESTIMONIAL!

GENTLEMEN,—I have taken considerable interest in the examination of the Rousillion and other Wines of your importing, on account of their being of a character so much superior to what I expected. I have tested them by the processes of Chevallier, Jacob, Vogel and Esenbeck, and in all cases have found them to be pure and adulterated Wines.

Yours truly,
HENRY CROFT,
Professor of Chemistry.

Messrs. Quetton St. George & Co.

HARBACK & CO.,

AGENTS FOR KINGSTON.

Aug. 12, 1872.

SAVE YOUR PLATE

BY USING

Taylor's Klenzer!

The only material that will CLEAN SILVER OR SILVER PLATED WARE.

FREE FROM SCRATCHES

as well as save the Plate.

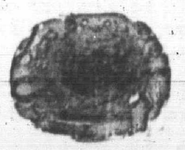
For polishing Military Equipments, it is superior to anything ever produced.

FOR SALE AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

C. GRIGOR.

Aug. 12, 1872.



T. B. RAY,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

Opposite Orange Hall, Princess Street.

(Shop lately occupied by Mr. C. Wilkinson.)

KINGSTON, ONT.

Aug. 5, 1872.

Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED by a young man in an office or store, or any respectable employment where he might be usefully employed. Is a good scholar and a graduate of a Commercial College, and understands the theory of Bookkeeping. Moderate salary expected. Best of references given. For address apply at THIS OFFICE.

Kingston, Aug. 12, 1872.

Notice.

A MEETING OF ELECTORS of Rideau Ward will be held in W. H. G. Savage's Paint Shop, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., at half-past seven o'clock p.m., for the purp