REMINDERS.

SATURDAY.

WEEKLY MEETING of Workingmen's Temperance Society this evening.

SUNDAY.

TEMPERANCE Meeting from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Victoria Music Hall.

UNION PRAYER Meeting of Y.M.C.A. in the Victoria Music Hall at 8.15 p.m.

MONDAY.

TEA Meeting at Barriefield.

MINDEN LODGE—Emergency at 7:30 p.m.

ST GEORGE'S SOCIETY—Committee of Management at 8 p.m.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

NAPANEE MARKETS.—Wheat 0.95 to 1.00; Barley 62c No 1; 60c No 2; 50c No 3; Oats 30 to 35c; Eggs 00 to 15c; Rye 55c; Peas 70c; Buckwheat 50c; Cheese 10 to 11c; Hay $10 to 11; Pork 6.50 to $7 per 100; Butter 25 to 30c per lb.

PERTH.—Wheat—spring, per bush 1.00; Fall do 1.00; Peas 50 to 55c; Barley 45c; Oats 31c; Rye 58 to 60c; Beef per 100 lbs. $5.00 to $7.00; Lard 12 to 13c; Butter 15 to 18c; Cheese 10 to 12c; Eggs 18c; Potatoes per bush 25c; Hay $10 to 12.

BELLEVILLE.—Wheat 90c to $1; Barley 50 to 70c; Peas 70c; Rye 58c; Oats 34 to 38c; Dressed Hogs 6 to $7 per 100 lbs; Butter, tub 16 to 00c Butter, roll 18 to 25c; Cheese, factory, 10 to 13c; Eggs 15 to 22c; Flour, wholesale $4.75 to $5; Flour, retail $5.00 to 6.00 per bbl; Hay 10 to $12 per ton; Geese 30 to 60c; Turkeys 50c to 150c; Wood $2.50 to $4 per cord.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EV'NG, MARCH 18, 1875.

The termination of the Prince Edward local election trial by the dismissal of the petition is a matter of congratulation to the sitting member, Mr. Striker, as it also is to his opponent, both being judicially declared to have respected the law with scrupulous care.

The organs of the Opposition have frequently asserted that the Government refused to amend the tariff owing to the pressure of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members. An analysis of the vote shows that the Government would have had a considerable majority if those members had not voted at all.

It is a fact that our present trade relations with the United States are a burlesque on Free Trade—that is, they have free trade with us while we have not with them. On what principle Free Traders can support such a state of things we do not know, except, indeed, it be on the high principle that when, as a nation, we are smitten on the cheek, we would urgently request to be kicked as well.—*Hamilton Times.*

Our contemporary is inaccurate in saying that the United States have Free Trade with Canada. Our tariff, which is about 20 per cent., when freight, brokerage, etc., are added, is in a good many cases nearly prohibitive, and notably so in the case of boots and shoes, only 1 per cent. of which were imported the last year, showing that our manufacturers had undivided control of the home market. But even if we did allow the Yankees to have Free Trade with us, which they refused to reciprocate, the gain would be ours and the loss theirs. We would buy only when it was profitable to but, while they would have to pay artificial prices in order to gorge the pockets of their manufacturers. The *Times* can easily comprehend this by bringing home a personal case. Suppose it wanted to buy a new suit of type, what satisfaction would it be to it to know that it was manufactured in Canada, when it also knew that a high tariff was making it pay for it more than it was worth, and more than it could buy it for if it had Free Trade? If it is willing to tax itself that others may fatten at its expense, well and good, but we fancy few others will care to martyrize themselves thus [illegible] of the people may get rich.

The Hamilton *Times* makes a comparison between Mr. Rykert (suggestive of Currie) and Mr. Daoust, and calls for the vindication of the honor of the Local House by the expulsion of the newly elected member for Lincoln. "At the Session of 1874," says our contemporary, "it will be remembered Mr. Rykert was found guilty by a Committee of having while a member of the Legislature, received $1,000 from the Great Western Railway for Parliamentary services, and $100 from E. D. Tilson for Parliamentary services. Those offences were such as would have justified the expulsion of Mr. Rykert from the House. But as Mr. Daoust, by his resignation, three days after this offence had been put on record in the journals of the Parliament of Canada prevented further action being taken against him, so the report against Mr. Rykert being only rendered a short time before the dissolution of the House, the case was not then pressed against him. But his offence, like that of Mr. Daoust, remains on record in the journals of the House, and as it is shown to be in accordance with Parliamentary law to refer Mr. Daoust's case to the Election Committee, we may assume that a like course can be pursued with reference to Mr. Rykert. The report of the Committee recorded in the journals can be read, and Mr. Rykert's case referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges to see what, under the circumstances, the Legislature should do. The only difference between the two cases is that the record against Mr. Rykert places his breach of Parliamentary law beyond doubt, while in Mr. Daoust's case there may possibly be some little room for doubt as to whether he really committed forgery or not."

Our Princess street contemporary has the following:

"There has been an immense lot of silly rubbish written lately about Sir John and Mr. Bowell joining hands with Bishop Bourget and the Ultramontanes, the journal above quoted having done its full share. Arising out of the late debate on Mr. Huntington's Argenteuil Speech, the Opposition Press might state with much more truthfulness that Mr. Mackenzie had joined hands with the Quebec Ultramontanes, as he condemned Mr. Huntington, and stated in the House that he had no sympathy with the course that gentleman had adopted."

Our contemporary has never been distinguished for its wit, but it would seem as if it was about to set up as a humorist when it presumes to lecture other people for writing "silly rubbish." Such a lecture, coming from such a source, is intensely funny. But let that pass. The distinguished publicist who wrote the above reprimand to us, inferior witlings, is apparently such a master of the language that he does not deign to regard such trifles as the truth. There is no justification for even insinuating that Mr. Mackenzie has joined hands with the Quebec Ultramontanes. Mr. Huntington's continued presence in the Cabinet, notwithstanding the demands made for his resignation, and notwithstanding that he boldly repeated in the House his Argenteuil speech, is the best disproof of such a charge. Indeed the charge disproves itself, as Ultramontanism in Quebec is bitterly opposed to the Mackenzie Government, instead of joining hands with it, as such Orange organs as the *News* ought to know, and will yet know to their sorrow when pay day comes, as come it surely will.

THE I.P.B.S. DINNER.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY FOR ALL IRISHMEN.

Last evening the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Kingston gave their first dinner, and with appropriateness chose St. Patrick's night. While their fellow-countrymen were in another room paying enthusiastic homage through speech and song to the proud memories of, and fanning afresh their warm affections for, the Mother Land, the Protestant Sons of the Green Isle were paying equal honor to the shrine of historic memories in the banquet hall. If there could have been by a return of miracles a concurrent hearing of the proceedings of the two entertainments, we should have found sentiment re-echoing sentiment with scarcely a divergence, only a thin, though dark and impenetrable, veil of sectarian prejudice dividing the warmest of hearts and proudest and most grateful of children. The Irish Protestants of Kingston claim an equal right to honor Ireland's saint and share in the historic glories of his land with their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and the warmth of devotion to the Shrine of their earliest and inalienable affections which they last night exhibited proved their sincerity and established their pretension; while the kindly manner in which they approached their brothers in name but not in spirit, shewed plainly that they are willing to take their part in effecting that union which now seems so dubious of ever advancing beyond the felicitations of the social board. The Irish Protestants have done themselves infinite credit by the proceedings of last evening, and we hope we may link them along with the reciprocal feeling shown by Roman Catholic gentlemen present, as an augury of a return to the days when Irishmen of all creeds marched together on St. Patrick's Day in Kingston. That much accomplished, and the two bodies will have done "something for Ireland."

The spread was given in a room with which are associated the memories of half a century of social hospitality of this kind, where politicians and nationalists have alike been wont to disport themselves in all the freedom and good feeling of post-prandial eloquence,—and from whose walls can almost be borrowed an inspiration. About one hundred gentlemen sat down at the table, at the head of which the President of the I.P.B.S., Mr. Saml. Woods, dispensed the hospitalities—Mr James Agnew, Vice-President, filling the Vice-chair, with all that the name implies. Among the gentleman by whom they were supported were Mayor Britton, Ex-Mayor Sullivan, Messrs. Robinson and Graham, M.P.Ps., the Presidents and other officers of St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies, Mr. John Carrothers, Lt.-Col. Irvine, with a greater sprinkling than is usual of men of prominence and character. The dinner itself was capital, well served and tasteful, the remark of one of the speakers that it was the best he had yet attended in Kingston, being heartily endorsed.

The Chairman with neat preface gave the loyal toasts, which were drunk with enthusiasm.—"The Queen," and the 'Prince of Wales and Royal Family"—coupled with a special reference to Arthur Duke of Connaught, [song, Mr. Pollock.] 'The Governor General.' In introducing this last, Mr. Woods remarked with pride that Ireland had given Canada its chief authority for over 13 years past, and now supplied a Governor to whose popularity there has been no approach hitherto, whose ungrudging hospitality is widely bestowed, and of whose descent they might well boast.—Chorus "Jolly Good Fellow." Mr. A. Robb here entered and his happy song of "The Fine Young Irish Gentleman—One of the present day" concluding with a tribute to Earl Dufferin, came very *pat*. 'The Army, Navy and Volunteers,'—Mr. Woods did this toast the highest honor, priding the army on its record of 500 years against heavy odds, and the navy on its achievements and imperial sway. He hoped this toast would long be given in peaceful times like those. The volunteers they gladly joined with it, and they, too, must be proud of the record they are privileged to sustain, for a people who take no pride in past deeds can never be noted for glorious things on their own part. "Mr. Pollock—"Red, White and Blue." Colonel Irwin responded, and paid a second tribute to the valor and pride of the active service in which the volunteers, following their heroic example, had done their duty nobly. This branch, he was sorry to say, were now under a cloud. The reductions of the expenditure had affected the militia estimates, but he had reason to hope that the restriction was only temporary. (Applause.) He had for four years been in close connection with our citizen soldiers, had found their feeling excellent, their improvement great, and the benefits of their military training above estimation in dollars and cents. Major Barrow was also called upon to respond.

"Prosperity to Ireland and Irishmen."—The Chairman's introduction of this toast was most eloquent, and had his voice been in its usual good trim would have been singularly effective. The toast opened a wide field of contemplation, a bright and yet a sad one, for Ireland's prosperity was dimmed by the impulsiveness of her own sons. She was a land favored beyond measure, but there was one thing that marred her success. It was painful to say so, but it was too plain to forget it even on a felicitous occasion like this. Her life had been as checkered as the relations of her people to each other. But if we examine the seeming dark picture we may easily discover bright colors behind the dismal foreground—detect the halo which her sons have shed on sacred and public history. As early as the fourth century there went forth teachers from her seminaries, to Italy itself in its supposed superior enlightenment, and now the descendants of these men hold high place in Spain, rule France and have their influence in all other countries of civilization, aiding in the prosperity of every spot—save Ireland! And yet their history at home was a proud one. They had risen alone out of barbarity; they had shown where the good stuff of the present day came from by their contention with impudent invaders, showing on many a bloody field that spirit which will not bow down. But in a spirit of vindictiveness and revenge they threw the pearl of great price, their liberty, at the feet of men who could not prize it. Now as oil and water will meet and not mix, so do Irishmen stand side by side, and agree to disagree. Their past, however, in the empire had unitedly been a proud one; Irishmen had bled most in its defence shoulder to shoulder, and he had yet hope of a closer union in home affairs for a common good, as such he felt to be the sincere desire of every Irishman.—Cheers.

Mr. James Johnson, Secretary of the Society, responded. He regretted that a cold prevented the President from continuing his eloquent address, and that it did not devolve on one more capable than himself to respond to the toast of the evening. Love of country was a feeling common to the inhabitants of every civilized land. A poet had said:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said—
This is my own, my native land?

Such the speaker believed were few in number. Love of country was a national and noble feeling worthy of the highest cultivation—a feeling which had often nerved the patriot's aim to oppose the oppressions of the tyrant, which had given inspiration to the orator's words and poet's song. As Irishmen—as Protestant Irishmen—they shared in this common feeling. They were proud of the place of their birth. If their English brethren love the land of their early days—a land rich in ancestral memories, once the England, as it had been said, of serfs and feudal laws, now the England they knew and love, the classic ground of liberty and philosophy, the home of all knowledge and the mart of all trade—why should not Irishmen think well of their country, which has been described as

"First flower of the earth, brightest jem of the sea." [Applause.

If the Scotch brethren were proud of "the land of mountain and flood," a land of heroes and martyrs, of learning and philosophy, Irishmen should think well of their country, which, as the President had eloquently stated, enjoyed a reputation for learning before a great portion of Europe was civilized, and which had given to the world men, around whose names was encircled a halo of glory which no time could cause to lose its lustre. (Applause.) Mr. Johnson then referred to the objects of the Society, which were purely benevolent, objects which commended themselves to all of a philanthropic spirit. He alluded to the position of the emigrant in arriving in a new country, and said that such persons is they needed aid or advice look for such first from those of their own land. He referred to his own feelings when for the first time he sailed up the St. Lawrence and for the first time he stood on the free soil of Canada. Standing on the summit of Quebec's far-famed citadel, at first it was difficult to suppress the feeling often experienced of being a stranger in a strange land, but after viewing the magnificent natural scenery around him, thoughts of other days, when Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen fought together side by side near the spot to establish British power on this continent, crowded on him; and when he saw floating over his head the same old flag as was to be seen at the castles of Windsor, Edinburgh or Dublin, all sense of Canada being a strange land fled, for he was only in another portion of the same great Empire, where all the blessings of protection and liberty were to be enjoyed. (Applause.) As Irishmen they should love the land of their birth, but the land of their adoption not less, and, above all, he favored the establishment of a common British feeling among the different nationalities. Mr. Johnson then referred to the prosperity of Ireland. There was much connected with the history of the past that it would be well to forget, over which the curtain should never be raised. He regretted the differences which had caused so much trouble. As to the present Ireland was in a more prosperous condition than she had been for years, as statistics proved and he hoped this would continue. As Irishmen they could not be indifferent to the political agitation now in progress in regard to what is called Home Rule. He would not discuss this question, simply remarking that all Irishmen were not unanimous on the subject. He would say nothing disrespectful of those who favored it, and if they couldn't agree they would do well to agree to differ. One thing, however, he would say, that they were decidedly opposed to those who favoured Irish independence—which meant the disintegration of the Empire. (Applause.) "Ireland with the Empire" was their motto. Referring to the prosperity of Irishmen, Mr. Johnson alluded to the prominent positions Irishmen had taken in the different branches of the Imperial services. She had given to the Empire a Wellington to fight its battles and the most eloquent orator in the House of Lords to-day was Dr. C. McGee, Bishop of Peterborough—an Irishman. (Applause). But leaving the land of Goldsmith, Swift, Grattan, Burke, Shiel, O'Connell and Plunkett, he referred to the prosperity of Irishmen or the decendants of Irishmen in Canada, first complimenting Lord Dufferin, who had gained the good will of all classes of the people, and then mentioning the names of several who held prominent positions, including the Hon. Mr. Blake. Coming near home he mentioned nearly twenty positions held in and about Kingston by Irishmen, which went to prove that Irishmen were prosperous here. Referring to Canada as one of the finest countries on the globe, Mr. Johnson quoted the words of Punshon, who had said of it: "When I consider that here is a land which reaps all the benefit of monarchy, without the caste or cost of monarchy—a land where there is not degradation in honest toil, and ample chances for the honest toiler; a land whose educational appliances rival any other, and whose moral principle has not yet been undermined; a land which starts its natural existence with a kindling love of freedom, and of a quickened onset of enquiry, and a reverent love of truth, and of the highest embodiment of religion. I feel that never country began under fairer auspices, and that if Canada's children be but true to themselves, whatever their political destiny may be, they will establish a stable commonwealth, rich in all virtues which make nations great—mighty in those irresistable and moral forces, which make any people strong." The duty of Irishmen in this country was to unite for the common good, to proclaim an adherence to the broad principle of equality—that no man's creed should be made a barrier to his attaining the highest distinctions given the people; at the same time that neither creed nor nationality should be regarded as a qualification for such distinction. Believing as he did in a United Empire, he would conclude by quoting the words of a Canadian poet:—

God bless our mother land!
May Heaven's protecting hand
Still guard her shore!
May peace her rule extend—
Foe be transformed to friend,
And Britain's power depend
On War no more.

God bless the nations young
From Britain's bosom sprung!
Ne'er may they fall!
Western Dominion grand,
Austral and Eastern land,
Tropic and Polar strand,
God bless them all.

God bless the Empire whole!
Loyalize—heart and soul—
Nation and race!
Strengthen our mutual ties
For help or sacrifice,
Till perfect union rise,
Under God's grace!

Good Lord preserve the Queen!
Through every changing scene.
Still bless her reign!
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in her people's love
Her throne maintain!

The Vice Chairman proposed "The Land of our Adoption," in handsome terms, lauding it for intelligence, institutions and prosperity, unparalleled in such a young country. Dr. McCammon replied in a vigorous and eloquent speech. He dilated upon the amplitude of the Dominion, the field it offered to the lover of Nature, and the Asylum it extended to the liberty seeker by affording every right, under the protection of an empire; prided it upon its just laws and honest administration, upon its untainted judiciary, its unapproachable educational system and facilities, its untrammelled Press, with protection at the same time to private character, and lastly an open bible and freedom to worship according to conscience. In this Canada of civil and religious liberty, Irishmen were free to every place, that perseverance and integrity may gain. They therefore had every call to abandon distinctive classes and work together to build up a greater Britain. (Applause.)

The Vice-Chairman introduced lengthily and worthily the healths of the members of the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly, calling on Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald (being nearest person present—a son of one—to a member) to respond for the Commons, which he did briefly, announcing his future aim at public life.

Mr. W. Robinson, M.P.P., responding for the Local House, could not agree with proposer as to the Legislature being abolished to attain a Legislative Union, for that step would be a sorry one. In the old days the revenue of Ontario went in large measure to Quebec, and we did not want that again. It might be remembered that in the old days of the Union with Quebec, Kingston received no public aid; since the Legislature was established she had received thousands of dollars. It was sometimes thought that the House was a big City Council only, a good place for common men like himself and his fellow member present, Mr. Graham; but they were workers if not speakers. They rather prided themselves on their activity in canvassing, for when the last vote of bonus to the K. & P. Railroad came up it was passed without an opposition, though the largest amount given. (Cheers.) He thought the members for city and county had at least earned their increased salaries. He was no ashamed of it, only sorry it was not $1,000 instead of $200 additional. It was not now higher than the allowances at Quebec and Ottawa. He felt it a great pleasure to meet so many fellow Irishmen under such agreeable circumstances.

Mr. Robinson, in proposing "The Sister Societies," said that Irish Protestants were always glad to see them make a good appearance. He, for one, was proud of that day's parade—it did honor to the country. Major Barrow, President of St. George's Society, and Mr. A. McAllister, President of St. Andrew's Society, replied, congratulating the I.P.B.S. on the success attained and spirit evinced that evening, and wishing it the greatest prosperity in a mission of benevolence kindred to their own. They called to mind the merits of their own countrymen less in the unbounded praise of everything Irish that evening they suffered in comparison.

Dr. Sullivan, as an ex-President, responded for the St. Patrick's Society, and felt gratified over the pleasant associations of the evening. It was the first time in a long course of dinners that he had supped publicly on this his national day, and he was glad, yet sorry, that he had to thank the I.P.B.S. for the enjoyment. And Irish Protestants ought to celebrate the day, for some of their number had shed the greatest honor and lustre on Ireland. He, as an Irish Catholic, was glad to make this acknowledgement publicly, for in sympathy the two Irish bodies were one, only they celebrated in a different way. And yet they were not emblems otherwise of individuality, for an Irishman never feels it well to go alone, and none "wanted more at his wedding or a bigger funeral." The existence of two powerful Irish Societies in Kingston was a gratification, for it would be easier to unite two bodies some day than a great many individuals, when there might be such a glorification as would place all other national societies here forever at a discount. (Laughter.) And if Irishmen unite let it be for a good purpose, that of progress and enlightenment.

Mr. Maguire, President of St. Patrick's Society, who stated that he was unprepared, having just that moment arrived, after doing his share since 8 a.m. in the day's celebration, so very successful, greeted with pleasure the I.P.B.S. It had a kindred object to the Society he was attached to, in which there was alike nothing sectarian or political, where any Irishman can enter. He was proud to say that Kingston National Societies were not institutions of mutual benefit, but guided by philanthropic and patriotic sentiment.

Sheriff Ferguson proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and the Warden and Council of Frontenac. Chorus—"Jolly Good Fellows."

Mayor Britton replied in a witty speech and concluded with thanks for the remembrance of the city and the pleasant way it was conveyed. Sons of the Emerald Isle had filled the civic chair with great honor, and now do the city good, wholesome service. He was glad that Kingston prospered as well, indeed better than other cities just now as witness the piles of building material in our streets. Aldermen McKelvey and Gaskin also replied and claimed for the Council that they work hard with clean hands, helping every feasible project, and aiding the city in that slow but sure advancement which enabled it to meet the hard times better than its neighbors.

Mr. Ex-Warden Graham, M.P.P., replied for the county at length and happily. In acknowledging the courtesy he said that the heads of the two municipalities should meet oftener, for the general good. He pointed to the attainment of free roads in Pittsburg as one of the good results of their intercourse. The benefit was being reaped, for three farmers now came to town daily, where only one ventured before. The statute labour, he contended, if judiciously managed, would keep the road in thorough repair, without burden to the taxpayers. He congratulated the city on its liberality in this matter, and he hoped it would attain free roads to the north and west as well as eastward. He hailed the I.P.B.S. with pleasure, especially under such an able and honorable President, and with such a standby as Sheriff Ferguson, who had always been a marvel of energy.

Mr. Shannon proposed "The Learned Professions," and Messrs. R. T. Walkem, H. J. Macdonald and T. Maguire responded for the law in lengthy and truly professional speeches in point of merit. The memory of the late Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, whose talents were referred to, was drunk in solemn silence. Doctors Jarvis and Sullivan replied for the medicos, the latter with a rich display of humor. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher replied for the clerics.

Ald. Gaskin gave "Our Guests," and acknowledgments were made by Messrs. Wm. Burrowes, R.M. Horsey, A. Livingston, R. W. Barker and T. Molloy. Mr. Walkem having advocated a local Young Canadian Society, Mr. Livingston heartily endorsed him.

Mr. Wilson in a gallant and graceful manner toasted "The Ladies,' and there was the lustiest chorus of the evening, "For they are Jolly Good Fellows." The toast was bashfully acknowledged by Messrs. W. D. Gordon, Jas. Johnson, E. J. B. Pense and Hugh J. Macdonald, who displayed deep blushes becoming to Leap Year.

Mr. McKelvey in very complimentary terms proposed "The Press," which was responded to by Messrs. Shannon and Pense.

Dr. Sullivan submitted the Chairman's health, congratulating the Society on the honor it had done itself in electing him its President. He (the speaker) was delighted with the warm, honest and genial sentiments that evening expressed, and at which no man could take offence. Mr. Woods, in reply, felt grateful for the personal compliment, and on behalf of the Society thanked the speakers of the evening for the kind words said about it. Its officers are not sorry it was instituted, and would strive to keep it non-sectarian, but if they failed it would not be the first body that had gone overboard—despite the best intentions. The division of Irishmen brought its shame. They were of one stock, one family, and he hoped all creeds would yet sit together, though they may continue to snore in different churches. Mr. Agnew also replied for the officers.

Mr. Horsey proposed Sheriff Ferguson's health, and Mr. Woods that of mine host, which were heartily drunk, and the "symposium" ended at 1:30 a.m., rather a late hour for such doings, but one which came along very fast because of the agreeable nature of the proceedings. Five hours were spent in speechifying, and notwithstanding that long stretch on oratorical resources, the addresses were far above average merit, and clearly proved the Irishmen's relationship to the blarney stone.

THE CHURCHES.

March 19th.—3rd *Sunday in Lent.*
Gen. xxxvii; St. Mark xiv. 27-53.
" xxxix; 1 Cor. xi. 2-17.
" xl; 1 Cor. xi. 2 17.

—To-morrow the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Brien is announced to hold Grand Vespers, and deliver a lecture in the R. C. Church, Centerville, upon the subject, "Signs of the True Church."

—The Rev. J. Burton, of Belleville, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Napanee, on Monday afternoon, and afterwards proceed to moderate in a call. In the evening the Presbytery of Kingston will meet in the same place, for the purpose of taking further proceedings in this matter.

—The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, Missionary—elect. to India, will preach to-morrow in Chalmers' Church in the morning and in St. Andrew's Church in the evening. A collection will be taken up at both services for the Indian Mission.

—We understand that with the view of improving recent deaths which have occurred, a special descourse will be preached by the pastor in the Brock St. Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening.

—Rev. Mr. Wilson, of St. George's Church, visited Brockville yesterday, and was to lecture in the Town Hall there last night.

AROUND HOME.

—The ice at Cook's Ferry is so thin that parties have to cross on foot.

—The new steamer which is being built at Mill Point, has been sold to a Toronto company, to be put on Toronto Bay and adjacent waters. She is 170 feet keel and 28 feet beam. She is intended to be ready to launch early in May.

—Blame the C. V. *Eagle* for it. It is reported that the Clayton Band is to head the procession in Kingston to-morrow in honor of St. Patrick, and thus beat down the mud and make a better path for those that follow. Large boots first, is correct.

—One of the remarkable things about the St. Lawrence river during this month and the latter part of winter is that the water has been steadily rising, loosing the ice along the shore, until it is nearly two feet higher than it was last January.—*Eagle.*

—The *Palladium* is sympathetic:—Mrs. Matilda Lynn, of Battersea, near Kingston, has received three sovereigns from Queen Victoria for producing three children at one confinement. Poor Mr. Lynn, who ought to have money and sympathy, did not receive a farthing.

—A Kingston girl lately sang 'Darling, I am growing old,' with an expression so penitent and forcible that her procrastinating lover was brought to time on the spot.—*Despatch.* But the girl was not nearly as old as the joke the *Despatch* warmed over for Kingston. Its an absurd imposition—we have no old girls here, tell you.

Y.M.C.A. LECTURE.—Notwithstanding the many other attractions, there was a large and attentive audience at the lecture by Prof. M. F. Dupui's, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Son's of Temperance Hall last night. The chair was occupied by R. V. Rogers, the President of the Association, and the proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn, reading scripture and prayer by Rev. Professor Mowatt. The lecturer was then introduced and delivered one of the most entertaining and instructive lectures ever presented to a Kingston audience. The subject was as announced, "Some considerations on Heat." We will not attempt to give a full report of the lecture as our space will not allow of it, and it would be impossible to convey to the minds of our readers anything like a correct idea of the lecture, without so doing. The general principle however, upon which the lecturer baised his remarks was, that heat and work were always and necessarily so connected the one, with the other, that is to say that for the accomplishment of a certain amount of work, a corresponding amount of heat is required, and where it exists, work may be performed. The lecture was profusely illustrated by chemical experiments, in which Professor Dupuis is are adept, and the attention of every one present was fixed upon him during the time of delivery. A collection for the defrayal of expenses was taken up at the close of the lecture, after which the meeting was closed with the benediction by Rev. Prof. Mowatt.

☞ Go to Gordon's New Grocery Store for No. 1 Flour,—Very Cheap.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOMENTING TROUBLE.

New York, March 18.—A mass meeting of Irish citizens was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted reciting how Edward O. Meagher Condon, an American citizen, was arrested, tried and condemned to death for alleged complicity in an attempt to rescue Fenian prisoners in Manchester in which a police officer was killed; how the evidence was so glaringly false and insufficient that one of Condon's fellow-prisoners was pardoned Condon's sentence commuted; and in conclusion the United States Government is urged to demand Condon's release from prison.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Quebec, March 18.—In spite of the unfavourable state of the weather last evening the dinner and other entertainments organized by the followers of St. Patrick were well attended and most successful.

New York, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a very long procession, consisting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Benevolent Total Abstinence Societies, &c., which were reviewed at the City Hall Park by the Mayor, and by Cardinal McCloskey from his house. The day is observed nearly as a generally holiday by the Irish. Telegrams report the usual celebrations all over the country, and no mention is made thus far of any case of violence or disturbance.

Boston, March 17.—The wool looting mill of Charles Fremont & Son at Foxboro was burned this morning. Loss from $20,000 to $25,000.

London, March 17.—A block of shipping warehouses on Portland street, Manchester, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Ottawa, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was enthusiastically celebrated here by Irishmen. In the morning they attended High Mass in the Cathedral and afterwards formed in procession and marched through the principal sts., headed by bands flags and banners. There could not have been less than 2000 or 3000 persons in the procession. A number of societies from the country came in. A grand concert was held in the Opera House.

JOBBERY.

New York, March 18.—The *Times* publishes the following card:

To the Editor of N.Y. *Times.*

"I said Gen. Butterfield wrote me a letter offering $20,000 for the Collectorship of the port of N.Y. He denies it. Let committee summon me."

Signed, "J. KILPATRICK."

The *Herald* has a letter from Louisville, Ky., relating the case wherein a claim of $108,750 was paid a mule contractor for alleged losses sustained by violation of an agreement of the army quartermaster to purchase one thousand mules, was closed and the mules were claimed, to be left on the contractor's hands. Secy. Bristow was attorney for claimant.

A *Herald* correspondant says the claim was fraudulent, and was denounced by Chief Justice Drake. The correspondent gives as a rumor that Bristow received half of the claim as his fee, and $10,000 extra for keeping the case from appeal while Secretary of War.

GLEANINGS.

—'Up above' seamen's wages will open at $1.25a$1.50 per day.

—The wife of Senator Carl Schurz died in New York on Wednesday.

—The Bank of the State of New York has reopened to pay its depositors.

—Twenty-two farmers left Ottawa for British Columbia on the 16th inst.

—Free Postal Delivery will be put in operation in London on April 15th.

—The Lachine Canal contractors on section 9 and 10 are beginning to employ more men.

—The newspapers of the Dominion paid $8,059 postage during the last three months of 1875.

—The proverb says, 'Laugh and grow fat.' What a saving of corn it would be if pigs could laugh.

—Tilton was in Canada; but the weather was so cold here that he had to hang up his pictures in an Ulster overcoat.

—The Port Hope Skating and Curling Club Rinks were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Loss $2,000. No insurance.

—A revolution has broken out in San Domingo, under the leadership of Ceneral Canal.

—John Bertram, of Salem, Mass., a few days ago, destroyed $30,000 worth of mortgages which he held against poor people.

—It has been discovered that extensive pilfering of silk thread from the Montreal Custom House has been going on for some time.

—The Spanish Government has made a demand for the release of the prize crew of the guards coost a recently taken to Gibraltar by an English vessel.

—Piper's soup kitchen, Montreal is closed. The kitchen was in full blast, for 80 days, and 10,634 people received aid, making and average of over 132 per day.

—The Dominion has since confederation expended $2,080,483 in British Columbia in excess of receipts from that Province. And yet the Pacifics talk as if they were abused.

—Cartridges found in some of the forts abandoned by the Carlists establish the fact that the same manufacturers had furnished ammunition both to the Carlist and Royalist troops.

—The crew of the 'Great Britain,' an suffered terribly from hunger, the survivors being forced to eat portions of their comrades remains to keep them from starvation.

—From a statement made before the Financial Depression Committee at Ottawa, the Montreal boot and shoe trade gives employment to 8,000 men, 5,000 women and 1,000 children. The total annual manufactures in this line is $10,-000,000.

—The suspected abortion in Toronto turns out to be a badly-managed case of accouchment by a midwife, who did not know her business. The result was death by uterine hemorrhage, but at the inquest no censure was cast upon the midwife, as she urged that a doctor should be sent for. The people being very poor, did not do so till too late.

—A young girl in the east end of the city of Toronto, gave birth to an illegitimate child a short time ago. Her brother endeavored to get her seducer to support her but he refused. This, together with her condition and lack of proper nourishment and attention, resulted, it is supposed, in the girl's death. The police are trying to work up a case against her seducer.

TO THE CAPE.—The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence between Cape-Vincent and Kingston still continues good. Passengers are safely and regularly transported between these points, in the stages belonging to the Cape-Vincent and Kingston Ferry Co. This company has had peculiarly fortunate since its organization, having never met with a serious accident. None but careful men are employed; and their long experience on the river enables them to convey passengers in perfect safety when an inexperienced driver might drive into the river a dozen times during the trip. However the opening of navigation is near at hand and the 'Maud' will then resume her trip. Speaking of her reminds us that she is by all odds the best excursion boat on the river.—as the demand last summer plainly showed—and, and,—but we will defer further comment until she makes her appearance at Cape-Vincent. Which we hope will be soon.—*Watertown Despatch.*

HOTELS.—A newspaper correspondent speaking of hotels makes the following sensible remarks:—"While a traveller can get good accomodations at many hotels in a great city, there is always a decided preference given for one having a wide reputation. This is one reason why the Westminster of New York is such a great favorite. We say one, for there are other reasons. It is true that on account of so many great celebrities making this house their home while in New York, the name of the Westminster is known far and wide, but another and more important reason is that everything at the Westminster—rooms, suites, cuisine, convenience of location, etc.—is unsurpassed, while the rates of charges are no higher than at other first-class hotels. The traveller therefore enjoys the advantage of stopping at a celebrated hotel for the same amount he would have to pay at others not so well known."

BURGLARIES.—We learn from the Napanee *Express*, that on Tuesday night last Mr. J. Penwell's mill in Shannonvile was kroken into and some flour in bags taken, two of which were next day discovered hidden beneath the floor of an unsued barn, on the opposite side of the river. On the same night some forty or fifty pounds of pork were taken from the house of Mr. L. Young, and some barley from a house belonging to Mr. Wm. Brown, near the Railway Station, which was so scattered that it was easily traced to the door of an adjacent house, the accupant of which has been suspected of entering other granaries besides. It is to be hoped Mr. Brown will not let the guilty party off.

MARRIED.

At Mill Point, on 5th instant, Mr Wellington Anning to Miss Alice Woodcock, both of Mill Point.

On 13th instant, Mr Chas M Wager to Miss Jane Vanvolkenburgh, all of Hinchinbrooke.

DIED.

In this city, on 17th instant, Mr John Haley formerly of Waterford, Ireland, aged 27 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Ontario street, to morrow, (Sunday) at two o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Hamburg, on the 11th instant, Wesley Lloyd, aged 31 years.

At Newburgh, on 13th instant, Thomas Ferguson, aged 31 years.

At Napanee, on the 13th instant, Sarah, wife of John Schermehorn.

At Clark's Mills, on the 10th instant, Geo Empey, aged 70 years.

1876.

WM. CORBETT & CO.

HARDWARE HOUSE,

87 KING STREET.

Have just received a large assortment of Bird Cages, Fancy and Plain BIRD CAGES, cheap for cash, Fancy and Plain Breeding cages, cheap for cash ☞ All our Cages are fitted with the new Excelsior Seed Cup.

Call and See them at 87 King Street.

March 18, 1876.

STORE TO LET,

ON the corner of William and Bagot streets. Enquire on the premises.
March 18, 1876.

SEE THIS.

Don't Forget That

J. M. MACKAY & CO.

Give More Dry Goods for ONE DOLLAR than any other House gives for $3.

Read this List over and call around and carry away some of the following goods:

14 yards Good Wide Dress Goods	$1.00
18 do do do	1.00
10 do do do	1.00
10 do Good Wincey	1.00
12 do Superior Print	1.00
10 do Yard Wide English Print	1.00
8 Pairs Good Hose	1.00

Our 25c Black Lustre is the talk of everybody. Grey Cotton we make a speciality.

14 yards Extra Canadian Grey Cotton	$1.00
11 do do do	1.00
14 do White Cotton	1.00
10 do 37 inch do	1.00
10 do Extra Sheeting	1.00
10 do Feather Ticking	1.00
15 do Twilled Flannel	1.00

This List we would like the workingmen to read over:

3 Good Oxford Shirts	$1.00
2 do do	1.00
1 do White	1.00
2½ do Tweed	1.00

TO-NIGHT we make Gents' furnishings a speciality, Ties Shirts Collars at your own prices

J. M. McKAY & CO.,

82 Princess Street.

☞ Sign of Red, White and Blue Flag,
March 18, 1876.

Bottled Ale!

Bottled Ale.

(Labatt's Finest, in superior order, delivered to all parts of the city.)

Just Received, a fresh supply of

Compound Syrup of Spruce Gum

As prepared by the Sisters of Providence, Montreal.

March 14. JOSEPH DONNELLY, Princess Street.

R. & J. GARDINER

Respectfully invite the attention of Buyers to their

New and Well Selected Spring Stock of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS

Which they are offering at extremely low prices
We are now offering:

New Dress Goods in the leading Styles.
A large Assortment of Black and Colored Silks
A large Assortment New Kid Gloves.
A handsome Assortment Ladies Silk Ties.
The New Sophia Silk Fringed Veils.
New Collars and Cuffs, Frillings and Rufflings.
New Dress Buttons and Dress Trimmings.
Great Bargains in American Prints, American Bleached Cottons, also Canadian Cottons.
Cash Customers are invited to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.
But One Price Made.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.
March 15, 1876

CITY HALL!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Tuesday and Wednesday,
MARCH 21ST AND 22ND.

Holman Opera Troupe

Will return to Kingston on the above dates, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, and give

TWO OF THEIR BEST OPERAS.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 21st: Offenbach's Sparkling Opera Bouffe,

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE!

La Grande Duchesse......Miss Sallie Holman
Wanda..........Miss Julia Holman
As played by them over 1000 nights

WEDNEDAY EVENING:

Bohemian Girl!

Admission 25 and 50 cents. Secured Seats 75c; Box plan now open at the City Bookstore Doors open at 7:15; Opera at 8 o'clock
March 18, 1876.

LACE CURTAINS

In Endless Variety!

—AND—

AT EVERY PRICE,

IN WHITE,
WHITE and ECRU,
ECRU and BLUE,

Also, NEW CRETONNES,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DRESS GOODS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED!

—BY—

RICHMOND & BOYDEN,

March 18, 1876.

AT HENDERSON'S.

POCKET DIARIES for 1876, reduced 25 per cent,

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

PAUSANIAS THE SPARTAN, by the late Lord Lytton, for sale

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

Sankey's Hymns,

With and without Music: Price 3c and 30c,

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

Opera Glasses.

Fine assortment,

AT HENDERSON'S Fancy Store.

Life of Guibord.

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

Five Cent Music.

All the New and Popular pieces,

JOHN HENDERSON, Princess Street.

New Music Book.

SILVER SONGS, containing 180 beautiful melodies for Sunday School and Home. Price 45 cents,

AT HENDERSON'S Bookstore.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID and the Pillar of Fire. Only 20 cents.

JOHN HENDERSON, Princess Street.

THIS WEEK'S *GLOBE* contains a Portrait and Biography of Rev Jno Potts. Only 5c,

AT HENDERSON'S

BOOKSTORE

March 18, 1876.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE undersigned having purchased the Patent and Right of the combined Smoothing and Glossing Fluting and Crimping Iron for the Township of Loughborough, in the Riding of Addington; therefore take notice, that any person offering for sale without permission the above mentioned article will be prosecuted.

PERRY BUCK.

Dated at Loborough, this 13th day March '76.

Notice.

I, ELIZA FISHER, of the Village of Portsmouth, widow of James Fisher, Brewer, deceased, will apply by John Mudie, my Attorney, on the Tenth day of next April, at eleven o'clock a.m., to the Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Frontenac, at his Chambers, in the Market Building, Kingston, to be appointed Guardian of all my infant children.

ELIZA FISHER.

March 16, 1876.