WANTS.

WANTED, A GOOD, GENERAL SERVANT, to whom liberal wages will be given. References required. Apply at this office.
March 23.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, LAST EVENING, A GOLD EAR-RING. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office.
March 23.

LOST—This morning, from a waggon going to the G.T.R. Depot, a BUNDLE OF DRY GOODS from Waldron's Dry Goods Store. Any person returning it to this Office will be rewarded.
March 23.

TO LET.

TO LET, THAT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on Bagot Street, near the Park, containing twelve rooms, with hot and cold water. Apply to F. SHAW.
Feb. 4.

TO LET—THE HOUSE on WELLINGTON STREET, occupied by Miss Macdonald. Apply on the premises, or to H. J. MACDONALD, Esq., Barrister,
Jan. 21, 1878.

OFFICE TO LET—The premises now occupied by Macdonell & Mudie, Barristers-at-Law. Possession given on 1st of May next. Apply to
HENRY BAWDEN,
Auctioneer.
March 14.

TO LET, THAT DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, detached; good sheds, garden and yard; large cistern and a never failing supply of pure water. Possession on the 1st of May. Occupied by Mr W. Newlands, jun., Princess Street. Apply at this office.
March 15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, THREE BUILDING LOTS ON BROCK STREET, facing Regiopolis College. Apply at the News Office.
March 16.

FOR SALE, A LOT—an eligible building site, situated at the head of Bay Street. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office.
Kingston, March 7, 1878.

FOR SALE, A FINE HORSE, 5 years old, too large for the owner's present use. Apply to Sergeant Major Clark, Tete du Pont Barracks.
March 21.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-YACHT FLIGHT, in first class order, and is well adapted for towing, ferrying or excursion work. Apply to Box 259, Kingston, Ontario.

FOR SALE, THAT HOUSE and Premises on Sydenham Street West, between Earl and Union Streets, will be sold en bloc or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to John McMahon, Builder.
March 5.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, house No. 1, "Mosart Place," Earl Street, at present occupied by A. A. Levey, Esq. Possession 1st May. Apply to A. McCORMICK, Princess Street.
Kingston, Feb. 15, 1878.

FOR SALE (cheap) A HOUSE ON ALBERT STREET, Near All Saints' Church, one and a half storeys high, six rooms, with shed, well and garden attached. Price $700. Apply to JOHN HOPSON, on the premises.
March 9.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THAT HOUSE in WELLINGTON TERRACE, recently occupied by Dr. McLean. The house has been thoroughly repaired, papered and painted. Terms very moderate. Apply to JAMES SHANNON.
March 19.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—That desirable BRICK HOUSE AND PREMISES on the south side of Brock Street, west of Barrie Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr William Shannon.
March 11th, 1878.
MACDONNELL & MUDIE,
Solicitors, &c.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE, pleasantly situated, with Carriage House and Stables, opposite Dr. Strange's Surgery. Is nicely and conveniently planned. Easy terms of payment. If not sold will be rented. Also, FIVE LOTS on ALBERT STREET. Easy terms of payment. Apply to J. S. POWLEY, or at this Office.
March 19.

FOR SALE, PART OF LOT 20, West End of Johnson Street (just outside the Corporation). There is a good Stone House on the property; also a good Frame House, with stone cellar, good stabling and outbuildings, two spring wells and large cistern. The garden is planted with choice fruit trees. Lowest price, $1,000. Apply to MACDONNELL & MUDIE, Princess street, Kingston.
Feb. 19.

FOR SALE, WOODLAND COTTAGE, the Residence of the Rev. A. Wilson, Bath Road. There are nine acres of land; a large garden well stocked with fruit trees and a large number of the best varieties of grape vines; and a young orchard of 76 trees. The house is of stone with brick kitchen extending in the rear, a woodhouse, stable and other outhouses. Terms easy. Enquire at this office or of the owner.
March 19.

SALE OF SCHOONER.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a mortgage, bearing date the Fifteenth day of May, 1875, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April, A.D. 1878, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock noon, at the store of Messrs H. B. Rathbun, in the Village of Mill Point, the Schooner "F. R. TRANCHEMONTAGNE."

The vessel is Carvel built, schooner rigged, and has a total tonnage of 133·57 tons.

The same may be inspected at Mill Point aforesaid, on application to Messrs H. B. Rathbun & Son, at any time within the two weeks next preceding the sale.

Terms of sale cash, the Vendors reserving a right to bid to the amount of their claim.

For further particulars apply to Messrs H. B. Rathbun & Son, Mill Point, or to
MESSRS BELL & BELL,
Vendor's Solicitors, Belleville.
Dated this 21st March, A.D. 1878.

Mortgage Sale of Vessel.

WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a mortgage from Duncan McLean, of Port Elgin, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, at 2 of the clock p.m., at the Office of C. S. Wilson, in the Town of Picton, 64 Shares of the Schooner "ANTELOPE," as now lying at Kingston, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Liberal terms of sale and payment, to be made known at the sale. For further particulars apply to C. S. WILSON, of Picton, Mortgagee, OLDRIEVE & HORN, Kingston, or DUNCAN McLEAN, Port Elgin.
Picton, March 20, 1878.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

A CONVERSION.

We direct special attention to an article on the first page from the Paris *Star*, withdrawing its allegiance from the Mackenzie Government, which it has found to be an "Organized Hypocrisy.

Political activity continues to be manifested throughout the country, which is indicative of the near approach of the general election. Candidates for both the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature are being nominated in this Province, which some regard as an intimation that the two Premiers will "hunt together."

Mr Laflamme's, or rather the Government's, Independence of Parliament Amendment Bill received a somewhat severe handling by the Opposition on Thursday, the result of which was that several important alternations had to be made. The Minister of Justice seemed scarcely to understand what some of the clauses he himself had framed meant. Mr Masson said of the feelings of members "We are bewildered," and Mr Palmer said of the Bill: "It is a heterogeneous mass of complicated matter," which was a true remark.

It is to be regretted that the organ started in Toronto in the interests of the Mowat-Fraser Government and for the purpose of crushing the *Irish Canadian* has not considered it a duty to protest against such firebrands as the Fenian Rossa being invited to Canada, as the Montreal *True Witness* has done. It is all very well to pitch into the *Evening Telegram* for the course it took, but the *Tribune's* failing to raise its voice in protest against Rossa's being invited to Toronto says little for its sense of duty at a time when its words might have proved influential.

RUSSIAN PERFIDY.

The London *Daily News* had been strongly in favour of the Russians from the breaking out until the close of the late campaign. But the *Daily News* has been deceived. It has found out that Russian professions are one thing and Russian acts quite another. In an article on the Treaty of Peace it said recently: "It is evident that in the new Treaty Russia has sacrificed every other Christian population, with the exception, perhaps, of Montenegro, to the Bulgarians. The Roumanians, who came to the aid of Russia at a moment when their assistance was of immense use, are threatened with the partition of their State. Servia gets a very small addition of territory, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have fought for no political ends, but for life, liberty, and family honour, are abandoned rather than Austria should be offended, while the Greeks are named, but scarcely more than named, in the Treaty. The Congress cannot be expected to interfere merely to settle differences that have arisen between Russia and her recent allies, but it will have to examine the arrangements now proposed, in order to ascertain how far they are likely to contribute to the peace of Europe by promoting the welfare of the populations affected by them; and it is too evident from this point of view that at the approaching Congress the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano will have to be very largely supplemented." To the designs of Russia the eyes of the public are being gradually opened. Better late than never.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is said that the Fire Committee of the City Council has decided to present a report on Monday evening recommending the appointment of a new Chief Engineer, and the reduction of the present occupant of the office to a secondary position, which, we understand, is the result of evidence heard after petitions had been received in favour of the re-organization of the Department.

We must say that the manner in which the Committee conducted the investigation does not meet with general approval. Into the merits of the case against the Chief Engineer we cannot enter, because we have no data to discuss it. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and consequently both the Press and the public were excluded. What the nature of the evidence was on which the Committee arrived at the conclusion reached we know not. We are informed that the Chief Engineer himself, the person complained against, was excluded from the investigation—certainly a most extraordinary proceeding; for, according to the principles of British fair play, the accused should always be permitted to be present at his trial and hear the evidence brought forward against him. The course adopted by the Committee in this particular is, in our opinion, very reprehensible. Those who had complaints to make of the mismanagement of the Brigade should not have been afraid to give their evidence in a fearless manner—open and above-board; and if they objected to allow it to be made public the Committee should not have listened to their complaint. There is no necessity for Star Chamber proceedings connected with the management of any of the city's public Departments. If an officer is found to be incapable, those who have substantial complaints against him should, in the interests of the city, not hesitate to give their evidence fearlessly and publicly; and if such incapacity be demonstrated it is the duty of the Council to take the necessary action in affecting a change. We should be sorry to interfere with any change for the benefit of the city; but we have no hesitation in saying that after very many years' service the present Chief Engineer has been cavalierly treated by the Committee. The evidence taken should have been made public—should have been reported in the newspapers; and, therefore, before the members of the City Council vote on the recommendation of the Committee, we demand that the whole of the evidence taken be submitted in a formal manner, so that all the facts may be made known both by the Council and the citizens. "Fair play is bonnie play."

THE DEMANDED RETROCESSION OF BESSARABIA—RUSSIAN TREACHERY.

The Treaty of Paris of 1856, which was the result of the Crimean War, and to which Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey and Sardinia were parties, provided among other things for the partial re-arrangement of the Russian frontier. By articles 20, 21 and 22 of the Treaty it was provided that "the new frontier line should start from the Black Sea at one kilometre (about five-eighths of an English mile) to the east of Lake Bourna Sola, perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman Road, follow the Akerman Road as far as the Valley of Trajan, pass to the South of Bolgrad, ascend along the River Yalpuck as far as the Saratiska, and terminate at Kakamoria, on the Pruth." Above this point no alteration was to be made on the old frontier line. This territory was annexed to the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which three years later became the united Principality of Roumania, under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was specified that the Principalities were to be free from foreign invasion, and Turkey was bound "to preserve the aforesaid Principalities" (the condition remaining in force after they were united and became known as Roumania) "an independent and national Administration, full liberty of worship, commerce, and navigation"; and it was further agreed that no armed intervention should take place without an agreement among the Powers. To all these arrangements Russia was a party. But, as she violated the Treaty in 1871 in regard to the neutrality of the Black Sea, so in 1877 Russia violated it again by her invasion of Roumania in 1877 after she had declared war against Turkey. Had the Roumanians resisted her aggressions she would have been prepared to fight her way through the Principality in order to push her conquests southwards towards the Bosphorus. But such a course was unnecessary. Roumania was friendly to the invaders, and, therefore, after the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas had crossed the Pruth he met with no obstacles, as far as Roumanian resistance was concerned, in his march towards the Danube. On the sixteenth of April of last year a Convention was arranged between Russia and Roumania, by which Prince Charles, on behalf of the Principality, assured the Russian forces a free and untrammelled passage through his territory and the treatment due a friendly army. The Russians were allowed the use of Roumanian roads, rivers, railways and telegraphs; articles for the use of the Russian army were to be admitted into Roumania free of duty; and all the expenses incurred connected with the progress of the Russians were to be paid within two months. An explanatory statement was annexed to the terms of the Convention, in which it was set forth that Russia was obliged to make war upon Turkey on account of Moslem fanaticism and the weakness of the Turkish Government, which allowed no hope of reform in the Provinces. It was further declared, as we pointed out a few days ago, that "in order that no inconvenience or danger might result to Roumania from the passage of the Russian troops over her territory, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias engages to maintain and enforce the political rights of the Roumanian State as they result from internal laws and existing Treaties, *as well as to maintain and defend the present integrity of Roumania.*" The war was soon afterwards opened in earnest; the Russians crossed the Danube and advanced in Asia Minor. To trace the history of their progress is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that after a stubborn resistance the Turks were obliged to succumb after British diplomacy had brought about a cessation of hostilities which resulted in the two belligerents agreeing to certain bases of peace, which were recently ratified. Did it prove surprising to learn that one of these bases, one of the conditions upon which peace was proposed, was the violation of the integrity of Roumania, which had been solemnly guaranteed only a few months before? To some it may have proved so; but to those who are acquainted with the history of Russian fraud and misrepresentation it was not at all surprising. Roumania had not only facilitated the progress of the Russian forces in the manner indicated, but went further, actually putting an army in the field to co-operate with the army of the Czar. Money and men were freely spent under Russian control. Had not Roumania given the invader the aid received, a different tale might have to be told to-day. Considering, therefore, the great obligations Russia was under to Roumania, it was the most natural thing in the world to expect that the latter would lose nothing in the final settlement. Money had been promised her in consideration of the services rendered and the integrity of her territory was guaranteed in the most positive manner. But dishonest Russia, as usual, failed to adhere to her engagements. The Roumanians have not yet been paid the money long since due them. A despatch received a few days ago informed us that demands were being made for a settlement, but, so far, they have been made in vain. As to maintaining the integrity of Roumanian territory, Russia is determined to set at naught a course to which she is pledged. Notwithstanding all that Roumania has done for her, notwithstanding the terms of the convention of April last, it is not only proposed, but insisted upon, that Bessarabia shall be retroceded—that is to say, that the territory ceded to Moldavia and Wallachia by the Treaty of Paris, shall be snatched from the United Principality because Russia wants it. Naturally enough, Roumania protested against the violation of Russian obligations; but the plundering Muscovite seems to be inexorable. A despatch received yesterday said that Gortschakoff had positively declared that Russia will not submit the Bessarabian question to Congress, but will retrocess it forcibly if Roumania opposes. Such is the generosity of Russia towards what Mr Gladstone calls her "feeble but brave" ally, against whose spoliation even that right honourable gentlemen considers it his duty to protest.

Miscellaneous.

By the stir in some quarters, a stranger would be led to believe an election was looming in the near future.

Speaking of dancing, a clergyman remarks that "people usually do more harm with their tongues than with their toes."

Real sorrow is almost as difficult to discover as real poverty. An instinctive delicacy hides the rags of the one and the wounds of the other.

Sometimes people who rise early in the morning live a good many years. So, also, lightning has been known to strike twice in the same place.

Black silks are said to be astonishingly low. We present this in order to start domestic broils. There appears to be no news and something ought to be done.

March has been somewhat mixed thus far, combining the warmth of May with the showers of April, and with but few of the blasts which pertain to this breezy month.

Worth says not one woman in ten knows how to sit down on a dress. He means her own, of course. Any woman can sit down on another's in a car, and do it scientifically the first time.

A curious incident has occurred in a West End church, Toronto. The preacher incidently said a few words in praise of the Emperor of Russia, whereupon several persons present rose and left the building.

Next to the monkey, the small-boy is more than any other animal, addicted to climbing. Many small-boys regard the universe simply as a vast gymnasium furnished with opportunities for climbing which they never fail to improve.

The *Christian Era*, an organ of the English Congregationalists, complains that "almost every year a number of ministers who have been brought up Congregationalists, educated in our colleges, and ordained in our churches, leave us for other communions, especially the Established Church and the Presbyterian Churches. It says further, that in the year nearly twenty ministers thus seceded.

The proposal of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in reference to a committee on hospitality for the attendants upon the coming Lambeth Conference, has, it appears, been anticipated. Such a committee has for several weeks been taking preliminary steps. The presiding bishop of the American Church and as many of his episcopal brethren as may feel disposed, are invited to begin their English sojourn by accepting the hospitalities of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury, on St. Peter's day.

During the past twelve months no less than twenty-six centenarians died in the United States whose aggregate age was 2,692 years. The oldest among them—though his claims were stoutly disputed—was Captain Lahrbush, who died last April in New York, at the age of 111. One of the most interesting cases was that of Augustus Picard, who died at Rochester, N.Y., at the age of 109. His father is said to have lived to the age of 108 and his mother to 104, while a sister, 109 years old, is still living in Quebec. Picard was an inveterate smoker, and scarcely ill for a day in his life. Fifteen of the twenty-six were women, and of the eleven males one was coloured.

A lost canary bird was identified in Saratoga lately, by its performance of a feat which it had been taught. The lady who owns it thought she recognized it at the house of an acquaintance, and on making enquiries was surprised that it had been found one chilly morning perched upon the window-sill. Bearing in mind the feat referred to, she opened the cage door, and as the canary flew forth the lady threw a pin out in the centre of the floor. The bird immediately flew down to where it lay, caught it in its bill; dexterously stuck it in a perpendicular position in the carpet, after which it hopped off a step or two and warbled forth some of its sweetest notes, as if in exultation of the feat it has accomplished. Of course the lady was given possession of her long-lost songster.

In an aquarium in Boston, Mass., there is a large brook trout, weighing nearly three pounds, that cuts curious capers and gives gymnastic exhibitions of the most remarkable character. A short time ago a small rattan stick was left lying across the top of the aquarium, four or five inches from the water, and the trout was seen to jump and catch the rattan in its mouth, hold on for some moments, then with a swing and a splash return to the water again. Since then he has repeated the caper frequently, and seems to enjoy a breath of air as he swings back and forth, suspended by, holding on to the rattan with his teeth. Stories have been told by fishermen that trout catch at twigs overhanging streams and swing themselves out of the water, but the owner of the aquarium referred to, who has fished and raised trout for many years, says this is the first trout he has ever seen indulge in such unfishlike gymnastics.

Good Advice to Irishmen.

Concluding a long article entitled "Advice to Irishmen at Home and Abroad," the New York *Herald*, after referring to the improved condition of Ireland, says:

"Let her people at home and abroad banish those embittered and meaningless quarrels which are of the past, and the curse that has been on the land will be lifted from it. The regeneration of Ireland must come through peace, education, enlightenment and liberality, and such incendiaries as Rossa and his associates at home and abroad are now the greatest obstacle in its way.

Some one who was going to a fancy ball once asked Compton's opinion as to an appropriate dress. Said he, "Demons are overdone, or I should like to go with horns and a pitchfork; but I think it would be an excellent idea to go a rattlesnake. What do you think?" "Well," replied Compton, "I think that you might manage the noise, but I doubt the fascination."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GATHERING STORM.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

Reported Revolution in Roumania.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Landing of Troops in Asia Minor Considered.

(Midnight Despatches.)

St. Petersburg, March 22.—The *Agence Russe* says England has not yet replied in regard to the Congress. She still insists upon her demand that all conditions of peace be be submitted, notwithstanding that the text of the Treaty has been communicated to the Cabinets of the Powers and Russia has agreed to complete freedom of discussion at the Congress. The chances of Congress meeting have diminished.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—There is an unconfirmed rumour that a revolution has broken out in Roumania, and that Prince Charles has fled.

London, March 22.—The ironclad Invincible has been ordered to be commissioned on Monday for the Mediterranean.

London, March 22.—A St. Petersburg special says rumours are in circulation that Russia has demanded that the British fleet quit the Sea of Marmora immediately. A correspondent believes that these reports, although exaggerated, are not entirely unfounded, and that Russia is making, or about to make, representations in regard to the British fleet.

Minister Layard's opposition to the embarkation of Russian troops at Bujukdere caused great irritation.

An inspired article in the *Journal de St. Petersbury* attracts much attention. It points to the continuance of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora in defiance of the international law, and asks if it is time to ask England what she really wants. Europe should call England before her judgment seat and summon her to re enter the sphere of the international law by quitting the Straits and formally engaging not to return.

Semi official hints are given that if England does not wish to attend Congress it will meet without her.

In connection with the foregoing intelligence it should be stated that rumours were circulating in the lobbies of Parliament last night that the tone in English official circles is decidedly warlike.

London, March 22.—An Athens despatch says all admit that Greece should decline to take part in the Congress if only offered a consultative voice.

London, March 23.—A Belgrade special reports that all Austrians in Servia liable to military service have been ordered to return home.

Vienna, March 22.—A telegram says Roumania refused to receive independence at the hands of Russia or permit the passage of the Russian troops through her territory during the occupation of Bulgaria.

London, March 22.—A Paris correspondent hears that Russia has forced Turkey to acquiesce in a secret agreement, according to which Russia would assist Turkey against a Greco-English combination, or against the entry of the British fleet to the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, and provides for a largely diminished indemnity and guarantees the integrity of the remaining Turkish territory, receiving in return a directory over the revenues of the Porte.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* says it is evident that Russia regards war with England inevitable, and knows she was never better able to wage it than now.

London, March 22.—A Berlin special says that the Russian naval attache here, who is a leading authority on torpedoes, has been suddenly ordered home.

(Afternoon Despatches.)

London, March 23.—It is reported that orders for new torpedo boats have been distributed among the various shipbuilders by the Government.

The Russians are having one hundred torpedo boats built after the English pattern, but not in England.

The Government has purchased from Sir William Armstrong four one hundred ton guns, and is negotiating for a number of smaller ones.

Large contracts for gun carriages, transport waggons, pack saddles and army stores have been made.

The landing of a force on the Adriatic side of the Sea of Marmora has unquestionably been considered by the Government.

Railway material, to be laid on a parallel line with the Bosphorus, has been purchased.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

New York, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Bobson, the principal witness on the American side before the Halifax Commission, had an interview with Secretary Evarts yesterday, and showed that the award was not only most extraordinary in the amount, but seemed to have been arrived at less by considering the value of the privileges obtained than by looking to the return of the unexpended balance of the Geneva Award.

[This view of the matter is peculiarly American, but it is as unwarranted as it is absurd.—ED. NEWS.]

The International Walking Match.

London, March 22.—At five o'clock this afternoon O'Leary had walked 429 miles, Vaughan 416, and Brown 391. Vaughan looks in better condition than O'Leary, who has trembling in the knees.

MIDNIGHT.—The pedestrian contest has now become virtually a match between O'Leary and Vaughan, all the other competitors being hopelessly behind. Brown appears certain of the third place, but he is exceedingly sleepy. The two leaders maintain a remarkably steady average of about four miles an hour. O'Leary walks on a track containing eight laps to the miles, while Vaughan's track contains seven. O'Leary walks exclusively. Vaughan trots occasionally, and by this means has twice managed to slightly reduce O'Leary's lead. This advantage was, however, both times regained. Thus at seven o'clock in the evening the score stood:—O'Leary, 438½; Vaughan, 426. But by 9 o'clock O'Leary had walked 446½ and Vaughan 433. At midnight O'Leary and Vaughan were both resting; O'Leary had scored 457, Vaughan 441, and Brown 415½. Vaughan looks fresher than O'Leary, but his feet are very sore and are swathed in cotton wool. He also suffers somewhat in the knee, but less than O'Leary. This victory seems now almost assured to O'Leary.

The great hope of Vaughan's supporters was that he might be able to continue on the track on Friday night after O'Leary, reduce the lead by half, and thus be able to start again in the small hours of Saturday with only about six miles to make up. This hope was fostered by Vaughan's fresh appearance and plucky spurts during the afternoon, when he for a short time managed by running to keep lap for lap with O'Leary, although his (Vaughan's) laps were longer, but by midnight these hopes were dissipated.

LATEST.—O'Leary left the track at 11:32 p.m. and Vaughan at 11:10 for rest.

O'LEARY STILL AHEAD.

London, March 23, 6 p.m.—O'Leary's score at 6 o'clock, 512; Vaughan, 493; Brown, 468. O'Leary lame and game. Ten thousand people present. Excitement great.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

WINNIPEG.

The Indian Troubles.

Winnipeg, March 22.—A *Free Press* special from Battleford confirms the previous report of an Indian combination. An old Stony chief who refused to join was deserted by his tribe, coming in alone. He says Big Bear demands that the Indians be allowed to settle their difficulties in their own way without the interference of the Mounted Police; that the buffalo law be repealed, and that the Indians shall not be hanged for any crime whatever. A Chippewa chief has just arrived at Battleford from Turtle Lake. He reports having received tobacco from Big Bear, with an invitation to join the confederation, and is now on his way to hear what it is proposed to do.

St. Paul, Minn., March 22.—On account of the Indian Confederation in the Northwest, a Bismarck special says, seventy cavalry have been ordered to hold themselves ready for field service.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 23.—William Henderson, lumber merchant, has failed. Liabilities, $25,000; assets large.

A robbery of $270 was committed at the Christian Brothers' School yesterday by an Italian cook named Joseph Biroli.

The Rev. Jacques Victor Arrand, chaplain of the Grey Nunnery, died suddenly last night from an attack of apoplexy. He was nearly seventy-three years old.

Peter Deacon, who was scalded with warm water by a woman named Anne Kane, is not expected to recover.

TORONTO.

Suicide of a Clerical Spiritualist.

Toronto, March 23.—The inquest on the body of Rev. John Marples, who committed suicide yesterday by taking poison, was held this morning. The evidence of his wife showed that deceased committed the rash act principally through poverty and fears of seeing his family brought entirely to starvation. He had had since his conversion to spiritualism a series of troubles, which had led to his mind becoming a complete wreck.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The House Dissolved.

Three Rivers, March 23.—Captain C. Larue, who has retired from the B Battery, we understand is coming forward for the House of Commons for the County of Champlain.

Quebec, March 23.—The Legislature was dissolved by proclamation this morning. The writs were issued to-day for the new elections. The nominations take place on the 24th of April. The House meets on June 1st.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, March 23.—Wheeler, Dawson & Co.'s planing mill was destroyed by fire last night. The contents were all destroyed. Loss about $3,500. No insurance.

Mr Dymond and the "Globe."

In the House of Commons on Thursday several members complained of slanders contained in the Ottawa correspondence of the *Globe*, which were fathered upon Mr Dymond, M.P. for North York, one of the editors of that journal. Mr Dymond in reply repudiated what has had appeared, condemned it, and expressed his regret that such changes had been made. Sir John Macdonald thus alluded to the subject:

Sir John Macdonald said this was a subject upon which he, too, had something to say. He was glad the hon. member for North York condemned this article, condemned it in stronger language than the gentleman who had introduced the subject. What must be the criminality of the *Globe* when the member for North York felt himself bound to denounce one of its wanton attacks? (Hear, hear.) So far as that paper was concerned, he quite agreed with the hon. member for Northumberland as to the way in which its attacks should be treated. There was a story told of a young advocate from Scotland, who, after doing all he could for his client, used rather strong and contemptuous language with reference to the judgement of the Court. He was, thereupon, called upon by the Court to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, and finding himself in a scrape, he applied to Mr John Clarke, of Elgin, to get him out of it. Mr Clarke got up and addressed the the Court. He said the contempt altogether arose from inexperience on the part of the young man, and had the young man known the Court as long as he (Mr John Clarke of Elgin,) had known it, he would not have been surprised at anything it did. (Laughter.) He (Sir John Macdonald) was not surprised at anything the *Globe* could say. (Hear, hear.)

THE ABSCONDING CONTRACTOR.

850 Workingmen Defrauded out of Their Wages.

So far, nothing reliable has been heard of the absconding Lachine Canal contractor, John Phelan. Some say he has gone to Boston, and others that he is more likely to have proceeded to Schenectady, New York. The number of labouring men and carters whom he has defrauded out of their wages is 850. Before leaving he gave a great many merchants here checks dated the 20th inst., for the amount of their accounts against him. Messrs. Cochrane, Lewis & Co., have seized upon his tools, for over $1,500 which he owes them for powder. About 300 of the unfortunate labourers, in their penniless condition, have been temporarily provided with food and shelter by Joe Beef. Mr John Lyons is the contractor from whom Phelen had the sub-contract.—*Star.*

Sensible.

As for Mr Rine, he must, like other men, take the consequences of his actions. That justice may be done in the premises must be the wish of every good citizen whatever his views on the question of abstaining or not abstaining from intoxicating liquors.

The present is a favourable opportunity to make a remark or two of a general character. It will evidently be necessary for ministers and solid temperance men to exercise vigilant circumspection in regard to the characters and antecedents of those who are invited to take a prominent part in the temperance movement. In many cases, we are inclined to think, strangers and outsiders are pushed forward when the work could as efficiently be done by a combination or interchange of local, or at least Provincial, talent.

Another point is this: Why should organizations bear the names of individuals? We hear of "Murphy" clubs, and "Rine" clubs, and all manner of people's clubs. A more general name might not contribute so much, perhaps, to the personal vanity of individuals, but it is evident this lack would be made up by other advantages and immunities.—*London Advertiser.*

DIED.

Died at Bath, Ont., on March 21 in his 63rd year, Richard Hill, for many years of Seymour, and afterwards of Marysburg. He was a native of England, St. Annes Soho, London.

NOTICE.

THE Congregation of Bethel Church are about erecting a Building on the late Union Church Graveyard, head of Johnson street. Any person having friends buried there are requested to have the remains removed, otherwise the committee will have the bodies which come in the way of the Building carefully removed to another part of the lot.

GEO. MORFORD,
Secretary of Committee.
March 23.

PERAMBULATORS,

A NICE ASSORTMENT

JUST RECEIVED AT

HORSEY'S,

No. 2 GOLDEN LION BLOCK.

March 23.

LECTURE.

The Rev. Principal Jardine,

FROM CALCUTTA,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE

On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

March 26th,

IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE CONVOCATION HALL, at 8 o'clock, on

"The Results of Missions in India."

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstores.
March 23.

Kingston Collegiate Institute.

THE following is the TEACHING STAFF in the Young Ladies' Department, and is larger in proportion to the number of pupils than that in any school of its kind in the Province:

COLLEGIATE DIVISION.

CLASSICS.—The Rector, A. P. Knight, M.A.

FRENCH.—Jno. R. Lavell, B.A., Prince of Wales' Prizeman, Queen's University, 1877.

PRECEPTRESS—Miss M. L. Philips, 1st Class Grade A, Normal School.

INTERMEDIATE.—Miss M. J. Henry, 1st Class Grade B, Normal School.

PRIMARY OR KINDERGARTEN.—Mrs Robt. Thomson.

MUSIC.—Prof. DesRochers.

DRAWING.—R. Light, Esq.

The classes for girls are patronized and recommended by the following gentlemen: Rev. T. G. Smith, Rev. Geo. Grafftey, G. S. Hobart, Esq., Dr. Yates, J. P. Gildersleeve, Esq., Geo. S. Fenwick, Esq., and many others.

Pupils may enter any time during the term upon application to the Rector.

JOHN FRASER,
Chairman.
March 23.

R. & J. GARDINER

—ARE—

SHOWING NOVELTIES

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

OSTRICH PLUME—A large attractive stock.

VEILINGS—In all the new colours.

SCARF NETTS—A large assortment.

RIBBONS—In all the new shades.

KID GLOVES—An unsurpassed stock.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—In Zanella, Alpacca and Silk.

HOSIERY—English, French and German Makes.

LINEN COLLARS, Cuffs, Rufflings, Lace Ties.

SILK FRINGED TIES, Muslin Embroideries, Costume Muslins.

Also, a large assortment of NEW SPRING PRINTS, with a large and complete assortment of the NEWEST DRESS MATERIALS. All of which we are selling at low prices.

SALES STRICTLY CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

R. & J. GARDINER,

PRINCESS STREET.
Kingston, March 23, 1878.

W. DUNN,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS PREMISES, is now better prepared than ever to furnish his friends and the general public with

Stoves and Tinware,

and is ready to execute orders for TINNING, PLUMBING and GAS FITTING on the lowest terms and with promptness and dispatch.

☞ Remember the place: Princess Street, opposite Dr. Dupuis.

WM. DUNN.
March 5.

The Largest, Most Stylish and Best Stock for all Purchasers in the City.

THOMAS SEALE,

Merchant Tailor, Clothier,

AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PRINCESS STREET,

(Nearly Opposite the City Hotel, Kingston.)

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT Contains an Immense Assortment of Goods of the *LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,*
Suitable for the Present Season.
IN READY-MADES the Stock is Most Extensive, First-Class in Style and Quality, and at Very Moderate Prices.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all Descriptions, and in Great Variety, constantly on hand.

THOS. SEALE,
Princess Street.
Aug. 14.