FOR SALE.

45 CITY LOTS on Herchmer Street (continuation of Bagot and Stuart Streets, westward), Herchmer Avenue, and King Street. The King Street lots have an unobstructed view of the Lake and Bay. Easy terms. All these lots are in the best situated part of the city for building sites. Apply to J. ROWLANDS, George Street.
Aug. 19.

TO LET.

TO LET, on the Corner of Princess and Wellington Streets, the CORNER STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE and an adjoining Store and Dwelling. On Ontario Street—THE HOUSE, OFFICE and APARTMENTS lately occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway. Possession given at once. Apply to
R. M. ROSE.
Kingston, 10th August, 1878.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—The New Three Storey Brick Store and Dwelling on the Corner of Wellington and Queen Streets. Possession 1st of June. Apply to
HENRY CUNNINGHAM.
Kingston, 9th May, 1878.

TO LET, A HOUSE IN MAPLE ROW, Barrie Street. Enquire of CHAS. McMILLEN, Auctioneer.
April 16.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE WHOLE OF LOT No. 27, 6th Concession, Township of Kingston, containing 185 acres, more or less, en bloc or in two parts. The land is under a high state of cultivation. On the premises there is a comfortable Dwelling, two large Frame Barns, one large Cow Stable and other Outbuildings necessary for the farm; also a splendid young Orchard, containing a variety of Fruit. It is well watered both front and rear with springs and three never-failing wells. On the rear there is a large quantity of marl, containing nearly 90 per cent of lime, used as a fertilizer, calculated to keep a farm in good condition. This farm is six miles from the City of Kingston, one-half mile from the Perth Road, in a pleasant locality, with church and school house within half a mile.
For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises,
WM. H. RANKIN,
Glenburnie, Ont.
Glenburnie, June 27.

FARM FOR SALE.

PART OF LOT No. 21 in the 6th Concession of Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land. There is a good frame house, nearly new, on the premises; also a good barn, orchard, well and a never failing spring.
—ALSO—
150 acres in the said concession, being parts of Lots Nos. 23 and 24. There is a log house on the premises; also a good frame barn, shed and stable. There is also a young orchard, a well and a never failing spring.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES W. DONALDSON.
August 15.

The Prince Edward Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE: PICTON, ONTARIO.
(Established 30th September, 1854.)
PRESIDENT—STEPHEN B. HUBBS.
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN PRINYER.
INSPECTOR—L. B. STINSON.
SECRETARY—JOHN TWIGG.
TREASURER—PHILIP LOW, Q.C.
SOLICITOR—W. H. R. ALLISON.
DIRECTORS—STEPHEN B. HUBBS, JOHN PRINYER, JOHN VANALSTINE, LEWIS B. STINSON, WELLINGTON BOULTER, ADAM H. SAYLOR and JAMES CALNAN, Esqs.
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This Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farming property in Townships, and property not more hazardous in Towns and Villages; and offer great advantages to insurers at low rates for THREE OR FIVE YEARS either on the Premium-Note or Cash System.
July 27.

REAL ESTATE & STOCK AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an office on Clarence Street, Kingston, opposite the Post Office, where he will carry on business as a

Real Estate Agent, Debenture, and Stock Broker.

Persons desirous of selling or purchasing lands, either in the city or in any of the surrounding Counties, are requested to call upon or communicate with him respecting the same, as he proposes shortly to issue a circular containing a list of properties to be disposed of.
S. C. McGILL.
Office: Entrance same door as Messrs. Walkem & Walkem.
Aug. 31.

Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

THE CLASSES of this INSTITUTION will be re-opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND. For terms apply to the Superioress.
On the same day a SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be commenced at "Saint Mary of the Lake," opposite Morton's Brewery, where all branches will be taught.
Terms:—$3.00 per quarter; children under ten years, $1.50; Music, $6.00 per quarter. Drawing and fancy work free of charge.
Aug. 31.

CREIGHTON'S RAMBLE, No. 5.

CREIGHTON'S RAMBLE, No. 5, will take place to BROCKVILLE on
Monday, September the 9th,
By STEAMER MAUD. The steamer will leave Folger & Hanley's Wharf at 7 a.m.
TICKETS, 50 cents.
Aug. 27.

TUITION.

MISS MARTIN'S Classes will resume on MONDAY, 2nd of September. Sebastopol Terrace, King Street.
Aug. 19.

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.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2.

Mr Shibley said he went back on Sir John on account of what is called the Pacific Scandal business. Innocent Mr Shibley! Truly good politician! It is a grand thing to live in times which produce public men so pure.

At the recent meeting of the British Association held at Dublin, Mr George J. Romanes, M.A., F.L.S., son of the late Rev. Dr. Romanes, at one time Professor of Classical Literature in Queen's College, Kingston, read an interesting lecture on "Animal Intelligence." Several of the leading scientific men of the United Kingdom took part in the Association's proceedings.

"In Haldimand the villainy in putting Mr Nicholas Flood Davin up against Mr D. Thompson will meet its proper reward."

The above is from the subsidized denominational organ of Mackenzie, Mowat & Co., who subscribed over $3,000 to prop it up with the hope that it would succeed in "squelching" the *Irish Canadian*. "Villainy" indeed! Where is the villainy? It is to be hoped that it is not because Mr Davin is an Irishman.

"But, if they tell us, in the face of all the advantages they get by Reciprocity, that they are determined to put a stop to it, and if this is done through a hostile feeling to us—deeply as I should regret that this should be the first use made by the Northern States of their new found liberty—then, I say we have a policy and a good policy of our own, to fall back upon."

The above is what the champion Free Traders, Mr George Brown, said in 1865. He then advocated a policy of meeting "*fire by fire*." Now his organ abuses those who favour a re-adjustment of the tariff.

MR MACKENZIE'S CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

More than once during the last two sessions of Parliament Mr Mackenzie has been convicted of making statements which, to use a mild form of expression, did not tally with his previous utterances. Like some of Mr Cartwright's representations, the one gives the lie to the other. The *Mail* furnishes the latest specimen of Mr Mackenzie's contradiction of himself, as follows:

"The other day at Halifax, Mr Mackenzie said he was not capable of making two different statements on the same subject. We ask him to exercise his ingenuity in reconciling the two following statements, which to most people will seem like very broad contradictions:

Paying the sum of $150,000 to the Province of New Brunswick, which sum of $150,000 is to this day the sole and only benefit, or rather the privilege of paying that money, is to this day the sole and only benefit which has resulted from that wise treaty signed by Sir John Macdonald and his English colleagues at Washington. It is a great privilege, truly. Let us prize it as it deserves, as the one and only advantage which has as yet accrued to any part of this Dominion from the treaty-making propensities of "our own illustrious Chieftain, our own beloved John A." Only I trust that you will remember that we were strongly opposed to that grant. We opposed it tooth and nail, and it was carried over our heads by Sir John and his supporters.—*Mr Mackenzie in campaign pamphlet.*	Mr King also states that I opposed the payment of the $150,000 to the Province in lieu of the Export duty. If you will read my speech delivered upon that occasion you will not say so. I was the leader of the Opposition, and I pointed out that the export duty paid was never more than $64,000, and the sole object of the proposition was to increase the subsidy to this Province. I did this to show that I perfectly understood the motion, and I stated at the time that I would not oppose it.—*Mr Mackenzie at St. John.*

Who is the "stretcher" now?

MR MACKENZIE'S DEPARTMENT—MORE JOBBERY AND CORRUPTION.

From Maritime Province papers we learn that contracts are being manipulated in a most disgraceful manner in the interests of the Government pets. We repeat what we have often said before that Mr Mackenzie's Department has been used as a huge bribery machine. But the country has to pay the piper. Between four and five millions of dollars is the amount which Mr Mackenzie's blundering, violation of his own principle of parliamentary control, and his jobbery, has cost Canada. And yet we are told that he is a practical and economical Minister! The following statements represents losses to the country as the direct result of Mr Mackenzie's able (!) and pure (!) administration of his Department:

On steel rail purchase (loss estimated)	$2,000,000
Loss of interest on Lake Superior section Canadian Pacific Railway (estimated)	862,500
Loss of interest on Welland Canal expenditure	1,555,522
Loss by Fort Frances lock	250,000
Loss by Fort Pelly buildings, practically abandoned	29,320
Loss by amount paid to relieve Mr Foster in Georgian Bay branch contract	41,000
Loss by purchase of Kaministiquia terminus	30,000
Loss by apparent favouritism for contracts with Norris, Neelon, Hope, Cooper, Fairman & Co., etc.	109,338
Dead loss	**$4,447,380**

Were Mr Mackenzie to have another lease of power we might expect a continuation of this iniquitous system of jobbery. And this is the sort of management that is called "honest government" by the fly-shoot writers of Mr Gunn! A few more years of such "honest government" and a sad tale would have to be told.

THE UNITED STATES AND PROTECTION.

We referred a few days ago to the erroneous statement of Canada's Finance Minister, that protection was ruining the United States, and furnished evidence of the prosperity of that country under the system now prevailing, a system which has enabled Americans to build up great manufacturing industries at home, thus enriching the whole country, and at the same time to push her trade conquests into England and the continent of Europe. We have before us an elaborate tabular statement showing the imports of merchandise into the United States, and the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States from 1860 to 1878 inclusive. This statement is official, and has been prepared with the greatest care by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. In its summary of the figures the New York *Herald* says:

"Attention is directed to the very rapid increase in the exports of agricultural implements, bread stuffs, iron and manufactures of iron, manufactures of cotton, leather and manufactures of leather, coal oil, petroleum and of provisions. The increase in the value of exports of certain of these articles is the more remarkable from the fact that their market price has considerably fallen during the last ten years. Attention is especially directed to the great decrease in the imports of the manufactures of cotton, flax and silk, of wool and manufactures of wool and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. The falling off in the imports of railroad bars from $19,740,702 in 1873 to $530 in 1878 constitutes the largest and most remarkable decrease exhibited in the table."

In its editorial on the subject the *Herald* says:

"The feature by which readers will be struck is the great and steadily growing excess of our exports over our imports. The net result is that the excess of exports of domestic merchandise over imports for three years ending June 30 of each year is as follows:—

1876	$ 79,643,481
1877	151,152,094
1878	257,786,964

This shows that we have within the last three years discharged nearly four hundred million dollars of foreign indebtedness. There are solid grounds for expecting that this process will go on for at least another year. The abundance of our recent crops is without parallel, and a deficient harvest in Europe insures a good market. It is a most gratifying fact that besides agricultural produce our exports of several kinds of manufactured goods are steadily and rapidly increasing year by year. Our exports of agricultural implements have been trebled; of iron, steel and manufactures of the metals have doubled; and of cotton manufactures have nearly trebled in the last ten years. England is beginning to get alarmed lest we should take away her most valuable markets. It is certain that we shall soon drive her quite out of our own for many of her staple articles, and we ought, within the next ten years, to displace her from the markts of Mexico, the West Indies and all South America."

And yet the "fly on the wheel" statesmen of Canada tell us that protection is ruining the United States. It is now the English manufacturer who is becoming alarmed when he finds himself outsold in his own home market. A few days ago, Mr Sherman, Secretary of the United States Treasury, said at Toledo:

"I have here a recent table showing the increase of leading exports of our own production. This shows that our exports of cotton, iron, steel, copper, leather, and other manufactures have increased within ten years nearly two fold, and that the exports of our agricultural implements and provisions have increased nearly three-fold. The total amount of certain leading commodities exported in 1868 was $141,000,000, and in 1878 was $404,000,000, showing an increase of $263,000,000. Another table shows that our importation of certain fabrics which we can readily make in this country has diminished nearly one-half. Of textile fabrics, including manufactures of cotton, silk, clothing, and dress goods, the amount imported into this country in 1873 was $159,000,000; the amount imported in 1878 was $85,000,000, making a diminution of $74,000,000, most of which was supplied by our own production. The imports of iron and steel in various forms in 1873 was $59,308,452, while in 1878 it had fallen to $9,057,633, showing a diminution of $50,250,849. This falling off was supplied by our own industry. The total leading manufactures named in this table imported in 1873 was $272,957,633, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, it was $124,211,734, making a falling of off $148,747,809. This great decrease was especially noticeable in the imports of manufactures of cotton, silk, wool, iron and steel. This increase of our exports and diminution of our imports is perhaps the most remarkable in modern times. We are competing in cotton fabrics with Manchester, in cutlery with Sheffield, iron and steel with Birmingham, in watches with Switzerland, and in gloves with France. It is a debt-paying and trade-developing process that is adding immensely to our wealth."

This is a strange sort of "ruin" that protection has wrought. If the same "ruin" in proportion could be spoken of in regard to Canada, it would be a matter for congratulation; but while the "stick-in-the-mud" statesmen we have rule the country now such a condition of affairs need not be looked for.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE REFORM SIDE—MR O'HANLY ON THE "ORGANIZED HYPOCRISY."

Like Mr John O'Donoghue, Mr J. P. O'Hanly is a "Liberal" in politics, and says he intends to remain so; but, like Mr O'Donoghue, Mr O'Hanly has weighed Mackenzie & Co. in the balance and found them wanting. At the recent Catholic Convention in Toronto he made an able speech, a full report of which appears in the *Mail's* supplement of Saturday, towards the conclusion of which he says:

"After the able speech of the mover (Mr O'Donoghue) of this resolution" [see resolution in another column.—ED.] "it is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length on the violation of every principle by this Government (Mackenzie's) which the Reform Party professed. They have dragged through the mire every principle ever contended for, and capped the climax by their defence of the violation of Responsible Government by an apostate Radical in plush."

Mr O'Hanly's speech, like that of Mr O'Donoghue, is a scathing arraignment of the "Organized Hypocrisy" presided over by Mr Mackenzie. It is well worthy of perusal, and coming as it does from one of the Party it is the more significant.

A tariff is only a tax when levied on goods we cannot produce. Home competition converts it into a tax on our foreign rivals.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Record of Hypocrisy, Reckless Blundering, Jobbery and Incapacity.

The following resolutions moved by Mr John O'Donoghue, ex-M.P. for East Toronto, a Reformer, and who still declares himself to be a Reformer, at the recent Catholic Convention is a complete arraignment of the Mackenzie Government. Every charge made therein can be proved.

RESOLUTIONS.

"1. Whereas the principles of the Reform party, as enunciated through its recognised exponents—conventions, press, and leaders—may be summarized as follows:—

1st. Government by party, or no coalition of opposing political parties.

2nd. Independence of the people's representatives of the power of the Crown or Executive.

3rd. The absolute control by Parliament over all public moneys, the utmost vigilance over all appropriated expenditure, a stern reprobation of the practice of unauthorized expenditure by the Executive, and that every sum voted should be for a specific and definite purpose.

4th. Economy and efficiency in the administration of public affairs.

5th. Strict conformity with, and faithful adherence to the theory and practice of the responsibility of Ministers to the people.

"2. And whereas, these principles and professions commended themselves to the good sense of the people, who believed that their practical application would redound to the country's benefit, and with faith in the promises and pledges of their accredited leaders, accorded them a hearty support and generous confidence to enable them to inaugurate and carry them out.

3. And whereas, after five years trial, with the most ample opportunity of giving effect to the professions and proving their own sincerity, backed by a majority in the House of Commons, unexampled in the constitutional history of this country, all the principles, professions and promises of the Reform party have either been ignored, forgotten or broken; a coalition taking the place of the pure party Government, the independence of Parliament violated, members contracting with the Government, wide-spread corruption of members of Parliament, which required a white-washing Act to shield the delinquents; members from the first Commoner downwards, tempted by a venal Government; the Speaker, a Minister of the Crown, and several other members, compelled to vacate their seats, while others, fearing the ordeal, absented themselves for a whole session; control of Parliament set at naught in giving contracts without being submitted for its approval; moneys expended without being appropriated; the cost of administration in every department of the public services increased notwithstanding the crippled resources of the people and an unusually severe commercial depression; pledges of retrenchment disregarded; and while pretending to be the custodians of popular liberty defending the violation of the principles of responsible Government by sustaining the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in dismissing a Ministry possessing the confidence of the people's representatives.

"Be it therefore resolved that the Mackenzie Administration has, in the opinion of this meeting, forfeited the confidence reposed in it in 1874; that it is justly chargeable with much of the distress to-day prevailing in the country, that any further lease of power would augment the destitution brought on by incapacity and extravagance, and that it is the duty of the electorate, irrespective of party bias to unite in displacing a Goverment whose record is made of broken pledges, abnegation of principles, and unblushing hypocrisy."

And this Government, which has violated every pledge ever made by its leaders in Opposition is the one which Mr Gunn asks the electors of Kingston to support! Such a disgraceful record should meet with the condemnation of the electors.

The Protection Question.

ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

The Rev. A. J. Bray in the *Spectator* thus hits off a recent allusion in a speech of Mr Mackenzie's on the Protection question:

"But I should like to know where Mr Mackenzie got his history from, and by what rules he is guided in the interpretation of it. At a Reform meeting in Nova Scotia he is reported to have said, that 'our policy should, as nearly as possible, be in harmony with that which had made England the greatest commercial and maritime nation in the world.' That seems to me about as foggy as Mr Mackenzie's often repeated idea of the condition of the workingmen when Abraham lived in Egypt and the Pyramids were being built. The truth is, that under a system of protection England became 'the greatest commercial and maritime nation in the world'; and then, when there was a feeble foreign competition, when England was—by reason of money and perfect machinery and skilled artisans—master of the situation, Free Trade was demanded and granted. It is also true that under Protection France and the United States have thriven most wonderfully—and that now there is a strong feeling gaining ground in England that the situation is changed, and that there may yet have to be a readoption of the old policy. Free Trade is sublime as an idea; when the Millennium comes it will come along with it doubtless. I like to think of four millions fighting for a great principle as against forty millions—but when I am one of the small militant party, the thing gets to be hard."

A REPLY.

In the last issue of the *Spectator* Mr Bray thus replies to a Kingston correspondent who wrote to him regarding the above paragraph:

"But may it not be that they are not quite sure of their position. The cry of Protection or Free Trade is not at all understood—especially by the Liberals. I quoted from Mr Mackenzie's speech to the effect that we were to follow England in the way of Free Trade, but here is a message I have received on a postal card:—"Imagine my surprise to find in your to-day's issue, on the first page, and in the first paragraph, 'the West will be mainly for him, that is to say Free Trade.' Now, Sir, you ought to know as well as any man that our present Government does not propose free trade, that it has increased the duties, and that the application 'Free Trade' to it is a calumny which a righteous man should not condescend to countenance. Yours, Justice." Now, I believe that "Justice," who writes from Kingston, is a fair specimen of many of the party. They do not understand the profession of their leaders. But why not ask those leaders to come out with clear and definite statements which honest men can see through? If they did that they would tell us that the cry of Protection or Free Trade is only being used for party purposes, and that the question came as a direct issue for a long time. The only source of revenue at present is the tariff—which, I think, should be so adjusted as not to prevent importation and thus diminish revenue, instead of increasing it—and should also afford a fair protection to manufacturers.

More Wholesale Bribery.

A Rimouski correspondent of the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* gives a startling account of the Ministerial campaign in Rimouski. M. Langevin is the Opposition candidate there, Dr Fiset being his opponent. In the Local elections in May last, M. Chauveau, M. Joly's Solicitor-General, was only elected by the casting vote of the returning officer. Hence a "big push" was deemed necessary. Judge Tessier, M. Chauveau's father-in-law, is the Seignior of three parishes in the county, and his censitaires were, by the terms of the concession, compelled to yield him "day's labour." Until lately this was not exacted. Judge Tessier, through his son-in-law, repeatedly urged the De Boucherville Government to arrange with the Federal Government for the payment of the value estimated at $16,000, of this exaction. M. De Boucherville and his colleagues could not see their way to this, owing to certain informalities, the clearing up of which rested with M. Tessier; M. Chauveau joined the Liberals in a huff. But even the Joly Government, of which he is a member, could not yield to his father-in-law's demands, and so the matter stood until Mr Mackenzie's return from the Maritime Provinces the other day, when Dr Fiset boarded the train and told the Premier that if an arrangement could not be arrived at, it would be useless for him to face M. Langevin, as Judge Tessier's censitaires were all going with the Opposition. The Dominion Premier, who has great faith in the power of "material advantages" in elections, had a conference with M. Chauveau, the result of which was that Dr Fiset was on Sunday last enabled to go into the parishes referred to and exhibit the official documents guaranteeing the payment of Judge Tessier's claims and relieving his censitaries of their indebtedness, amounting to about $20 a head! The correspondent is satisfied, however, that M. Langevin will carry the county in spite of this standard-elevating.

[It will be remembered that immediately before the general election in Quebec, Mr Mackenzie gave some Dominion property in the city to the Provincial authorities, *which he had persistently refused to the De Boucherville administration*; when the pure Mr Mackenzie found that conveying the property would be good to the Joly cause on the eve of the general election, he gave way and the Provincial Government got what it wanted. The act was a disgraceful piece of bribing on the part of Mr Mackenzie.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Result of the Late Engagement.

Ragusa, Sept. 1.—The whole of Herzegovina, from the Narenta River to the town of Ljubinje, has been subjugated. The petty chiefs are submitting, but one thousand insurgents are massed at Trebinje.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—The *Presse* says the conclusion of an Austro-Turkish Convention has become altogether doubtful. The order to intern Hafiz Pasha has been countermanded and he has started for Constantinople.

The total loss of the Austrians killed and wounded during the occupation of Bosnia does not exceed 1,500. It is officially announced that the Austrians occupied Nevesinze on the 28th inst., without meeting with opposition, formed a regular administration and disarmed the inhabitants.

General Szapary announces from Doboj that he had an artillery engagement of several hours' duration with the enemy on the 30th inst., and silenced four or five of their guns. He also had two hours' musketry firing with the same enemy. The loss of the Austrians has not been ascertained.

Belgrade, Sept. 1.—According to insurgent advices, General Szapary still maintains the denfensive at Doboj. Austrian reinforcements are constantly arriving, but it is not probably that Szapary will be able to assume the offensive, because there is a strong insurgent force in his rear, near the river Save.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The *Italie* says the prefect of Ancona declares the report of the departure of Italian volunteers for Bosnia unfounded.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—Several newspapers report that Schouvaloff is about to be appointed Chief of the new Ministry of Police, including the whole gen d'armerie and police administration hitherto under the control of the Minister of the Interior; that Prince Orloff, ambassador at Paris, will succeed Schouvaloff at London; and that Novikoff, ambassador at Vienna, will go to Paris, and Prince D'Outril, ambassador at Berlin, to Vienna.

London, Aug. 2.—A Constantinople dispatch dated Aug. 30 says: According to authentic information direct from Bosnia and Herzegovina the Austrians are acting with great energy, but with moderation and perfect discipline nevertheless. Reports are circulated that the army of occupation have been guilty of many excesses. These accusations bear singular resemblance to the charges brought against the Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia. This explains perhaps the change which recently occurred in the attitude of the Austrians in Rhodolphe.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Scenes and Incidents in the Afflicted South.

New York, Sept. 2.—Specials from the South say that Dr. Wooldolk, of Padup, has arrived at Grenada to render assistance. He never had the fever and was urged to return, but insists on remaining, saying it is his duty. He is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

Revs. Dr. Hall (Baptist), and Campbell (Presbyterian) at Grenada are dead.

At Memphis, Rev. Geo. Harris, Dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral, is sick.

A woman who called to secure Dr. Hodge's services, on opening the door found Hodge lying helpless from the fever; but for this discovery he would have died without attention.

Two cases have broken out at the Father Mathew Aid Camp, six miles from the city, one of the cleanest and healthiest localities. A number of cases are also reported at Fort Pickering, which has been exempt from the epidemics since 1857, when the fever desolated it. The fever has taken entire possession of the city and suburbs. Visitors continue to report finding dead bodies. One was found yesterday in the upper story of the Library building so decomposed that it was impossible to ascertain whether the victim was white or black. The saw mills and lumber dealers having closed, it is thought the Mayor will press all the lumber found to be converted into coffins for the pauper dead.

The impression prevails that all the whites in Memphis will be attacked. If the fever makes as great drafts on the working organizations during the coming ten days as it has in the past ten days, nobody will be left to minister to the sick and the distribution of supplies. Doctors, nurses, undertakers and even grave diggers are broken down. It is a common occurrence for two or three dead bodies to be found in the same house. It is becoming difficult to maintain order among the mob at the relief offices, and the supplies are nearly exhausted. At Grenville, north of Vicksburg, the town is panic-stricken. Twenty cases of fever are reported, although it was strictly quarantined with every road guarded night and day.

Great complaint is made in New Orleans on account of the persistency of Catholic Churches in tolling bells at funerals to the discomfort and danger of the sick. The fever is encroaching upon localities hitherto measurably exempted. The condition of the streets is better than for years but high, well drained districts seem to suffer more than portions not so well favoured.

Advices from Hickman, N.Y., report that the cases there are billious, not yellow fever.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2.—To-day opened clear and warm, with a little force of workers nearly exhausted. The fever continues without abatement. Undertakers report 48 fever interments to noon, and the indications are that the death list will be as large as yesterday.

A number of negroes, some of them drunk, assembled before the Commissary Department this morning, and becoming riotous, made a rush for the door. They were kept back by the coloured militia on guard, but a second attempt being made, the guard fired, maiming one negro. The doors were closed and General Wright spoke to the crowd, and quiet was restored for the time being. The committee is doing all in its power to supply people with food, but some negroes are dissatisfied with the manner in which the rations are issued. Further trouble is feared.

Fort Gibson, Miss., Sept. 2.—Four hundred cases; fifty-five deaths out of the five hundred and fifty that remains in the town. About 1,200 have fled. The distress is very great, and the sick are dying with no one to give them a drink of water. Some nurses are on the way from New Orleans and Chicago. Help and funds are needed.

SEVERE STORM IN HUNGARY:

A Thousand Houses Destroyed, and Four Hundred Lives Lost.

Vienna, Sept. 1.—The town of Miskalog, the capital of the Circle of Borson, in Hungary, was almost entirely laid waste Friday night by a storm. A thousand houses were destroyed by the rainfall, and a hundred persons killed. The population of the place was estimated at about 20,000.

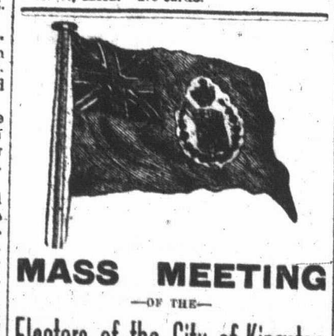
Later accounts from Miskolez, Hungary, shows that the disaster by the storm exceeds the worst that was feared. Over four hundred corpses have already been recovered and 200 persons are still missing. At Erlau, 65 miles from Pesth, the River Eyre rose during the storm and broke through the walls of the town. Whole rows of houses were demolished by the flood and many persons were drowned.

BIRTH.

In this city, Sept. 2nd, the wife of Mr L. F. Walsh of a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

MARRIED.

In Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. George Worthington, on the morning of Aug. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Gen. Mark Flanigan, Allan L. McCrae, of Windsor, Ont., to Hettie A. Flanigan, of Detroit, Mich. No cards.



MASS MEETING
—OF THE—
Electors of the City of Kingston
—AT THE—
CITY HALL
—ON—
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 3rd.

ADDRESSES will be delivered by R. T. Walkem, Esq., J. A. Allen, Esq., Dr. Sullivan, and others.
The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the City of Kingston.
JAS. JOHNSON, Secretary. S. T. DRENNAN, President.
Sept. 2.

CAUTION

STAND FROM UNDER
Hardware is Falling
—AT—
FRASER & MOWAT'S
IMMENSE BARGAINS
—IN—
Cutlery, Scissors, Plated Forks and Spoons, and all kinds of Hardware.
☞ Job lots for small dealers
June 7.

PART OF THE
Ingersoll Homest
FOR SALE.

THE EAST PART of the INGE HOMESTEAD, known as "Thorp Place," being the East Half No. 5, in the First Concession of Fre burg, additional, County of Lennox & A ton, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTI NAPANEE,
On Thursday, 19th Septe 1878, at One O'clock p
This Farm contains ONE HUN ACRES, more or less, of splendid la is considered one of the best, if not th farm between Kingston and Picton, along the Bay shore and commands nificent view of the Bay of Quinte, a a distant view of Lake Ontario. Th on the premises good and commodious ings, water, &c. It is about 10 mile Bath, 12 from Picton, and 26 from Kin
A boat stops each day within one the farm.
For further particulars apply on th mises to
W. H. INGERSOL Cou
Or to A. G. McGUI Collin
ALLAN & McCO Auction
Sept. 2.

NEW FALL GOO
—AT—
FELIX SHAW
TWENTY CASES & BA
—OF—
NEW FALL DRY GO
Just Arrived and Opened

New Lustres, 12½c., 15c., 17c., 20c
New Empress Cords, 12½c., 15c., 25c.
New Wool Empress Cloths.
New Wool Serges for Fall We
New Black Cashmeres, 50c., 75c., 80c.
New Trimming Silks, 50c., 60c., 80c.
New Black Gros Grains, $1.00, $1.50.
New Trimming Velvets, 75c., $1.25, $1.50.
New Trimming Satins, 80c., $1.25.
New Mantle Velvets very chea
New Shawls, handsome goods.
New Fringes in Silk and Wool.
New Trimmings in Silk and Fa
New Tweeds for Ulsters.
New Prints, all new patterns.
New Flannels very cheap.
All New Goods Cheaper Than E
AT FELIX SHAW'S
GLASGOW WAREHOUS
Sept. 2.

RE-OPENED.

T. B. RAY RESPECFU announces he has resumed business at his OLD STA Princess Street, with an entirely new s of everything in the Saddlery, Har making and Trunk lines. He will be to see his old customers and will endea to give the satisfaction in future which has given in the past.
ORDERS AND REPAIRS attended on the shortest notice.
☞ Remember the OLD STAND oppo Henderson's bookstore, Princess Street.
T. B. RAY,
Saddler and Harness Ma
Sept 2.

"VERY UNUSUAL.
New Valencia Raisins (1878 Cro Ex-Sarmatian.
THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY will be for sale this week, as the steamer is now charging her cargo at Montreal, NEW V LENCIA RAISINS, direct from Vene which is very unusual to have new fruit this market the first week in September.
GOLDEN LION GROCERY.

Another Break Dow

A Small Lot of Sugar Cured HAM
WARRENTED SOUND at 10c per lb.
THE GOLDEN LION GROCER

SUGARS, SUGARS.
Cheaper than ever. This is your time buy.
GOLDEN LION GROCERY.

PORK, PORK, PORK.
100 bbls Choice Heavy Canad Pork
For sale at the
GOLDEN LION GROCERY,
W. R. McRAE & Co.
Aug 17.

AT HENDERSON'S

LARGE TYPE EDITIONS.
Jet Her Face or Her Fortune, by Anne Edwards 10c
Signa by Ouida 20c
Idalia, by do 20c
Pascarel, by do 20c
Friendship, by do (latest) 20c
Tricotrin, by do 20c
Folle-Farine, by do 20c
Strathmore, by do 20c
Bright Morning by Miss Grant 20c
East Lynne 10c
Maid of Killeens, by Black 10c
Charles O'Malley 10c
Bonnie Lesley 10c
Back to the Old Home 10c
Woman in White (small type) 10c
Life of Disraeli 10c
&c., &c., &c.,
School Books, Copy Books, Exercise Books, Slates, &c., &c.,
CHEAP AT HENDERSONS.