The Daily British Whig.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

Board of Audit—11 a.m.
Masonic Emergency at 10½ a.m.

It would seem difficult to satisfy the rapacity of some men who are inordinately greedy for public spoils. For example Mr. Mayor Macintosh, of the Ottawa *Citizen*, admitted before the Parliamentary Printing Committee that he got $12,000 for the corrupt withdrawal of his tender, and yet it is stated on good authority that thousands of copies of a Government pamphlet on Canada are now being completed in the job office of his journal. This certainly looks like being bribed to abstain from competition and then dishonorably violating the terms of the compact. Twelve thousand dollars was a pretty handsome premium for the preparation and withdrawal of a printer's tender, without afterwards hankering after it, and obtaining work which properly belonged to the firm which had paid him such a price for his retirement in their favour, and for his influence with the Government.

Referring to the probabilities in regard to Earl Beaconsfield's now inevitable resignation, the Toronto *Telegram*, in quoting precedents, incidentally remarks that "Mr. Mackenzie appeared to exhibit undue tenacity in holding on to the reins of power." This does an injustice to the Canadian ex-Premier. Had he been so inclined there was plenty of precedent to justify retention of "the reins" till the new House should meet and formally, by a vote of non-confidence, give the Ministry a hint to retire. The preponderance of all historical precedent would have justified such a course, but Mr Mackenzie did not wait for this. So soon as ever he could set things in order for his successors he and his colleagues resigned, scarcely a month elapsing between the verdict at the polls and the retirement of the Ministry. Instead of exhibiting any undue tenacity in holding on to power, then, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues evinced a decided alacrity in the reasonable promptitude with which they acquiesced in the popular vote and made way for the accession of their political opponents to power.

Referring, without naming him, to the successor of Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald the organ-in-chief of the Dominion Government declares that whoever he may be "he will shake the dust of the political arena off his feet the moment he has been sworn in." If so then he will not much resemble His Honour Mr. Robitaille, who made it his first business after supplanting his predecessor to lend himself to the Tory intriguers of Quebec in order to expel Hon. Mr. Joly from office by unconstitutional means. Neither will he be much like His Honour Mr. Tilley, who had barely time to "shake off the dust, etc.," when he hied him home from the "debris" of the Pacific Scandal Cabinet with his Commission as Lieutenant-Governor in his breeches pocket, and stepped down from his nominally neutral dignity the moment the opportunity offered to strike hands again with the corrupt clique with whom he had disgracefully fallen from power. We are glad to have the assurance of the organ that the "conscientious man" who is to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is to be of an entirely different stamp from either Tilley or Robitaille. After the "puff" of the organ we should await with some curiosity the definite announcement of the next Tory Governor of Ontario.

The Montreal Railway officials compute the departures of Canadians from that point to the States to be at the rate of one thousand per week. The exodus from the Maritime Provinces also continues unabated. In spite of the Ottawa *Citizen's* idea that the depletion is inevitable and beneficial the people in the depleted districts do not appear to be at all comforted by the reassurance. They are rather inclined to think not only with Sir John Macdonald that those who go will add add to wealth, strength and power of the adjoining nation, but that what will thus be added to the States will be lost to Canada, and particularly to the deserted localities. It is a pity and a shame that the country should be robbed of a population which it has been the earnest care of the Canadian people at great expense to augment by immigration. One of the specific benefits of the National Policy was to consist in the fact that everybody should feel that Canada was for Canadians, and hence Canadians for Canada. Depletion, so much deplored by Sir John Macdonald when it did not exist, was to be utterly impossible under the N. P., and yet the latter is in full blast and the like of the present exodus has never been known in Canada. Judged then by the tests submitted by its founders the National Policy has proved an unmitigated failure.

There seems to be as much mystery about the Boyle share of the Ottawa Printing Scandal as there is about the Hooper defalcations. That is to say Messrs. Boyle and Hooper seem to be about equally verdant in regard to their personal complicity in their respective little difficulties. Mr. Hooper declared in the House that he was not personally aware of any defalcations, and Mr. Boyle avowed in court he had received nothing for withdrawing from the competition for the printing contract. In giving his evidence before the printing committee Mr. Rogers declares that a sum of $3,000 was paid by his firm to go to Mr. Boyle for this purpose, but he hesitates to say that Mr. Boyle received it because he heard him say in court that he didn't get it. In Mr. Hooper's case it seems strange that his defalcations should roll up to $32,000 without his knowledge, and in the case of Mr. Boyle that a sum one tenth as large should be paid out for the withdrawal of his tender and yet that he should know nothing about it and never receive a cent of it. A further curious feature of this case is that the thing for which the money was paid was done, the tender was withdrawn without any "value received," a striking instance of the uninfluenced generosity for which Mr. Boyle has rendered himself proverbial.

THE SCHOOL BOARD DEBENTURES.

It was perfectly proper for the City Council to refer the request of the Public School Board to a Committee, but the matter should be reported from the Committee with all convenient speed, as the matter in hand is a very urgent one. The request from the School Board to the Council is for authority to issue debentures to the sum of $4,000, for the purpose of providing additional school accommodation, and thus relieve the pressure occasioned by a largely increased attendance at our public schools. For some time past the crowding in many of the rooms has been far in excess of the limit allowed by law, and if the matter is much longer allowed to go unheeded and unremedied, there is a very great danger that the Legislative grant to our schools will be withdrawn. We entirely dissent, and so will the vast majority of the taxpayers, from the assertion that the withdrawal of the grant would be a great benefit. How it would prove such when its first effect would be to increase by so much the burden of local taxation it is not easy to see. The severance of Church and State is all very well; that is as it should be; but the separation of Education from Government is a very different matter. Every enlightened and civilized State now recognize its obligations to encourage, supervise and assist by every means in its power and by every available facility the education of its youth, and no money is better expended than is the per capita allowance made by our Provincial Government towards the expense of imparting a sound and thorough English education to our boys and girls. And this grant must not be endangered by our own parsimony or remissness, and one of the conditions of getting it is that suitable accommodation be furnished proportionate to the number of pupils attending. This we certainly do not possess in Kingston just now. Many of the departments are illegally crowded and there is nothing for it but to provide for the pressure by extended accommodation. The application to the City Council is a new thing for the School Board, and is done in compliance with the law recently passed by the Ontario Legislature to that effect. The application of the Board cannot be refused except by a two-thirds vote of the Council, and even then an appeal can be had to the people. But of this there is no danger. The City Council will we feel assured, not think of refusing so reasonable a request and for so comparatively small a sum—especially when it can be shown to be imperatively needed to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers and requirements of our school population.

Contract Plunder.

(*Port Hope Guide.*)

Mr. C. H. McIntosh, mayor of Ottaway and proprietor of the *Citizen*, has explained before a Parliamentary Committee how he managed to make his big haul out of the public treasury. There was nothing particularly ingenious in the filching, but what was lacking in this respect is abundantly made up for by the coolness of the operation and the shameless audacity of the confession. He owns frankly that he never did anything for the $12,000 he extorted from the people of Canada through McLean, Roger & Co., and that he never had the slightest intention to do anything. To quote his own sworn testimony, "I had no intention of doing the work; I could not say that I would go on with the work, as I did not control the tender myself; the service I rendered was the service McLean, Roger & Co. are now rendering,"—that is to say, he got them a job. He did not even draw up his own tender. Mr. Roger did it for him. So that he got his $12,000 for merely writing his name at the end of a sham tender. A more shameful piece of business never saw the light of day.

A Senatorship.

(*Toronto Telegram.*)

Prints editorially: "A short time ago the Ottawa *Herald*, which looks after the interests of the Irish Catholics in political matters, and more especially as regards patronage, recommended the name of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, in connection with a Senatorship. The vacancy was filled, however, by the nomination of another. Now that there is another vacancy Dr. Sullivan's friends think this would be a good time for Sir John Macdonald to show in a practical way his well known appreciation of Dr. Sullivan's services on behalf of the party by nominating him to the Senate. The doctor has occupied positions of civic dignity in Kingston, is a capital speaker, a gentleman of high character, and one whose nomination to the Senate as a mouthpiece of our Catholic friends would be looked upon with general favour. The Catholics have not more than their share of representation in the Senate, and Sir John could hardly please his Catholic supporters better than by conferring the honor of a seat therein upon one of the most popular Catholics in the Province." If the vacancy referred to be that, occasioned by the death of Senator Seymour it has already been filled by the Hon. T. N. Gibbs.

Butchers' Cruelty.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir,—Some of your Kingston butchers are frequently seen driving homeward through our country roads with loads of sheep piled one upon the other, and some of them with their heads hanging out over the box of the vehicle in such a way as must cause the poor creatures to suffer extreme torture. Is there no law to prevent this cold hearted cruelty? Truly those who would be guilty of such are the less fitted to enjoy the financial profit derived therefrom, and will, if not by our national law, by the law of nature, be made to suffer a due penalty. But why are the feelings of the wiser and more refined part of the community allowed frequently to be hurt by such pitiable and unnatural sights.

H. M.

Pittsburgh, April 6th, 1880.

Rather Slim.

Yesterday, at the "Pinafore" matinee, a long, gaunt individual, with legs as thin as whittled matches, came into the theatre and stood in front of some gentlemen, shutting out their view of the stage. One of the party said: "If you guess what that is before us I'll put a label on it."

"It's a plumb-line somebody has dropped down from the family circle," remarked another, and the thin man began to move.

"Next to boarding-house soup it's the thinnest thing I've seen," said a third party, and the slim man got uneasy and sat down.—*Boston Post.*

—Ella Coombs, colored, aged 12, employed by a farmer named Bailey, of Hampstead, L.I., attempted to poison the family by placing paris green in the tea. When arrested yesterday she confessed, but could give no explanation.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE CHANCES OF THAT PECULIAR CLUB AT MONTREAL.

For the Whig.

All of us are aware of the formation, we cannot say establishment of a Political Economy Club in Montreal, with the avowed purpose of discussing all subjects relating to the interests of Canada, and also with the idea of discussing a dinner. The discussion of either of these subjects has not as yet affected the opinions of the Canadian public. The interest taken in the Club by the members is not very intense, if non-attendance is any indication, as we noticed that the meeting for the 29th of March did not take place, the dinner itself failing to attract a sufficient member. According to the *Globe* all the members are annexationists and nothing else. This is hardly true. There are some who are not annexationists for the reason that they do not hold the same opinions two weeks in succession, of which class the Rev. Mr. Bray is a notable example, as can be seen in conning over what he calls his paper, the *Spectator*, for the last two or three months. In fact in the Club there is not a single member who leads public opinion in the slightest degree, nor one who has ever shown any ability in the unravelment of politico-economical difficulties. The tirade of the *Globe* merely served to advertise the *Spectator* and furnished an opportunity for the editors of both papers to indulge in vulgar and low personalities. We, therefore, do not admit the ability of the Club to discuss questions of independence or annexation though we may admit their right, but that it will change public sentiment or opinion, or that it is politic or to Canada's interest to discuss these questions we are not prepared to admit. We are of the opinion that we (the Canadians) are at present too loyal to even listen to any discussions of this nature, and that very pressing circumstances indeed will have to arise before the public ear will be open to advice of this tendency. We may be met at this point with the argument that our financial position will force these matters upon our earnest attention. This argument will not hold water. Any thoughtful person who is watching the times and can read their significance, can see that the Canadian people are considering the financial position without any reference to annexation, and long may they do so. Public opinion is becoming hostile to the Pacific Railway, as it will so cripple the finances of the country as to drive us into repudiation and after that into annexation. The mere thought of such a possibility is deeply repugnant to Canadians, and they will sacrifice everything rather than that such an event should come to pass. Any one can also see the growing disbelief in that dummy of the Tories, the National Policy. It is not our intention at this time to expatiate upon its many absurdities, but we would meet it with the broad statement that it is morally and politically false to the core, a relic of the age of barbarism, and ingeniously and plausibly set before voters to delude them. The great argument in defence of it is the prosperity of the United States, which prosperity is with justice attributable to its enormous annual production of wheat-stuffs. The Americans are now beginning to see the injustice of taxing a community for the benefit of the favoured few, and without doubt this will soon have a practical effect. One evidence we have in the removal of the duty on paper. Again, this National Policy is opposed to British interests of which we have evidence from the manufacturers, than whom we could not have better judges. A feeling of retaliation has been stirred up in England, and it behooves us in honour to remove the cause of it. We are in honour and in duty bound to be loyal to the British Crown, and any discussion having a contrary tendency is treasonable. We have no right to think of secession, much less discuss it (with the exception that we may do so after dinner a la Political Economy Club) in a serious light. It is only a joke of the New York *Herald*. We have to be loyal to the Crown and to Canada, and it should be our study to so conduct our affairs that no injury will be done to the interest or welfare of either. We have yet to see proof that such a course is not possible. On the contrary we have proof that the interests can be made just as identical as those of any two States in the Union. There is no necessity that the interests of the one should have precedence to the detriment of the other. Of one thing we may rest assured, namely, that any Tory who speaks of loyalty, Imperial Federation and National Policy in the same breath does so either in stupidity or self-acknowledged error. Loyalty or Federation can not by any process of reasoning be reconciled with the National Policy. They no more agree than oil does with water. When we examine or attempt to analyze our loyalty we find that it is a sentiment in the highest sense of the word, deeply rooted in our hearts. We are very proud of it. We take a proud interest in Britain's grand achievements, and feel that we should lose part of our very nature should we allow it to be taken from us. Any political argument questioning or disputing the existence of this feeling is to say the least very ill-timed and ill-advised and will not be listened to with any patience whatsoever. A puerile attempt has lately been made to prove that the French Canadians are not loyal. This has, of necessity, not been proved, nor can it be while the French Canadian is moved and influenced by the deep love of his home that he is, notwithstanding the emigration to the States in which he has taken part merely to better his pecuniary condition; and that he, even by a long residence in the States, loses his feelings of loyalty, is disproved by the fact that during the Fenian scare many offered and were willing to return to defend their native country. The love of home is merely a particular phase of loyalty, and any heart, influenced or possessing a deep love of home, must, without the slightest doubt, be truly, and strictly loyal. It is all very well to say that the French Canadian still regards with pride the term *la belle* France. What matters it whether this be true or not; his love for Canada is so much stronger that this regard of his for France is not of much moment. And as for annexation he never thinks of it, as he is well aware that he would not enjoy his religious privileges, if annexed, as he now does. It is doubtful, however, whether the French Canadian is capable of conducting a government constitutionally; but this, even if true, would not affect his loyalty. An argument has been advanced that the annexation movement of 1849 is a proof that the feeling of loyalty is not deeply-rooted. This is easily explained away, as actions taken by people labouring under a feeling of injustice, whether reasonable or not, are *not* to be taken as an indication of the feeling of the whole community. Almost any argument can be proved by the aid of isolated facts, and the single fact of a few individuals (certainly not over five hundred in number) signing a manifesto of annexation thirty years ago is no proof of the existence of such a feeling at the present moment. On the contrary it rather shows that these persons have outgrown their hasty modes of thought, and that they have seen the folly of their action. There is not the slightest indication of an annexation feeling existing in the Dominion at the present moment, and there is every indication that it will never exist. So the members of the Political Economy Club can lay claim to no prescience in the matter. It is unwarrantable. 'Tis a pity that the *Globe* should have taken so much notice of it. Probably it was dearth of news that caused the *Globe* to do this. It gave the Club a notoriety which it would not and could not otherwise have obtained. The *personnel* of this club is not of a high order by any means, and, as I have before stated, does not influence public opinion in the slightest, and consequently the fact of its formation is of no importance whatever. It is merely a clique of unfledged politicians desirous of notoriety, and two members, Messrs. Bray and Perrault, have adroitly managed to secure all this fame for themselves. Their leadership of the Club has not been disputed, though some members have resigned, and the fact of two men of this stamp being at the head of a Club is the death-knell. They would kill anything which they essayed to manage, especially Mr. Perrault. This latter gentleman is one with whom one cannot converse, even on other than political matters, in a moderate and sensible way. He is arbitrary, contradictory and assertive, and for the reason that people will not argue with him he has become conceited, and imagines that his assertions are unanswerable. This gentleman was the Secretary of the Canadian Exhibit at Philadelphia, and I have it on good authority that he behaved in an ungentlemanly manner to Sir Edward Thornton. Be this as it may, no one in Montreal has a high opinion of him. As to Mr. Bray he is fearless and outspoken, but conceited. He has stated that he knows better the political feeling of the country, after a three years' stay, than does Sir Francis Hincks and other leaders. Such a piece of conceit is unique and unequalled. Surely he is mistaken. This Political Economy Club is doomed to die, and it is merely a question now as to how it can die in a graceful manner, or expire in a blaze of notoriety. If they could elect Professor Goldwin Smith an honorary member, and secure the aid of his pen, they might manage to get another week's newspaper criticism, and then retire bag and baggage to the Lone Star State, thus securing a good field for erratic theories and liberating Canada from the ridicule of harboring three such "impracticables." Therefore no sensible person is at all alarmed at their theories, nor does he bestow any thought upon them. To the Club I say *verb. sap.*, if it is the case that it has any wisdom left.

KINGSTON.

April 7, 1880.

QUEBEC.

The Coming Review — Royalty and Vice-Royalty—Exchange of Batteries.

Quebec, April 7.—The *Chronicle* to-day strongly opposes the claim of Montreal to be made a free port at the expense of the Dominion, and supports the action of the Local Board of Trade in petitioning against the same.

So far it is thought that the following will be the troops present at the grand review in the city on the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday on the 24th of May next, in presence of the Vice regal party and probably of H. R. H., Prince Leopold and the two sons of the Prince of Wales: The Quebec Squadron of Royal Canadian Hussars, 8th Royal Rifles, 9th Battalion and Quebec Field Battery, numbering altogether some eight hundred men; "B" Battery Quebec, and 'A' Battery, Kingston, numbering some 350 men; the Fusiliers, two battalions; Prince of Wales Rifles, Victorias, the Field Battery and Cavalry of Montreal, numbering 2,000; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, about 50 strong, the Governor-General's Foot Guards, probably the Queen's Own, of Toronto, 600 strong, and the Kingston Cadets, both of which corps are very anxious to come, and are only awaiting the Government's permission, which will hardly be refused. Besides the above the country battalions of the Province are desirous of attending, as well as the Cadets of the Montreal High School and Bishop's College, Lennoxville. "A" Battery is expected to arrive here for the 24th, and to remain here permanently, "B" Battery returning to Kingston in its place. As the 24th occurs on Monday the troops will arrive here on Sunday morning and attend church parade at the English.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Introducing Bills—Returns—Debate on the Budget.

Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill for the final settlement of claims to lands in Manitoba.

Mr. Abbott introduced a Bill to provide for the distribution of the assets of insolvent traders.

The Government's resolution, providing for the payment of certain officials, &c., in the North West Territories was read in Committee, and afterwards incorporated in the proper Bill.

A number of returns were laid on the table.

The debate on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means was resumed by Sir Leonard Tilley, who submitted several amendments to the tariff for adoption by the House. He then claimed the right to reply to the criticisms of his financial statement made during the Budget debate. After recess he concluded his speech, and in the course of his remarks admitted that the Conservatives had tried to make the N. P. in the Ontario local elections an issue, but it had failed to do.

Sir Albert Smith followed. Alluding to the stigma cast by Sir Charles Tupper upon Sir Richard Cartwright, that he was the king of deficits, Sir Albert turned the tables by showing that Sir Alexander Galt had to declare when Finance Minister, the largest deficits within the experience of this country, and yet he was now the man whom the Tories delighted to honour. In conclusion he dwelt at length upon the prejudicial operations of the tariff on the lumbering and shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces, and especially New Brunswick.

The debate was continued by Mr. Tasse (Ministerialist), and Mr. Gillmor (Liberal.)

The House rose at 1.15 a.m.

AMERICAN.

LIFE IN THE WEST.

Santa Fee, N. M., April 7.—Chas. Ferrdage, while at a dance at a stage station near here, quarrelled with a party of railroad graders and was shot four times and killed. Two men were killed by Indians on March 27 near San Jaga.

ELECTORAL—AN ADDITIONAL VOTE.

The *Sun's* Indianapolis says the constitutional amendment will be ratified, which Republicans assert will insure them 5,000 additional votes in the Presidential contest.

The *Sun's* St. Louis says Schurz will participate in the anti-third term convention in that city.

The *Times'* Cincinnati says Fort Wayne and New Albany, Ind., which usually give Democratic majorities, have gone Republican.

WIFE AT CANADA'S RAILWAYS.

The *World's* Washington says the Bill introduced in the House by Hurd, places restrictions on the transportation of imported goods when any portion of such transportation is made by land carriage through Canada. The Bill is aimed at the Canadian Railways, especially the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Canada Southern Roads.

LICENSES REFUSED.

Bordentown, N. J., April 6.—All the hotels and beer saloons were closed yesterday indefinately, the Common Council refusing to grant licenses.

A COMET DISCOVERED.

Washington, April 6.—J. M. Schaberlean, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, reports the discovery of a comet yesterday, with a tail of three minutes long

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Gains and Losses—More Liberal Successes—Political Wire-pulling—The Excitement Subsiding.

London, April 6.—The total Liberal vote so far is 1,238,000 against 928,000; The total Conservative vote so far is 908,000, a gain of 110,000.

HOME RULERS RETURNED.

Messrs. T. Dillon and Patrick Smith, Home Rulers, have been elected to Parliament for Tipperary county, a Home Rule gain of one. Smith is the best speaker among the Home Rulers and favors the repeal of the union.

For Cork city Messrs. Daly and Parnell, Home Rulers, have been elected, receiving 1,923 and 1,505 votes respectively, defeating Mr. Goulding, Conservative, and Mr. Murphy, Liberal. Mr. Parnell only announced his determination to contest Cork at the end of last week in order to oust Mr. Murphy.

Messrs. Goulding and Murphy represented Cork in the last House.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE LIBERALS.

The Liberals here are preparing for a great demonstration in honour of Mr. Gladstone.

BEACONSFIELD'S PURPOSES.

It is generally believed that Lord Beaconsfield will only announce his resignation in the first sitting of the new Parliament.

MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS.

On the formation of a new Cabinet Parliament will adjourn for a fortnight to permit of the re-election of Ministers holding seats in the House of Commons.

THE PREMIERSHIP DISCUSSED.

It is rumored at the Carlton Club that Lord Beaconsfield will advise the Queen to send for Mr. Gladstone.

LORD LYTTON'S RESIGNATION.

Lord Beaconsfield holds Lord Lytton's resignation as Viceroy of India, to take effect absolutely in case the elections are adverse to the Government. It is probable Lord Northbrook will be asked to go to India for a couple of years to put matters in order there.

SICKLY CONSOLATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Another crushing defeat of the Government is inevitable in a few years. The fact is we have created a Democratic system and must bow to it. The fickleness of the Democrat is a part of the oldest experience of the human race. After discarding old favorites, with every appearance of disgust and contempt, they return to them with ardor in a year or two."

ASSAULTING LORD NORTHCOTE.

The *Herald's* cable says Sir Stafford Northcote delivered a speech on Monday at Torquay. The audience was so disorderly that the meeting ended prematurely. Northcote was assaulted on his way home, but his friends escorted him safety.

BLACKMAILING TACTICS.

The *Times* Washington special says Miss Raymond testified yesterday in her statement that she had no claim on Hill, that her letter was written by the Private Secretary of Hill, who induced her to sign it by promising that Hill had pledged his honor to provide for her.

WILL NOT CONTEST.

It is now believed to be improbable that Mr. Herbert Gladstone will contest the city of Leeds in the place of his father, Mr. W.E. Gladstone, who had held that constituency in reserve in case of his own defeat for Midlothian. The Liberals propose to put up Mr. Edward Baines in the candidacy vacated by Mr. Gladstone, senior, in conjunction with Alderman John Barran, who represented that place in the late Parliament. Mr. Baines is a man of decided ability and will probably make a good run, although two out of three members for Leeds in the late Parliament were Conservatives. Leeds had a registered vote of 49,545.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

The Marquis of Ripon is the favorite candidate for the vice-royalty of Ireland. The Emancipation Act requires a Protestant, but that section of the Act might be repealed. The O'Connor Don will be offered the Secretaryship for Ireland, and if he decline to serve Mr. Shaw Lefevre will be appointed to that office.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Latest returns from all over show the election of 277 Liberals, 163 Conservatives and 35 Home Rulers, giving a net Liberal gain of 68. The Liberal candidates have been elected for Wigtonshire and Buteshire.

A GREAT SAFEGUARD.

The Tory journals unanimously hail the important fact that the Liberals have secured a clear majority without taking into account the Home Rulers, who had hoped to hold the balance of power and turn the scale in their own hands. This is considered a great safeguard as adding enormously to the real strength and secure future of the Liberal Administration while at the same time making the result of the conquest more significant.

PARTY SUCCESSES.

In the election yesterday sixteen Liberals were returned, six Conservatives, and fourteen Home Rulers.

PLEDGE OF PEACE.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the return of a Liberal Government in England is considered a serious pledge of peace for Europe.

RUMOURED COALITION.

The *Daily News* hints that the Conservatives will coalesce with the Home Rulers to defeat the Liberal Administration.

HOME RULE GAINS.

London, April 7.—Dr. Commens and Mr. O'Kelly have been elected for Roscommon county, a Home Rule gain of two.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REQUEST.

Mr. Gladstone writes to the *News*, deprecating any demonstration now preparing by the Liberals, in his honor on his return to London.

HOME SECRETARY RE-ELECTED.

London, April 7.—The Right Hon. Ashburton Croft, Home Secretary, Conservative for Lancashire, southwest, has been re-elected to Parliament.

MONTREAL.

Ice on the River—Recorder's Salary—Snow Fall.

Montreal, April 7.—The ice in the St. Lawrence opposite the city is moving away rapidly.

A motion is before the Finance Committee of the City Council to reduce the Recorder's salary from $3,500 to $2,500.

Snow fell here to the extent of two or three inches last night.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 7.

Bank of Montreal—140 1-2; 140; sales—60 at 1-2, 6 at 1-4, 50 1-2. Ex D 136 1-4, 135 3-4; sales—25 at 136 1-2, 50 at 136, 25 at 136 1-4.
Merchants' Bank—96, 95 1-2.
Bank of Commerce—119, 118 1-2.
Ontario Bank—79, 78 1-4; sales—90 at 1-2.
Bank of Toronto—130, 125 1-2.
Molson's Bank—82, 00.
Exchange Bank—00, 00.
Montreal Tel. Co—96, 94 1-2.

—Mr Jas. Rollo was yesterday appointed Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Toronto, a position made vacant by the disappearance of Mr. Stevenson. There were 25 applicants.

—Lillie Denver, of Patterson, endeavoured to jump a rope 250 times three years ago, and brought on disease of which she died. Mary, her sister, attempted a similar feat yesterday, and died of the same disease.

OTTAWA.

The Lumber Trade — Supreme Court—Committee Work—Printing Jobbery.

Ottawa, April 6.—The Supreme Court will hold a special session on the 9th inst., when the Selkirk election case will be taken up. The constitutionality of the Scott Temperance Act will also be taken up.

Mr. Abbott has given notice of a bill to provide for the winding up of insolvent banks and insurance companies.

On the Petewana and Chalk rivers half a million saw logs have been cut this season, about fifty per cent. more than the previous year.

In the Boundary Committee yesterday Mr. Murdoch, C. E., Pacific Railway survey, was examined. He favoured the opinion that the word "northward" in the Quebec Act meant due north from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

In the Railway Committee the Emerson and Turtle Mountain Railway Bill, and the Nelson River Bill were under consideration. Both bills were ordered to stand over to allow the Nelson River Company to amalgamate with another Company seeking a charter for the same purpose.

The Montreal Telegraph Company's Bill was also under discussion, but not disposed of.

The Printing Committee also met and examined Mr. Hope, book binder, of Ottawa. He stated that out of the $1,500 paid to him for withdrawing his tender $600 was paid to Mr. E. C. Barber, of the Finance Department, for assistance in preparing calculations.

CABLEGRAMS.

News From Across the Ocean.

FAMINE AND PLUNDER.

London, April 7.—A letter from Aleplo, March 18, says in consequence of the famine 4,000 Koords have descended from the mountains and plundered the town of Morden, in Asiatic Turkey. They murdered a number of priests and nuns, and some European merchants.

VALENTINE BAKER'S WORK.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte has stopped the work of Colonel Valentine Baker in Asia Minor.

INVADING RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

London, April 7.—The Vienna despatch says the Governor General of East Siberia telegraphs to St. Petersburg that it was irregular Tartars that invaded Russian territory. They unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Amoor. The Chinese government will punish the Tartans sharply.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

London, April 7.—The Queen will leave Baden Baden on the 15th inst. on her return to England.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

Lord Hartington, speaking at Lancashire yesterday, said the British could only retire from Afghanistan after the restoration of order there.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

Berlin, April 7.—Bismarck has tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the German Empire, owing to the vote on financial reform in the Federal Council.

London, April 7.—A Berlin correspondent says the news of Bismarck's resignation has created a sensation, but no one believes he earnestly desires to withdraw, as he has too much unfinished work on hand, nor is it believed that the Emperor could accept his resignation. The Chancellor probably does not care about the proposed receipt stamp tax, but in its rejection he discovers a convenient opportunity for altering the state of things in the Federal Council, which have long annoyed him. A fundemental change of the Imperial constitution, affecting the Bundsereth, is probably his real object.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 7.

Flour—receipts 500 bbls, sales 300; market quiet, unchanged; Quotations: Superior extra 6,10 to 6,15; extra superfine 6,00 to 6,05; fancy, 0,00 to 6,00; spring extra new ground, 5,95 to 6,00; superfine, 5,50 to 5,60; strong bakers' 6,25 to 6,75; fine 5,00 to 5,10; middlings 4,15 to 4,25; pollards 3,25 to 3,50; Ontario bags 2,90 to 3,00; city bags delivered 3,15 to 3,20.

Wheat per 60 lbs—No. 2 Canada spring 1,37 to 1,39; white winter 0,00.

Corn per 56 lbs—65c to 70c duty paid.

Peas per 66 lbs—81c. to 82c.

Oats per 32 lbs—32c to 32c.

Barley per 48 lbs—50c to 60c.

Rye per 56 lbs—80c to 80.

Oatmeal per 200 lbs—4,50 to 4,60

Cornmeal per 200 lbs—2,90 to 3,00.

Butter—Quiet and steady; Western 17c to 19c; Brockville and Morrisburg 19c to 23c; Eastern Townships 20c to 24c; creameries and selections 25c to 27c, Roll 18c to 21c.

Cheese—14c to 16c.

Pork—mess $15,00 to $15,50.

Lard—10c to 10½c for tubs and pails

Dressed hogs per 100 lbs—5,25 to 5,75

Bacon—8c to 9c.

Hams—11 to 12c.

Ashes per 100 lbs—pots 0,00 to 0,00, quiet; firsts 3,70 to 3,80; pearls nominal.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, April 7.

Flour—No. 1 spring 6,50 to 6,75; amber winter at 6,70 to 6,95; white winter at 7,00 to 7,25; double extra 6,90 to 7,15; new process at 7,00 to 7,25; Graham 6,75 to 7,00.

Wheat—steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring 1,36; white state 1,30; red state 1,33.

Corn—dull; Mixed Western 57 to 57; State 50 to 50. Duluth 55.

Barley—firm, but quiet; Choice Canada held at 90; No. 1 Canada 86 to 88; No. 2 Canada above grade 77 to 78

Rye—Quiet and scarce; Canada nominally 88 to 88 in bond.

Cornmeal per ton—bolted 22; unbolted 21.

Mill feed—shorts 00 to 21,00; shipstuffs 00 to 21,00; middlings 00 to 22,00 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, April 7.—Wheat 13¼ cash. Corn 35 to 35½ cash; 36 3-8 May. Pork 10.37½ May. Lard 70 to 72½.

BIRTHS.

At Rockwood, Kingston, on April 6th, the wife of Dr. W. G. Metcalf, of a son.

MARRIED.

In St. George's Cathedral, on Wednesday, April 7th, by the Rev. E. P. Crawford, assisted by the Rev. H. Wilson, Louis William Coutlee, Barrister, of Hull, to Lottie, only daughter of the late W. P. Wilson, of Kingston.

At Desmond, on March 28th, Alexander Youmans, to Miss Julia Youmans, all of Camden.

On March 30th, Joseph Smith, of St. Vincent, to Miss Jane Goudy, of Camden.

At Newburgh, on March 17th, John A Brown, of Camden, to Nancy Warner, of Clark's Mills.

DIED.

In Kingston, on April 5th, Mr. Wm Rees, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Ontario street, on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO Persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at $2.75 per week in a private family. Apply at the Whig Office for address.

Kingston April 1st, 1880.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 7.

Stocks weak.

Cotton dull at 12¼.

Flour quiet; receipts 14,000, sales 10,000; 4,10 to 4,65 super state and western; 4,85 to 5,25 common to choice extra state; 4,90 to 5,30 do western; rye flour dull at 4,75 to 5,00.

Rye dull, 90 to 92 state and Canada.

Wheat—spring dull, nominal; winter about ½c lower; receipts 116,000; sales 48,000; No 1 White May 1,31¼.

Corn heavy; receipts 172,000, sales 20,000; 54 to 54¾

Barley firm; two rowed state 63 to 70; six rowed do 80 to 84; No. 1 Canada 95 to 0,00; No. 2 do do bright 1,05 to 1,08.

Oats firmer; receipts 17,000; sales 20,000; mixed western and state 42 to 45; 44 to 48 white do.

Pork dull at 11 50 to 11,50.

Lard lower at 7,52½.

Butter 16 to 32.

Cheese 11 to 14¼.

MAPLE SYRUP

—AT—

Jas. CRAWFORD'S

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE TEA DEPOT.

April 7th, 1880.

Kingston Auction Room,

BROCK STREET, MARKET SQUARE,

Next Door to Express Office.

All Business promptly attended to,

J. H. METCALFE.

Auctioneer, Real Estate, Commission and Insurance Agent.

April 7th, 1880

FOR SALE.

A New & Pleasant House

ON West Side of Gordon Street, between Earl and Union Streets, a Brick House containing Six Rooms and Bath Room, Pantry, Sheds, &c. Hard and Soft Water in Kitchen. Will be ready for occupation on May 1st. Apply to R. T. Barber, on the premises

Kingston, April 3, 1880.

Something that's Needed and which should be well Patronized.

Having Engaged the Services of a First Class Cook

THE EXCELSIOR

Temperance, Dining and COFFEE ROOMS,

KING STREET, BETWEEN PRINCESS and BROCK STREETS, ARE NOW IN FULL RUNNING ORDER.

Hot Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and Lunch at all Hours.

☞ DINNER from 12 to half past one

OYSTERS in every style

Oyster Suppers every night in parties of no less than four 25c each; raw oysters 15c.

Soup everyday for Dinner

First class Dinner for 20c. Bill of Fare every day. Ham Sandwiches 5c. Lunch 10c. Coffee 4c per cup. Green, Black and Mixed Tea 5c per cup. Chocolate 5c per cup

Everybody should give me a call.

MRS. S. HOCKRIDGE.

Kingston, April 7th, 1880.

OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. A. PITOU, Manager of the Grand Opera House, Toronto, has the honor to announce the great and only

HERRMANN,

THE KING OF WIZARDS,

FOR POSITIVELY ONE SOIRÉE MAGIQUE.

Tuesday Eve., April 13, 1880.

Aided by the beautiful Artiste

MLLE ADDIE,

THE ELFIN LORELLAS,

Parisian Grotesques and Comiques and VALVOSE, the greatest of all Ventriloquists.

See the Marvelous Decapitation!

The Mystery of the Century!

The Arabian Dream by Mlle. Addie.

Diablerie, Illusion, Music and Dancing.

Admission 75c, 50c and 25c.

Seats secured at Woods' without extra charge.

FRED. G. MAEDER,

Business Manager for Herrmann.

April 6.

St. JOHN'S LODGE No. 340, G.R.C.

The Members of St. John's Lodge, Pittsburg, No. 340, A.F.&A.M., are hereby summoned to attend an Emergent Communication at the Frontenac Hotel, Kingston, on THURSDAY, APRIL 8th, at 10 o'clock a.m., to attend the funeral of our Late Brother, Wm Rees.

The Brethren of the City and County Lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the W.M.

JOHN A. WILMOT, Secretary.

April 6th, 1880.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY PROPERTY

THE Subscriber will sell at his Rooms, on SATURDAY APRIL 10th, at 12, noon, a one storey