The Daily British Whig.

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SATURDAY EVEN'G, JAN'Y 27, 1877.

REMINDERS.

SUNDAY.

Y.M.C.A. Weekly Meeting at 8:15 p.m.
Meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
TEMPERANCE Meeting at 4 p.m.—City Hall.
METHODIST Missionary Services, 10.30 a.m., and 6:30 p.m.

MONDAY.

CITY COUNCIL—Regular at 8 p.m.
CONCERT at Cataraqui at 7:30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A.—Business Meeting at 8 p.m.
CATARAQUI BRIDGE—Annual Meeting, 2 p.m
MEETING in connection with Methodist Missions at 7:30 p.m.

JURNALISTIC ACCURACY.

Forty-eight hours ago, under the sensational caption of "child desertion," the Kingston *Daily News* announced that the "sole measure of reform promised by our Reform Administration in the speech from the throne," i.e., the Bill to extend the franchise to farmers' sons, had to be abandoned because the *Globe* had "condemned the measure in the strongest terms." The organ's scathing reproach of the Hon. Mr. Mowat's vacillation and cowardice was couched in the delicately beautiful but withering apostrophe—"Weak kneed Premier, your master has cowed you!" Now had our contemporary consulted the Parliamentary summary of some late-dated weekly newspaper, it might have been spared the humiliation of printing such unadulterated misrepresentation as the above. The facts in the case are that, on Wednesday last, in reply to the Hon. M.C. Cameron, the leader of the Opposition, this same "weak kneed Premier," so far from being "cowed" by any "Master" on this question, fearlessly stated from his place in the House that the Farmers' sons Franchise Bill was ready for consideration and that he would bring it down on Monday." Talk of the journalistic enterprise of a wide awake Tory newspaper, by Mr. Calvin himself can beat it out of sight, for the same organ, last night, reports that political sage as expressing himself "in favour of the measure for giving the franchise to sons of farmers" and that he would "support that measure if returned and *if in time to do so.*" Of course, no matter how long Mr. Calvin's return were delayed he would still be in good "time to do so"—had the Government indefinitely abandoned the Bill as misstated by our contemporary. We respectfully submit that the above 'fabrication' is at least as unpardonable as the trifling local error in our columns to which the organ lately drew such indignant attention. Accidents may happen to the best regulated journals, but it is none the less the duty of the journalist to weigh well his information, or to make due allowance for his want of it, before charging a Government with cowardice and bad faith, particularly when, as in this case, the Premier's contradiction was actually in print before the false and insulting squib was issued.

THE EAST AND WEST.

The parallel difficulties of the Presidency in one hemisphere and the Turkish question in the other have kept the news watching communities in both on the qui vive to follow their devious and tedious progress up to the passing points they have now respectively reached. Public interest in the Eastern question has flagged considerably since the dissolution of the plenary Conference, which signally failed even in the temporary adjustment of the points at issue. Perhaps Turkish penetration saw what the event has clearly proved, that Europe was making propositions which, though dignified by such a misnomer as 'ultimatum,' were never intended to be enforced by anything stronger than the moral suasion of diplomacy. The dread alternative presented by the Powers to the Porte was between Turkish acceptance of the Council's terms or the desertion of Constantinople by its civilized visitors. But the Turks have borne not only the threat but the execution of it with the most exemplary equanimity. The plenipotentiaries have gone, but Turkey and the Turk remain as happy apparently as when Lord Salisbury was dictating the will of Europe to the Grand Vizier. There is just now an awkward pause in the situation. Immediate war would be a certainty if Russia were now the nation that bore the defensive brunt of the Crimean war. But the finances of Russia are said to be crippled. Owing to the general depression and destitution which prevail just now in Russia—a state of things clearly traceable, doubtless, to Hon. Mr Mackenzie's maladministration of Canadian affairs—the sinews of war are scarce and war will therefore prove an uphill undertaking. Hence the Russian reluctance and hesitation. On the other hand, Turkey can better fight now than wait for war. Her army has tasted blood and victory in the Servian campaign, and seen it ready and eager for a fray, either with the rebellious dependencies again, or against the more powerful old-time enemy.

The event of the Western world seems to be rapidly approaching some sort of a crisis. Here, also, there is a pause, but it is the pause of preparation for a final settlement. The Compromise Bill, with whose provisions our readers have been made familiar, has passed the Senate by a decisive majority, the minority of 17 including but one dissentient Democrat. A severer and stronger opposition will be encountered in the House, where the great danger of the defeat of the measure from the first was known to lie. Whatever objections extreme partizans may have to the plan which the compromise proposes, there can be no question as to its fairness. At the worst, should the commission to be appointed under the Bill do its work in a party and not in a patriotic spirit, the popular members of it are so evenly paired off in numbers as to leave the decision virtually with the Supreme Court element. From so impartial a tribunal a decision may be expected that will carry conviction to all but the rabid members of the disappointed party. At any rate it will give satisfaction to the great outside audience which awaits with unabated interest the verdict which this distinguished jury will shortly render in this great and tedious contest.

Since writing the above it has transpired that the Bill has passed its ordeal in the House by a majority of more than two to one.

CABINET APPOINTMENT.

Speculation as to who will be the successor of Hon. de St Just, as Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Cabinet, is now at an end. The vacant portfolio has been given to Mr. Pelletier, for Kamouraska, and the new member of the Cabinet will also fill the vacancy in the Senate. The appointment is highly satisfactory, and this satisfaction will extend beyond the members of the Liberal Party into the Conservative ranks. He is a man of marked ability, and though a consistent supporter of the Government, has qualities which have made him popular with the Opposition. The new Cabinet Minister has sat continuously in the House of Commons since 1869, and was returned at the last general election by acclamation. He also represented for some time the Eastern Division of Quebec in the Quebec Legislature, but retired from the Assembly three years ago. Mr. Pelletier was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1860, and has held the office of Syndic of the Quebec Bar.

THE COUNTY CONTEST.

Notwithstanding the pacific assurances of our contemporary it is a matter of notoriety that the unanimity and good feeling which prevailed at the Tory nomination were of a very peculiar species. Family jars are, under certain conditions, proverbially inevitable, and the Frontenac Tory fraternity cannot expect to be wholly free from them. Although there were so much wire pulling and dissension at and before the Convention, and so much personal chagrin and recrimination at its close, cooler counsels will, no doubt, prevail now that reason has a chance to assert its supremacy. All the eligible candidates for candidature will now waive their rival claims in favour of the old-man eloquent, whom a majority of the great Conservative Convention has delighted to honour. Our Conservative friends, we make no doubt, did the best they could in the rather tight circumstances in which they found themselves at the Convention. Their mouth-piece confesses the party dissatisfaction when on last night's issue it declares it to be simply impossible on the case of an election to choose a candidate who will prove personally acceptable to every individual member of the party." Wince how they may, however, the unpalatable dose must be swallowed. Every other consideration, we are informed, must be laid aside for the one great purpose of "winning the battle." The Conservatives of Frontenac will not be disappointed in Dexter Delino Calvin. They know their man. The mettle of the old war horse has been tested on the field of fight before, and, in trotting him out again for parliamentary honours, his supporters know in advance what credit the brilliant career which awaits him will reflect on the historic constituency which in him is to be so worthily represented. Mr. Calvin has trod the floor of parliament before, and its arches have rung and reechoed to the vigorous periods of his native eloquence. True, at the last general election he was thought by his own party to have outlived his parliamentary usefulness, that his career as a legislator had not been an unqualified success, and that it was high time he should retire from the false position in which he had played out an indifferent and most unfortunate part. We are quite safe in saying that the Conservatives of Frontenac considered then that their veteran's race was run, and that scarcely one of them then dreamt of his parliamentary resurrection as the remotest possibility. If there is so little in the man, however, there is still less in the Tory Party of Ontario to commend itself to the electors of Frontenac. Their single bond of union and their only line of policy is that of factious hostility to the Hon. Mr. Mowat's Administration. That the latter has dealt honourably and even generously with not only our general but local interests none can deny, and the true welfare of the county will not be served but hindered by sending a man to the house who will "forget nothing and learn nothing," but who will join, in season and out of it, in the blind and blatant opposition for which the Conservatives in the House have earned for their party such an unenviable reputation. The choice of the Reform party will, we have reason to be confident, commend itself to the good sense of the electors as vastly to be preferred to that which has brought the Conservative Convention into contempt. We call upon the farmers of Frontenac to vindicate their self respect and to consult the best interests of the county and the country by not sending D.D. Calvin to Toronto for the balance of the present Parliament.

County Affairs.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—"A County Ratepayer" asks me to respond to slanders uttered against me in the Township of Kingston meetings in December. I should have done so through your paper long since had I felt that the public attached real importance to the wild utterances of a personal opponent in a heated election discussion. However, since your correspondent calls me out so respectfully, I assure him most solemnly, that I have nothing to fear from a strict investigation of the charges, and I challenge any just effort to prove dishonest or dishonorable conduct against me in my public capacity or privately. Yours faithfully,

JOHN IRVINE.

County Treasurer's office, Jan. 26, '77.

"JOHNSON'S COMIN'!"

A friend of ours, says the New York *Express*, who attended a sable "night meeting," reports as follows:

Then Mr. Johnson arose and exhorted substantially as follows: "Breddren, I'm a gwine to gib you a sample ob de pious man and de onpious man. Now, you are de onpious, and what do ye s'pose ye'll go whyn ye die? I know. Ye'll go down into de pit. (Tremendous sensation) Yah, and there ye'll burn forsber! No use hollerin' dar, cause ye can't get out. (Shuddering throughout the meeting.) But breddren, whar shall I go? resumed the speaker, rolling up his eyes. I shall go up, up, up, and de good Lord'll see me coming, and he'll say, 'Angels, make way dar.' And de angels ll say, 'What fur, Lord, what fur! And den de Lord'll speak up sharp and say, 'I tell ye, angels, make way dar. Don't ye see Johnson's comin'?"

—The Orange Bills have been thrown out by the Private Bills Committee. The question will be brought before the House no doubt, and a vote taken thereon.

Temperance Legislation.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—Permit me to make a few remarks concerning an extract from the *London Standard*, which appeared in your issue of last evening. For myself—after having seen the very unfair and ungenerous attack on Mr. Goldwin Smith, and the gross misrepresentation of various Canadian matters, which appeared in that journal a short time ago, I should not accord to its opinion on the subject of temperance legislation, one tenth part of the respect which I would attach to those of our esteemed fellow-citizen who sent the extract. However, it is fairer and better to take the arguments on their own merits, especially as they are a fair sample of arguments now being brought forward against temperance legislation on both sides of the Atlantic; and both by honest and dishonest opponents. In my judgment, they restore several most fallacious assumptions eliminating irrelevant generalities and plausible declamations against "tyranny," these assumptions will be found to be mainly the following:—"That intemperance is to be considered merely as a *private vice*—not as a crime against society, and that in interfering with its producing causes—society is merely seeking an impossible short cut to morality,' not taking legitimate means to preserve peace and order. 2nd. That intemperance, with its baleful consequences, is not really held in check by prohibitory or restrictive legislation, but should be left to moral suasion alone.

3rd. That to sell intoxicating liquor is an inalienable natural right of some members or of all members of society, and fourth, that in circumstances of terrible exigency, society, as represented by its more enlightened members, has no right to interfere with what would be the natural course of things did no such exigency require different action.

Now, as to the first of these assumptions, intemperance is not simply a private vice for which a man is responsible only to his conscience and his God. It is, even in itself, and still more strongly when looked at in connection with its inevitable consequences—a crime *against society*. A man has no right to put himself in a condition in which he is disabled from performing his duties to society or driven by a fury within him, flagrantly to violate them—as in the case of the drunkard who disables himself—temporarily or permanently, from maintaining his family by his labour, or put himself into a condition in which he brutally maltreats them, nor even by a gradual course of self poisoning, to bring himself to a premature grave and leave society to support his children. To do this last, or to make himself temporarily an idiot or a maniac, is a form of *felo de se*, and society, whose very foundation is mutual dependence, has a right to take cognizance of it as such—even apart from the further consideration that the greater proportion of criminals against the public, and of actual and permanent lunacies, are made criminals and burdens to society through the same prolific source of evil. But if intemperance, pure and simple, be a crime against society, then, assuredly, the man who sells that which *he knows* will produce this crime, is actually an "*accomplice before the fact*," and society has a perfect right to deal with him as such. And if, by restricted laws, it can prevent men from becoming such "accomplices before the fact," can bar the way to a calling which is that of tempting men to their hurt, this is surely wiser, more humane and more effectual than any policy could be which merely punishes *after the mischief is done*, and seldom succeeds in preventing it in future.

The second assumption is that intemperance is not really held in check by prohibitory or restrictive legislation, but can best be met by "moral suasion." This assumption overlooks the fact that intemperance is produced by *physical* as well as by moral causes. We know that to many men—naturally and by lack of education comparatively destitute of self-control—it is, humanly speaking, *physically impossible* to resist the overpowering craving for intoxicating drink, *when the means of gratifying it is close at hand*. None know this so well as those who have most earnestly tried to grapple with the evil by "moral suasion." Have they not often heard wretched victims declare that if their eternal salvation depended on it, they could not refrain from the poison when it was in tempting proximity? It is easy for newspaper writers, who may never have put forth an effort to save their sinking, suffering brethren, to lecture clergymen and other philanthropists on the superior efficacy of "moral suasion." Let them *try it*, and I am much mistaken if they will not think that legislation is just as necessary *here* as it is to keep the present inmates of our Penitentiary from preying on their fellow-citizens—unless restrained by "moral suasion!" Philanthropists do not suppose that all will be attained when they gain restricted legislation; nor do they propose to make this a substitute for persevering personal efforts to make men *morally* instead of *compulsorily* temperate. But surely it is better that they should be the *latter* than that intemperance, with its myriad deadly consequences, should rage unchecked! And "prohibition does prohibit," as surely as physical causes *do* act. This has been proved again and again where it has been duly carried out. In Lapland the population were being decimated by alcoholic stimulants, which seem in cold climates to work their deadliest effects. *Absolute prohibition* has put an end to the wholesale destruction. In Sweden the Gothenburg system has been attended with the most beneficial results, and a Swedish writer, recently quoted in the *Contemporary Review*, says, "Experience has convinced me that there is absolutely only one way by which drunkenness can be put down, and that is, *by the entire prohibition of the use of intoxicating drinks.*" And, says another writer, "it is clear that as the consumption is dependent on the desire for stimulants, and *the power of satisfying that desire*, and also the desire of gain on the parts of the seller, the consumption must decrease in *proportion as one of these influences cease to operate.*" It has been as conclusively proved as statistics can prove it, that the rate of intemperance follows the increased number of taverns, and that as the latter is diminished, as is the former. This does not conflict with the moral freedom of individuals. We do not know what an individual man will choose in this matter any more than when he will die. We *do* know what *masses of men* will do, as we know the rates of mortality. And if we know that the *physical causes* of intemperance *will* go on producing certain results just as do the miasmatic germs of certain diseases. I think an enlightened society is just as much bound to interfere with private selfishness in order to restrain destruction and death in the one case as in the other.

But then comes in the third assumption, that to do so is interfering with "natural rights." I do not know that any man or men have natural rights to sell that which is injurious to mankind, as alcoholic stimulants have again and again been proved to be. Even to those who take them in moderation, it is doubtful, in the light of the best medical opinion, whether they do not do more harm than good; and the only cases in which they do unmistakeable good—those of sickness—are provided for in all restrictive enactments. Society does not consider that any man has a natural right to sell *unwholesome meat*, though no one is compelled to buy it. Why should he have any more right to sell unwholesome *drink*, or a *fortiori* drink, which is a slow poison to the body, enslaves the will, deadens or destroys the mental faculties and ruins the moral nature? Nor do I see that any man has a "natural right" to sell alcoholic stimulants freely exposed for sale to suit his convenience. If he were not a "member of society" he certainly could not do so, and "society," by its very constitution, has a right to protect itself from the abuse of the privileges which *itself* creates. Is the *slight inconvenience* or loss of a *petty* sensual gratification which may be sustained by a few, to be put for a moment in comparison with the unutterable misery of thousands, that we should hear so much of "tyranny" and "intolerable inroads on personal liberty?" If these few should insist on spreading death and ruin among millions of their fellow creatures, that they might not be put to *inconvenience*, such *tyranny* might, I think, be fairly deprecated.

The last assumption I shall discuss is—that, in circumstances of terrible exigency, society, as represented by its more enlightened members has no right to interfere with what would be the natural course of things, did no such exigency require different action. The right here denied is which all enlightened societies have claimed in times of exigency, and I think, also, rests on the natural consideration of society. Even Englishmen have praised the Americans of the Revolution, for their patriotism in prohibiting the use of tea, till freed from what they deemed a tyranny. But we suffer from a more terrible than any political tyranny in the tyranny of intemperance. In time of raging epidemics, many sanitary restrictions are right and necessary, which, in a normal state of public health, would be oppressive and unnecessary. It is the *necessity* which makes the rights so we say in this case, desperate diseases require desperate cures. Intemperance has become an evil which a growing enlightment of public feeling declares intolerable, and beyond the reach of ordinary remedies, intolerable even if we regard its *physical* and *material* evils alone. We *must* have stringent *sanitary* regulations, in order to stem it with any hope of success, and in the interests of the well being of society, we think we we rightly demand that its producing causes shall no longer remain unchecked. Those who have been doing their best by "moral means" say, in effect, "So long as irresistible temptations abound, and men are what they are, we cannot hope for any appreciable success. Let us, in trying to lift our brother from the slough of intemperance, have at least the vantage-ground of *restricted opportunity*, and we hope, with God's help, to complete the victory by using "moral means" with men who are no longer *slaves!*" And I believe the appeal will be answered here long. Fifty years hence, I trust, men will have so far *advanced* that prohibition will be the rule rather than the exception, and after the full exposure of the beneficial effects of restrictive legislation, they will look back with wonder on the semi-barbarous times, when a traffic, fraught with such terrible consequence to the individual *and the community*, was allowed to remain unchecked by the law.

Yours, etc.,
HUMANITY.

Jan. 26th, '77.

The Legislators.

THURSDAY.—The Private Bills Committee has decided adversely to the Orange Incorporation Bills, and reported accordingly to the House yesterday. The motion for the adoption of the report was deferred till next week. Mr. Creighton corrected a typographical error which represented him to have proposed to give the municipal franchise to "Indians", whereas he had said "widows." The House then, in Committee of Supply, took up the miscellaneous estimates. Some conversation took place as to the submission of the "award" question to the Privy Council and also to the Boundary Arbitration. In reply to questions the Attorney-General gave a very full explanation of the mode in which the work Statute Law Consolidation had been carried out. The treasurer having moved the second reading of the Licenses (amendment) Bill, a discussion was proceeding when Mr. Broder objected that copies of the Bill not having been distributed it should not be proceeded with. The Speaker held the objection good, and after a brief conversation the next order, which was Mr. Hodgins' Voters' List Bill, was proceeded with. Mr. Hodgins pointed out that the effect of the Bill was to make the voters' lists final except in certain cases which are specified in the Bill. If the Bill were passed the law of Canada would be practically the same as that of Great Britain, Mr. Mowat thought the amendments suggested by the Bill worthy of much consideration, although he was not prepared all at once to say they should be adopted. Mr. Meredith argued in favour of the main provisions of the Bill. He was speaking when six o'clock arrived.

After recess Mr. Hardy resumed the debate. He thought it very probable that after more mature consideration some of the provisions of the Bill might become the law of the land in a more or less modified state. Mr. Macdougall defended the Bill and urged that the finality of the voters' lists was absolutely essential, if from the dread of a costly election scrutiny persons were not to sit in Parliament. He hoped the Bill would be read a second time and referred to a Committee. Dr. Wilson opposed the Bill. Mr. Scott had long desired to see a change effected in the law in the direction indicated by the Bill, and recent events had confirmed his opinion. Mr. Perris opposed and Mr. Creighton supported the Bill, as did Mr. M. C. Cameron. Mr. Pardee was of opinion that the measure could not be adopted without consideration. Mr. Hodgins spoke briefly in reply, and after a few words from Mr. Mowat a division was taken, the numbers being:—

Yeas	32
Nays	31
For the second reading	1

Mr. Wills' Bill to facilitate the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the manufacture of cheese and butter was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. After some further business had been disposed of the House adjourned.

A NOTABLE SCENE—Sir Philip Francis, British Consul General at Constantinople, who died recently, was much beloved and respected by all classes. At his funeral all races, all ranks, all religions were represented. Wealthy merchants and well-to-do tradesmen; rough seafaring men and artisans and engineers; Greek and Armenian priests and Turkish ulemas; soldiers and zaptiahs, cawasses and humals; women and children; people who had known him only in court. All these pressed on behind the coffin that they might pay the last tribute of respect to a high-minded and efficient public servant. On the terrace which lies outside the British cemetery a great number of Turkish women of all ranks were assembled. They had been told that the dead Englishman had always been a just man and they came to do honor to a quality which the Turks appreciate even when they do not display it.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and discretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

—1,027 Reformers and 2,276 Conservatives were granted licenses to sell liquors last year. Who can now deny the liberality of Grit Governments!

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

THE CZAR VERY ILL.

FORCING RUSSIA TO SHOW HER HAND.

Medhat Pasha Craves Prince Milan's Mediation.

London, Jan. 26.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar is seriously indisposed, suffering from disease of the kidneys.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: Russia, before making a formal proposal for coming action, has sounded the various Powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared to go beyond the moral pressure which they have already exercised by withdrawing their Ambassadors from Constantinople.

A *Times* Belgrade despatch confirms the report that Midhat Pasha has proposed peace negotiations to Servia. The Servians will not dare to refuse the Porte's overtures unless Russia openly promises to support Servia. Hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself or lose the assistance of the Servian army and the Servian territory in case of war.

The Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform commanders of the army entering a friendly country that the inhabitants must be treated like their own countrymen, and any offence against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania.

The *News'* special from Vienna states that the Powers have agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia unless Turkey's conditions infringe on Servia's rights as established by treaty.

The Pesth correspondent of the *News* says: "I hear from Cettinje that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war, and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita has declared that he will never have peace unless he receives additional territory."

A later Bucharest telegram says:—Matters seem to have taken a serious turn. Russian pioneers have arrived on the Danube, and are examining sites for bridges. Work on the Roumanian railway and the summer residence of the Prince has been stopped, as war is believed to be imminent.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs the text of Midhat Pasha's despatch to Prince Milan. The despatch concludes as follows: "Convinced that Your Highness shares my desire to secure peace and terminate a regretable and disastrous strife, I frankly invite you personally to conciliation with the Porte, by direct negotiations."

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Passage of Compromise Bill.

Suing Tilden for Taxes.

FIERCE AND LONG THE BATTLE RAGES.

New York, Jan. 27.—A Washington despatch reports that Evarts will be one of the Republican counsel before the Electoral Commission. He has freely expressed himself in opposition to the Compromise Bill.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The House of Representatives passed the Electoral Bill yesterday by a vote of 191 to 86. The Bill will be presented to the President for his signature at noon to-day, and if he signs it a joint committee of both houses will meet on Thursday for the purpose of counting the vote.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the House, the Republican Caucus this morning chose Garfield and Hoar to be designated as their members of the Tripartite Electoral Commission.

Hudson, Jan. 27.—Newton Hover, a well known resident of Livingston, N.Y., was arrested, charged with conspiring to suffocate his uncle's family and burn the bodies with their dwelling. The object was the destruction of notes against Hover.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The detective at last night arrested a man named Jacob H. Richardson, and recovered a portion of the plunder realized in the $20,000 robbery at Saratoga in September.

A telegram has been found among those surrendered by the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed by Pelton to the Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, reading: "We must have Oregon at any price." It is also discovered that another eight thousand check was sent to Oregon. It is stated that the chief danger to Hayes in the Electoral Tribunal will be found in Oregon or Florida. The Democrats will make an effort to have only two votes counted in Oregon, thus leaving the House to elect the President.

New York, Jan. 27.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has written to ex District-Attorney Bliss approving of his action in bringing the suit against Gov. Tilden for unpaid taxes. Commissioner Raum says: "My aim has been to treat Tilden just as I would any other citizen. If he owes the Government taxes and declines to pay them I see no reason why he should be exempt from prosecution more than any other citizen. While the canvass lasted I thought it unnecessary and unwise to institute proceedings against him."

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

—Judge Caron has been appointed Judge of the Quebec district. Mr. La Frambroise has been offered the vacancy.

—A fire took place in Wroxeter stables, and the contents of J. Crawford burned; also three other buildings. Loss, about $2,000.

—An Episcopal Reformed Church is talked of in Montreal.

—Water in the St. Lawrence River is falling.

—The building of the Fraser Institute and People's Art Gallery, is indefinitely postponed by a lawsuit, instituted by the heirs of the late Mr. Fraser.

—Ald. Stephens is the English candidate for the Montreal Mayoralty.

—Montreal *Gazette* is being sued for libel by a hotel keeper.

—Fire in St. Gabriel village last night. Loss $4,000.

—Firemen prohibited from using city water outside of Montreal, the municipality having refused to pay the tax therefor.

—Judge Dorion will take Judge Mondelet's place in the Superior Court.

—Social scandal in Montreal will shortly appear. Wealthy lady and her husband's cashier the principal characters.

—The decision in the Charlevoix election case will not be given until next week.

—A farmer named P. Dube, in the third range of St. Flavie, had his house burned last night, with three children and all the furniture.

—The writ has been issued for a new election in Kamouraska. The nomination takes place on the 12th.

At W. S. GORDON'S Grocery Store in Mrs. Stratford's old stand Princess Street, will be found all kinds of Groceries and Provisions on the close cutting Cash principle.

Reform Convention for Frontenac.

As we go to press, a very large and harmonious Convention, of the Liberals of Frontenac has closed. Mr. John McGrath, of Storrington, was made Chairman, and Mr. Geo. Claxton Secretary. A resolution of unanimous support to the nominee of the party was adopted.

The first step taken was to appoint delegates, and they were chosen.

Township of Kingston—Messrs. J. Daley, M. Fair, W. Craig, J. Pope, S. Baker, R. G. Purdy, Johnson Day.

Township of Storrington—Messrs. J. Claxton, C. Merriman, Geo. Perry, Jas. McCallum, John Hughes.

Village of Portsmouth—Geo. Sexton, Capt. Kelley.

Township of Wolfe Island—David Healey, J.V. Busch, Thos. Hogan, J. Davis, Dr. Irwin.

Township of Pittsburg—Joseph Franklin, John Wafer, T.C. Stark, A. Kirkwood, A. Vanhorn.

Township of Howe Island—John Prior, John Kane.

Garden Island—Capt. Booth.

When it was asked, whom did the Reform electors desire to see in the field on their behalf, the friends of the following gentlemen nominated them for a choice:

Joseph Bawden, Pittsburg.
Thos. Dawson, Reeve, Wolfe Island.
M. Strachan, Reeve, Pittsburg.
Thos. Clyde, Reeve, Kingston.
P.W. Day, ex-Reeve, Kingston.

All but the first named of these gentlemen addressed the meeting, promising to support the present ministry, and to heartily sustain the will of the delegates. Mr. Dawson, though one of those present in the building, did not take part in the Convention.

The delegates are to meet on Monday at 1 p.m. at the Albion Hotel, to choose the candidate.

The meeting was very harmonious, and there never before was as strong or earnest a movement among the Reformers of Frontenac, and it bespeaks a ringing contest on February 12th, and the most solid vote yet polled for the party.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

—Bread raised to 14 cents in Hamilton.

—The Quebec harbour improvement plains are approved by the citizens.

—There has died another victim—the third—of the late fire at Hamilton.

—Official return of the Dunkin vote in Brantford 2,089, against 1829.

—The report of the massacre of a train from the Black Hills and Fort Pierce has been resulted by its safe arrival.

—Mr. McDowell, the theatrical manager, is to be married to Miss Fanny Reeves at Montreal, on Tuesday.

—Bank clerks in Montreal complain of being dogged by spies of the guarantee companies.

—Great distress is reported at the French settlement of Pendicherry, and a famine is imminent.

—A woman was found dead in a house at Poughkeepsie after a family debauch It is believed her son murdered her.

—The College of Cardinals have declared the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill a violation of the liberty of the clergy, and it is believed that His Holiness will publicly protest against the measure.

—The *quo warranto* proceedings against the South Carolina Hayes electors were dismissed yesterday on a technical ground thereby disposing of the electoral muddle in that State.

—The Montreal brewer's case—that of McNaughton & Co.—has resulted in the defendants being fined $75 and costs for selling beer on their premises without having taken out a Provincial license.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 27.

Bank of Montreal—180 1-2, 180 1-4, 8 at 180 1-2.
Merchants Bank—Ex Div. 89, 88 3-4, 50 at 89.
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 121, 120 1-2.
Ontario Bank—101 1-2, 101.
Bank of Toronto—176, 1 5.
City Bank—92, 92.
Moutreal Telegraph Compy—Ex. Div. 120 3-4, 121 1-4.
Dominion Telegraph Co—83 3-4.
National Bank—00.
Quebec—00.
Rochelien Bank—Ex div. 83, 82 1-2.
City Passenger Bank—141 1-2 offered.
New City Gas—156, 156 1-4 offered.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Jan. 27.—Flour receipts 1100; sales 200 bbls; market quiet and firmer, quotations without decided change, transactions light Sales 200 barrels choice spring extra at 6,35, Grain and provisions nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs sold at 7,10 to 7,15 per 100 lbs. according quality and weight. Ashes 4,25 to 4,30.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—11:20 a.m.

Pork firmer at 16,72 1-2 for March, offered for 17,00. Lard firmer at 10,87 1-2 for March nominally 10,72 1-2 for February. Wheat easier at 1:61 1-2 to 1,65 5-8 for February; 1,28 5-8 for March.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Afternoon.

The estimated receipts are hogs 5,700. Official receipts for hogs for yesterday 8,069; shipments 2,144. Market dull and weak, at five to ten cents lower on light grades and 20 to 25 on heavy, light selling at 6,00 to 6,15, heavy 5,90, 6,30 to packers, 6.10 to 6,50 to shippers.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

DIED.

At the residence of Hon. L. Wallbridge, Belleville, on 24th inst., Thomas A. Corbett, youngest son of the late Sheriff Corbett, of Kingston, aged 29 years.

Notice.

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS DUE to the Estate of Greenfield & Co., must be paid immediately to James R. Burke, to avoid legal proceedings.

Jan 27, 1877.

Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will in accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Kingston,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of February, 1877,

At 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for other purposes.

GEO. OSBORNE,
Sec.-Treas.

Kingston, Jan. 1, 1878.

J. JARVIS, M.D.,

Late of London and New York, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c., removed to his new Office and residence, nearly opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Calls in city or country promptly attended to.

$30,000 TO LEND

ON GOOD FARM OR CITY PROPERTY!

—BY—

THE ONTARIO BUILDING

—AND—

SAVINGS SOCIETY.

WILLIAM FORD.....PRESIDENT.
M. DORAN.....Vice do
B. M. BRITTON.....Solicitor
JAMES McARTHUR.....MANAGER

OFFICE—Wellington Street, opposite the St. George's Hall, Kingston.

SAVINGS BANK open daily from 10 a.m., till 3 p.m.

Jan 27, 1877.

SOME SHYSTERS

Who stand shivering and kicking their feet in the Market Square, are sending small boys to my Store to a certain my price for Fish that they may make theirs accordingly.

I Buy in the Best Market in large quantities and put on only a moderate profit.

I am now selling two kinds of Oysters, both of which are Salt Water and only differing in size, the larger being more suitable for frying, being the largest Oysters I can get in the Baltimore market. The medium is equally as good except for frying.

W. W. RIDEOUT,

185 Princess Street.

Jan 27, 1877.

NURSE'S TREASURE

Do not let your children die. Buy a bottle of the Nurses Treasure at once, and carefully read the certificates enclosed, which will convince you of its great value for all infantile diseases. If your child is taken ill during the night you have a safe and sure remedy at hand.

"IN CHARITY WE UNITE."

GRAND CHARITY BALL

IN CITY HALL,

BY THE

Young Men's Shamrock Benevolent Association,

AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

THE BEST QUADRILLE BAND in the city will be present.

TICKETS—1.00 per couple, which may be had from the different members of the Committee and at McAnley's Bookstore.

DATE—Wednesday Evening, the Seventh February.

JOHN McKINLEY,
Secretary

Jan 25, 1877.

NOTICE.

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE contained in a certain Mortgage made by Robert Forrester, of the Township of Pittsburgh, to the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, for the sum of $187 43, default having been made in payment thereof, which Mortgage will be produced at the time of Sale, there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Rooms of William Murray, opposite Market Square, Kingston,

On Saturday, the 17th day of February, A.D., 1877,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, the following Landsand premises, situate in the Township of Pittsburgh, and being composed of the East three quarters of Lot Number Thirty-two, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, excepting and reserving a right of way across said Land, as mentioned in said Mortgage.

The conditions of Sale will be made known on the day of Sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK,
Solicitor.

THOMAS BRIGGS,
Manager.

Frontenac, Loan and Investment Society

Kingston, Jan 24, 1877.

Dominion Telegraph Company

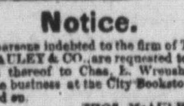
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half year ending the 31st December, 1876, is declared upon the paid up Capital of the Company, will be payable on and after Monday, the 5th February next, at the General Office, Toronto, and at the other offices of the Company.

By order of the Board.

F. ROPER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Jan 25, 1877.



CITY OF KINGSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with

THE BY-LAW RELATING TO DOGS!

All persons owning or harboring DOGS OR BITCHES in this City for the present year, are required to apply forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, and procure MEDALS for the same.

Any person neglecting or refusing so to do will be dealt with according to law.

By order,

THOS CONLEY,
City Commissioner.

Kingston, Jan 26, 1877.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

To Let,

THE STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, on the corner of Princess and Wellington Streets, now occupied by Mr. Wm Groh, Furrier. Possession on April 1st. Apply to BAWDEN & MACHAR, Barristers.

Jan 27, 1877.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of THOS. McAULEY & CO., are requested to make payment thereof to Chas. J. Wrenshall, by whom the business at the