The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

WEDN'SDAY EVEN'G, FEB'Y 7, 1877.

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

GRAND CHARITY BALL in the City Hall.
ENTERTAINMENT in the St. George's Hall.

THURSDAY.

MEETING of Salvage Corps in City Building at 8 p.m.

Frontenac Election.

We are requested by Mr. Martin Strachan, one of the candidates nominated at Cataraqui last Monday, to state, that in order to lessen the confusion existing from the unusual number of candidates, he has determined to retire from the present contest.

The administration of the estates of persons dying intestate, without leaving next of kin in Ontario, is in a fair way of being facilitated. Attorney General Mowat intends to introduce a Billl during the present session dealing with the subject, which has long demanded legislation, since much inconvenience and loss has occurred. This will now be prevented, and the interests of relatives of deceased persons coming under the provisions of the Bill will in future be properly guarded.

SATISFAC ORY.

One of the most pleasing features of the Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums is the statement that lunatics, who for want of suitable accommodation were formerly lodged in the common jails, have been removed to the asylums for the insane. It will prove a welcome relief to grand jurors to be able to omit from reports their almost stereotyped reproaches of what seemed to be such inhuman treatment of these unfortunates. The opening of the new asylums at Hamilton and Orillia has largely contributed to bring about this gratifying improvement. In pushing these buildings on to an early completion the Ontario Government has with commendable promptitude discharged its simple duty. It should be remembered by those who clamour for an unbroken surplus that these expenditures are a melancholy necessity. At any rate we fancy the public will applaud the Government for its timely and judicious attention to the call of these sufferers from the greatest of all human misfortunes—the loss of reason.

THE REDEEMING FEATURE.

Mr. Calvin is much to be praised for consistent devotion to his temperance principles. The "Calvin Act" on Garden Island has been at least as effective as the "Dunkin Act" elsewhere. This prohibitory law, enacted and enforced by himself on his own domain, has given him a Provincial fame as a temperance champion. Unfortunately for the temperance cause, however, though all potent on the Island his temperance influence would be of but small account with his party in the House. The Hon. M. C. Cameron at the head of the party, and Mr. D. D. Calvin at the foot of it, may vaunt their habits and principles to their hearts' content, but all will avail nothing in its effect upon temperance legislation, and for this reason. It is generally understood that the Conservative Party in the House has been looked to by the liquor interest, in the main, to oppose temperance enactments. It is at any rate an unquestionable fact that the majority of temperance advocates are to be found in the Reform ranks, and that the bulk of restrictive legislation has emanated from the Reform Government. Let the temperance men of Frontenac remember that for the effective license law of last session, and the Act to amend it now under consideration, the people are indebted to the Reform Administration, and that they will best promote the cause of sobriety by supporting the Reform candidate in the pending contest.

CONSERVATIVE REFORM.

By this contradiction of terms, we invite attention to the patronizing encouragement of which Messrs. Hodgins and Bethune have lately been the happy recipients from the Conservative press. Is some new no-party gospel of affection for political enemies about to be proclaimed that the erudite and high-toned gentlemen's organ of Toronto, should thus bing the praises of these formerly and cordially hated Grits, and that several of the Tory organs have commenced to dance to the new music? We fear not. There is a much more commonplace explanation for the new departure. In the face of some governmental opposition, Mr. Hodgins carried his Act to amend the Voter's List to a second reading, by a majority of *one*, 'amid loud cheers from the Opposition benches;' while Mr. Bethune has introduced a Bill whose effect is intended to make one rich man equal to seven poor ones for municipal electoral purposes. For these quite sufficient reasons, the two gentlemen named are patted on the back as heaven-born, original, and reliable statesmen, declared to be head and shoulders above the puny legislators of the Ontario Government, and worthy to tread in the foot-prints of the Lauders and Rykerts of Her Majesty's opposition. We can understand why Conservative journals favour the proposed system of cumulative voting. It is quite consistent for them to champion the cause of the oppressed freeholders against the tyranny of the tenant rabble. They know that the feet of the mere floating population are upon the necks of the poor rich-taxpayers; they maintain that the wrongs of the latter down-trodden class shall be redressed, and Mr. Bethune's Bill is just the thing, say they, to cure the evil. When Tories thus support the pretensions of the rich against the poor their action is true to the party plummet, and we may firmly believe in the sincerity, if not in the soundness, of their contentions. When, however, Mr. Hodgins is similarly encouraged to proceed with his measure, it is easy to see that the Ontario Conservatives are only conducting a transparent piece of party strategy. They would fairly besmear Mr. Hodgins and his Bill with compliment and urge him to push it through the House if only they may by this or any other means embarrass the Government. If, however, the Premier should unite with Mr. Hodgins to perfect the measure, some fatal objection to it would at once be discovered, while its author would be branded as an obscure, perverse and irreclaimable Grit.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

At the conclusion of Dr. Dupuis' impromptu effort at Cataraqui Mr. J. A. Allen declared it to be "the most radical speech" heard for many a day." We cannot understand how so competent a critic as Mr. Allen, after listening to both gentlemen, could award to the Doctor the radical palm which had been fairly earned and should have been carried off by the "straight" Conservative candidate. True, Mr. Calvin assumes to be a Liberal Conservative, and his claim to the title is a strong one. Originally a Liberal, and subsequently a Conservative, the terms, united, sit upon him now with a peculiar fitness. If Mr. Murray's quotation from his maiden effort in the House was an accurate one, Mr. Calvin has declared himself in Parliament to unite all the good qualities of both the contending parties in his own person, being, as he is reported to have said, a Reformer from principle, but a Tory because sent to Parliament by the Conservative party. Mr. Calvin now declares his intention to become the Rectifier of all wrongs and the Reformer of all abuses. Instead of according any credit to Mr. Mowat for the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund question, he denounces it as a piece of legalized injustice—because the solvent municipalities did not obtain dollar for dollar with Port Hope and Cobourg and other places whose indebtedness was cancelled by that useful measure. We dare say Mr. Calvin, "if elected and in time to do so," will demand the re-opening of this question and have justice done tho' the political heavens should fall. Then, in the matter of exemptions, he purposes making some sweeping changes. On this point he declared "the law of the land wanted altering." In reference to the taxation of mortgages he was discreetly silent, having, no doubt, since his hasty utterances on the point, "more maturedly considered the matter." Another grievance he will be sure to redress is the manner in which lumbermen are hacking away at our magnificent forests. This is an insufferable outrage, and he declares he will "raise his lip against it," a course that will no doubt be a far more effective protection of the timber than any sentimental appeal to the "woodman" to spare those trees. Then, again, he will offer the most uncompromising opposition to the educational policy of the Government, and do his level best to uproot all recent legislation in that direction. He will go back to the House fired with the determination to wrest from the Government and restore to the people the rights of which they have been so unjustly deprived, i.e., their right to remain comparatively ignorant, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity that inestimable blessing. But for the wily tactics of the Reform Government the pernicious and tyrannical School Acts would never have reached the Statute Book. Taking advantage of his absence on the very last day of the session the unprincipled ministers had rushed the Bill through, and it had thus become law by stealth. That Bill, no matter how amended, was literally monstrous, for Mr. Calvin describes it as a creature with a "tail," which in some mysterious manner could "shoot out laws." Now, a "tail" attached to a "bill" is a thing unheard of either in nature or in a Legislature; and we are sure the County of Frontenac can never adequately requite their "Chieftain"—we beg Sir John's pardon—for the "bold push" he tells us he made against the monster on its first introduction to the House. On the question of Orange incorporation Mr. Calvin struck a peculiar and rather unexpected attitude on the hustings. He practically repudiated the theory laid down for him by the *News* about the "more mature consideration" of the subject. He confessed and justified his past opposition to the measure; but, if he again got the chance, would "vote for it *to get it out of the way.*" This declaration was greeted with laughter; but, though it may seem a new thing under the sun to vote for a measure to which one is opposed in order to get rid of it, there is more merit in such a plan than our readers at first blush might be inclined to suppose. It is true Mr. Calvin does not propose to apply his Orange rule to the Education Bill or to the other measures to which he is so violently opposed. Still, in its favour, it should be remembered what a delightful unanimity would be produced in Parliamentary and municipal proceedings, were every member to vote *for* the measures to which he might be *opposed* in order to get them out of the way. We are quite sure the Hon. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues will not object to the new method, though we fear it will take the ingenious inventor of it some time to get them out of the way by voting *for* them. However, if Mr. Calvin will pledge himself to adopt in the House this original plan of defeating the Government, we have no doubt the Reform candidates will at once resign in his favour and assist in his return. We have thus touched upon the several planks of Mr. Calvin's platform. He seems in his speech to have realized the arduous nature of the work to which he has addressed himself. The labour is so Herculean that he tells us he cannot say he is happy at the prospect of it. In his own words "he would be glad to get clear of the job—to let it out," and he cautions his constituents in advance that though he will accomplish all he can, he cannot do all that he would wish. We would again suggest, that, in view of his reluctance and despondency, Mr. Calvin should even yet let out the "job" he is apparently so disinclined to undertake. If it is now too late for him to act on this suggestion, the duty of electors at any rate is plain and possible. The present Administration is an able and efficient one, and it is the obvious interest of the intelligent electors of Frontenac to give it a cordial support, regardless of previous party leanings, by voting for the men who are pledged to sustain the ministry. In any case, let not the electors accord their votes for either of those candidates, who, if returned, will be sure to obstruct good Government by giving a factious and unreasoning opposition to the present Reform Administration of Ontario.

HUMPH!—Colonel Valentine Baker dined with the Prince of Wales and and the Duke of Cambridge after his release from prison, and there are few believers now in Miss Dickinson's story.

Sabbath School Interest.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—The following question was asked me: How can the interest of a Sabbath School best be promoted? I answer.

Among the various duties of a Sabbath School teacher there is one, the importance of which does not seem to be acknowledged or understood in very many cases. I allude to the visiting of the scholars and their families. And, perhaps, in the whole range of a teacher's duties there is not one which could be made more beneficial than this, if it were conscientiously discharged. From the nature of children it is obvious that the instructions they receive from one or two hours, one day in seven, are very likely to be lost upon them during the other six days. Children are generally wild, careless and forgetful—frequently coming to the school simply in obedience to the parents' authority, regarding it as a task which they would willingly escape, and glad when the exercises are over. There are some, indeed, who attend from better motives, with a sincere desire of learning, and a disposition to do all in their power to aid the teacher, and lessen his labour. But it must be confessed that the number of such scholars is not large. It then becomes the duty of very teacher who has scholars of the other class to enquire seriously whether his regular attendance on the Sabbath is all that he owes to his scholars, and if his conscience tells him it is not, it becomes him, as he, as one who is to give an account, to learn all the duties connected with the work of Sabbath School, and discharge them with fidelity. I consider that the benefits resulting from judicious visiting are, in many instances, greater even than those of the teaching in school. This is particularly the case with the poorer classes of society, who have few means of purchasing books or availing themselves of the flood of religious light which is at present in the Sabbath School, given by the use of the International Bible lessons, or like methods, in whom there is a constant succession of temptations arising from low and vicious associates, and from the want of refinement and delicacy of mind and manners, and in whom, in very many instances, there is a want of inclination to do the best they might. From these classes usually come the drunkards, thieves, incendiaries and murderers that blacken the character of human nature; and to this class the Sabbath School teacher may do incalculable benefit by his or her occasional visits. I have seldom found a person to enter the dwelling of the poor with love and kindness in his heart and flowing from his tongue without being welcomed, and receiving tokens of kindness in return. There is some feeling in almost every heart, and such things are calculated to call it into action, and preserve the spark of love that otherwise might expire. Let the teacher enter the dwelling of his pupil in such a spirit, inquire into the effect the instructions of the school have upon his conduct at home, evince his affection for them by his solicitude concerning their behaviour, and enter into familiar conversation with the parents. Let him offer up a sincere and fervent prayer occasionally, give a few words of advice, or leave behind him a tract, or a little book of a proper description, and he will find his work to "prosper in his hands." These labers will not be lost. It has often been noticed that the readiest way to reach a parent's heart was to take notice of his children, and through the operation of paternal and fraternal love whole families may be benefitted by these simple means. Perhaps there is no method more calculated to elevate the tone of morality and create religious feelings among the poor and ignorant than this; for it comes to their hearts in the simple language of nature, appealing to their best feelings in a way which can scarcely fail of affecting them. It is an excellent antidote to the bad examples which surround them, and a fine check to the unholy desires of unregenerate hearts, which, but for this, might be gratified without restraint. I am not speaking theoretically. I have myself been personally opposing to such visiting, but have seen reasons to forego that opposition, and to embrace and teach the parties I have been recommending, and I think, this the best thing that teachers of Sabbath Schools can do to advance the interest of their School.

That there are objections to it in the minds of many I am well aware; but I am also persuaded that they are such as cannot be weighed in comparison with the good which may be done, and ought not to deter us from entering heart and hand upon the duty. I am also fully persuaded that an opposition to the course I have been teaching, when weighed in the balances (of Christ and his love) will be found wanting. Young ladies and young gentlemen cannot better employ a portion of God's time than in thus endeavouring to raise the degraded, instruct the ignorant, reform the vicious and lead the immortal mind to the contemplation of its eternal interests and destiny. And I have no doubt but that when they come to "give an account of their stewardship" this will be an item that will speak honorably for them. Are we not all abundant partakers of the free gifts and many mercies of a beneficent Providence, and does it become us to sit down inactive and with folded hands, when we have opportunity of testifying our gratitude to God by doing good to our fellow beings. Rather let us abound in good works, counting the time and trouble which attend them as of little moment, indeed as our proper duty, and we shall find that our own souls will be benefitted by the enjoyment of serenity and peace which await those who follow the footsteps of their Divine Master with an eye to his glory. Sabbath Schools are now in favour with every branch of the Christian Church, and consequently their teachers have access to almost every house. They are a privileged class, and without the formality of an introduction, and without any previous acquaintance, they can do what their hearts tell them to be their duty. In fact there is not, in reality, any true objection to such visiting, and it only requires to be properly understood to be practiced more generally. I am happy to be able to say that in many Sabbath Schools it is already practiced to a great extent, and with much apparent usefulness, but there is room still for much improvement. One reason more why Sabbath School teachers should do their duty faithfully; let it speak for itself. A teacher endeavouring to impress upon the minds of some of his class the reverence which is due to Our Maker, and the enormity of the sin of taking the name of God in vain, a little boy quickly replied "father swears!"

Yours, for Good,
W.Y., LOUGHBORO.

Feb., 1877.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—A horrible outrage was committed on a young girl at Montreal. She is named Adell Martin, from the country, and was finding her way to a friend's house, when a carter named Richon, of whom she enquired the address, agreed to drive her there, and with a companion named St. Onge, a master carter, drove off with her out of the city up the Cote des Neiges road. Her cries attracted a neighbor's attention, who rescued her in an exhausted state. The carters escaped, but were arrested at noon next day, and are in jail.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A project is on foot to establish a line of steamers for the navigation of the Saskatchewan. A new route has been discovered by way of Lake Winnipegoosis, which will shorten the distance from Winnipeg to Battleford, as compared with the Lake Manitoba route, by over 300 miles.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Electoral Count--The President's Salary--Court Gossip.

Washington, Feb. 3rd.

The people are now upon the *qui vive* about the counting of the Electoral Vote in the House of Representatives. The agony of suspense the country has been enduring so long will soon be ended. The Committee on Rules, to secure against a jam in the House, yesterday reported a resolution providing that during the counting of the vote no person shall be admitted to the South wing of the Capitol extension except upon tickets which will be equally distsibuted among members, three to each member, to be disposed of as they may choose, and that the number admitted into the galleries shall not exceed twelve hundred.

The question concerning the salary of the next and following Presidents, is still in a state of agitation. The Senate at this session, it will be remembered, did did not pass over the veto of President Grant restoring the salary to the old figure, but the House Committee on Appropriation in Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill, only provide $25,000 for the President's salary, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the Revised Statutes which increased the salary to $50,000, so it is quite possible, if not likely, that the next President will receive but $25,000.

There has been a marked change in the experience of the miserable and destitute poor in our city, within the last three weeks. Beside the establishment of several soup-houses and an arrangement by which there is a daily distribution of ten or fifteen hundred loaves of bread, private charity has done wonderful things for their relief, and the ball is still rolling rapidly in the upper classes of society. Tuesday night witnessed a grand entertainment at the Ebbitt House, in the shape of a 'Pound Party,' given by Mrs. Gen. Sherman and several other guests. Cards for this party were issued a week ago, and the result was marvelous. Over five hundred pound packages of groceries were received, numerous orders for wood, coal, bread, clothing—everything serviceable, in fact—and cash contributions to the amount of nearly seven hundred dollars. Several large packages, evidently containing articles of clothing, were also received from the White House, and the evening was declared by all an exceptionally pleasant one.

This week is considered "the height of the season" by high society; the most select receptions and *soirees* of the winter are occurring, quite a number of ladies concluding their series of entertainments for the season. Monday evening was signalized by a charming reception at the residence of the Secretary of the Interior, at which many ladies appeared in the richest and most elaborate toilets that have been seen here this season. One of the handsomest was worn by Miss Minnie Scott, neice of Admiral Scott, being of blue silk with high corsage and court train trimmed with perpendicular rows of raised embroidery in white silk and silver. The Countess Lewenhaupt, wife of the Minister from Sweden, is quite a young and a very graceful lady.

The Bachelors' Club gave another of their delightful Germans on Tuesday evening, which was attended very largely by the upper ten; the guests were received by Lady Thornton, who appeared her very best in a rich robe of rose pink silk, garnished with most beautiful point lace. She wore lilies-of-the-valley in her hair and her ornaments were pearls and carbuncles.

The Dunkin Bill.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Although the Dunkin Bill has been defeated in the City of Kingston, I don't think that it can be said that Providence has turned a "cold shoulder" to the supporters of it any more than to the tribes He called out to punish the Benjaminites. Although the Benjaminites were successful at first, they were finally defeated.

Doubtless there are many honorable liquor dealers and advocates for the use of liquor who would rather suffer their right hands to be cut off and do without their beverages than to "cause a brother to offend, or to be made weak," or to see intemperance and its advocates go unchecked however clamorous they might be for liberty—liberty to commit crime! Such motives are too easily seen through to be misunderstood. It is true that we prefer moral suasion; but although we do not believe that the criminal law has ever put a *final* stop to the *crime of theft*, we do not believe that the law ever increased the crime of theft. Just so with the Dunkin Bill, but we trust that we may never find it necessary to resort to such means, but that the liquor dealer will of his own free-will and accord refrain from selling liquor to a poor, weak-minded drunkard, or take away the last loaf of bread from his poor wife and family for the sake of gain, even if granted a license or liberty. How many crimes have been committed whilst under the influence of liquor, and how many sentences have been ameliorated by simply saying: "Oh, I was drunk when I committed the crime," and perhaps that may account for some of the sentences which have been commuted. And I think that I can safely say if liquor was sold and used only in cases of necessity, that there would not be such a cry about the "increase of crime."

Yours Truly,
J. J. CAMPBELL.

Kingston, Feb. 5, 1877.

The Election Next Monday.

WHERE ELECTORS ARE TO VOTE.

Township of Kingston: No. 1, Bowen's old tavern, Bath Road; No. 2, Township Hall, Cataraqui; No. 3, Eli Meacham's house, Elginburg; No. 4, Powley's store, Westbrook; No. 5, James Abbott's house, Montreal Road.

Township of Pittsburg: No. 1, Township Hall, Barriefield; No. 2, Franklin school house; No. 3, school house, section No. 12; No. 4, school house, section No. 6.

Township of Storrington: No. 1, Old Division Court Office, Inverary; No. 2, Township Hall, Sunbury; Nos. 3 and 4, C. H. Vanluven's house, Battersea.

Township of Wolfe Island: No. 1, school house, upper end; No. 2, Township Hall; No. 3, school house, lower end.

Township of Howe Island, at Section No. 1 school house.

Portsmouth: No. 1, Village Hall; No. 2, Samuel Lowe's shop.

Garden Island, at school house.

BOLTING MARRIAGE.—The superstition that Friday is an unlucky day has been carried in such an extent in the District of Columbia, that it is a notable fact that no marriage licenses have been issued on that day for very many years. Last Friday, however, application for a license was made by a man who had come a long distance for the purpose. After paying his dollar for the coveted document, and while it was being made out, he chanced to observe the calendar on the wall, whose index pointed to the day of the week. Immediately he started for the door, saying to the official as he hurried out: "You may keep the money, but I'll be hanged if I'll get married on a Friday for any one!"

INCREASE OF WEALTH.—The Boston *Commonwealth* says:—"A store near the centre of the business part of this city, which formerly was rented for $17,000 a year, has just been leased by a firm for $5,000; and another, built since the fire, and paying for a time $16,000 a year, is now rented for $6,000. These examples show how it is that people of nominal wealth feel the pressure of hard times. There are thousands of such instances.

The County Election.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—As a farmer, I beg leave to give my opinion to your readers on certain statements made by Conservative professionals of Kingston, who attended the nomination at Cataraqui on Monday, for the purpose of having their names brought forward as candidates and airing their views on the political questions of the day. After relieving themselves of a vast amount of gas, they retired with the expectation, I suppose, of having their interests better served. One gentleman said he knew all the roads and by ways in the County, and all the inconveniences and wants of the farms, and although he was not following farming at the present, he could not see why he should be excluded from representing farmers, because he was a doctor.

Doctors of Medicine not always palatable, and in some cases their fees are not relished, but I must confess that there are times when farmers appreciate the skill of doctors, but it is only when we are forced to secure their services. We, as farmers, are all troubled, with the one complaint, that is to have an itching for good government, though we may differ in opinion as to what party we expect good government from. The city professionals evidently had the advantage over the farmers on nomination day, but I trust that farmers are not all blind to their own interests, and though they may not have experience in speaking on public platforms, and expressing their views on public matters it will be found that the majority of them have intelligent views on all the important questions of the day. It is not my intention to refer to the different opinions on public questions advanced by the several speakers, but I think Mr. Calvin's supporters attempted to make too much capital upon the Orange Incorporation Bill. In my opinion the general legislative Act of 1874, chap. 34, 37 Vic., Statutes of Ontario, gives the Orangemen or any organization all they should require. This Act places all denominations on an equal footing, and allows any public or private body to become incorporated. The only objection I have to the Act is the fact that all petitions for incorporation have to be signed in the presence of the County Judge, which in some cases might be expensive, especially to those living at remove distances from the county offices.

An amendment to the Act would easily rectify any wrongs which may result from its working. And I would suggest that this could be done by the petition being signed in the presence of two witnesses, and then mailed to the County Judge to be countersigned by him.

The professionals impressed upon the electors the importance of sticking to party lines, and laid down the principle, "Once a Conservative, always a Conservative."

This in my opinion is going to extremes—men's views are liable to change as their judgments mature. A striking example in proof of my opinion is the change of view of Mr. D. D. Calvin, whose opinion on the Orange Bill to-day is directly opposite to the views which he held on that question four years ago. If the farmers look back to days gone by and think of the great political questions which have agitated them from time to time, they would remember that those who were called Reformers were the first to agitate these questions and demand them from the Government. It is owing to the stand taken by those Reformers we enjoy the blessings of Responsible Government to-day. Representation by population and the Ballot Act are also due to the agitation of Reformers, and if this election is to be fought out on party lines, I would ask my brother farmers to examine well the meaning of the words Conservative and Reformer, and to judge from the past history of each party for whom he should cast his vote. I think the man whom we select for our representative should support the present Administration in all good measures, claiming the right of private judgment to vote either with or against the Government as their measures were in his opinion good or bad. And to support any good measure offered by the Opposition, and not to be the blind follower of any party. When any government is guilty of abusing their power in any way, we should be wise enough to take that power from them and not stick to any name of party. When the leader of that party have dishonoured the name, and as long as a Government is just, honourable and faithful to the best interests of the country just so long we should show our confidence in them, independent of party lines. Although Mr. Bawden is best known to you as a lawyer, he is also a farmer who resides on his farm in Pittsburgh, and has the true interests of the farming community at heart. I hope farmers will be true to their profession by placing Mr. Bawden at the head of the poll on Monday next.—I am, sir, yours truly,

R. G. PURDY.

Elginburg, Feb. 6, '77.

Canadian Volunteers.

'A Traveller' writes to the *Standard*: "At the present time, when England may possibly be drawn into war in the East, it may interest Englishmen to know what the feeling is in the colonies. I have just returned from an extended tour through the Dominion of Canada, where I had opportunities of meeting and conversing with people of nearly every class from the highest to the lowest—most especially with officers and men of the Canadian volunteers. In a determination to stand by the policy of the Imperial Government and to aid by every means in their power to enforce that policy, our fellow subjects in the great Dominion, put Englishmen to shame. While we are bringing the Eastern question down to the level of party issues, the Canadians look at it only in its bearing upon national or rather Imperial interests, and say that in defending those interests, the Government must be supported by the whole strength of the Empire, at home and abroad. There are in Canada about 40,000 volunteers, armed, uniformed, and drilled. There are no finer men in the world. They are full of fight, they are good rifle shots, they are hardy, active and clear-headed fellows; and after a little experience they would be fit for anything. Sir Garnet Wolseley knows the sort of stuff they are made of. I am sure he would like nothing better than to have a brigade of them at his back, and the enemy in front; and he is likely to have it should war break out. It is known at the Horse Guards, though the public may not know it, that through their officers, several thousand Canadian volunteers have placed their services at the disposal of the Imperial Government. They are ready to come on the shortest notice. Not a few Canadians sleep in the Crimea; there were several under Napier at Magdala; three or four followe Wolseley through Ashantee; and there are thousands prepared to cross the sea to assist in defending the old flag, should the occasion arise. No doubt other colonies are ready to follow the noble example of Canada. This is something that Englishmen should be proud of, and it is well that they should know that the Canadians are so true to their blood and parent age."

STOP IT.—Some uneasy disciples of DeCosmos are trying to make trouble in Victoria, B.C. They may as well learn once for all that converting themselves into midnight rowdies is a poor way to hasten the building of a railway by the Canadian Government.

THE Grand Central Hotel, New York, will sustain its well-merited popularity, and earn greater, by the sensible reduction of its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

WINDING UP CHAMBERLAIN

POLITICAL JUDGES.

The Steamer Loss.

New York, Feb. 7.—The *Herald's* Columbia special says Judge Carpenter has filled a decision continuing the injunction restraining State Treasury Cardosa and Banks from paying moneys upon Cardosa's official checks. This decision completely winds up the resources of the Chamberlain Government.

A *Tribune's* Washington special says of Secretary Morville that while his recovery is not hopeless, his death must be regarded as a result greatly to be apprehended.

The discussion in the Electoral tribunal yesterday was confined to representatives and Senators. The Judges seemed to act as quasi court, with the remaining members as advocates. The Senators and Representatives of each party stood firmly together. The Republican members believe the Judges will divide politically and Bradley decide the question. The Judges may hold a consultation among themselves after hearing the arguments.

The *Sun* declares the judgment of the best informed that the Commission will decide, first, that the Governor's certificate attached to the electoral return is not conclusive; second, that all returns from Florida will be passed upon.

New York, Feb. 7.—A *Herald* special says the steamer George Washington was lost Jan. 20th or 25th. The men were lowered over precipitous cliffs, which environ the scene of the wreck, and found mutilated remains dashing against the rocks. Only a few articles are recovered. No part of the vessel is visible; 17 bodies recovered.

It is rumoured that Jay Gould is going to sue S. M. Mills, his confidential broker, to recover $300,000. Gould claims they used their knowledge of his position in being short of western union, to form a pool to buy the stock, forcing him to cover it at a heavy loss.

Officers are investigating a lunatic lying in the asylum, by name of Mrs. Worcester, on Charles street, and charged that six children died in the house within the past month. She denies baby farming.

John O'Mahoney, the prominent Fenian, died last night.

G. F. & W. D. Garrison, proprietors of the Highland House, at Garrison's, have failed. Liabilities $25,000.

A man named Kingsman was arrested yesterday while trying to throw his five small children out of a fourth story window. Crazed by liquor.

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 7.—J. K. Osgood, a reformed drunkard of Garones, Me., has led a remarkable temperance movement here. On Sunday one hundred men, all formerly drunkards, marched from the temperance hall to service in the large church.

London, Feb. 7.—A Bombay despatch says the cotton crop has been severely damaged by rain.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 7.—Joseph Mott, James Clark and Joseph Myr, for an attempt to rob an express car on the Hudson River Railway, in January, were sentenced to two years and six months each in Albany Penitentiary.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Seventh Electoral Commission met at 10 a.m., and (1:30 p.m.) are still in secret session. No conclusion yet, but it is agreed that pending questions shall be voted upon at 3 o'clock.

MONTREAL.

Big Fire—Destitute French--Tory Club.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—A fire which illuminated the city for miles broke out at Cote St. Antoine last night in several brick houses. It is supposed that it is the work of an incendiary.

His Excellency the Governor General yesterday dined with Mayor Hingston. He leaves for Ottawa today.

Major General Domville, of the British army, is in town.

Through the efforts of the Marquis de Bassano, fifty five French immigrants in whose behalf the Government came to aid, have been sent back to France at a cost of $475. Fifty more in a state of starvation are waiting to be sent back.

The children's masquerade in the Victoria skating rink last night was a great success. The Governor General was unable to attend.

A fight with axes between unknown parties and one Dennis Quinn resulted in his being sent to hospital with dangerous wounds.

Louis Roulea was badly hurt on the Grand Trunk near the Victoria Bridge at 9:30 last evening.

A Liberal Conservative Association was formed last night by the electors of the county of Glengarry in Alexandria. Messrs. John McLennan and Thomas White, jr., addressed the meeting on the political questions of the Dominion generully.

QUEBEC.

Leasing a Railway.

Quebec, Feb. 7.—The persons tendering for the construction of the harbor works put a different interpretation on certain specifications which can only be settled by the engineers, one of whom is telegraphed for from Liverpool.

There were two trifling fires last night.

At the annual meeting of the Levis & Kennebec Railway Company yesterday a resolution was passed accepting the offer made by Mr. Senecal to lease the road for a term of twelve years. He agrees to pay the debts of the insolvent contractors, amounting to $131,000 at the rate of $2,000 per month; to pay $2,000 yearly to the Company to construct the road to St. Francis this year and to the boundary line within three years, and to maintain the railway in running order, receiving the profits of the line during that period. The bondholders of the road were strongly opposed to the scheme, but it was voted by a large majority of the stockholders.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the Ottawa Agricultural Insuradce Company this morning, the Directors' Report showed that the profits of the year were over $36,000.

The Good Shepherd's Convent was broken into by burglars last night, and a quantity of goods carried away.

A large number of members of the Commons and Senate have arrived.

Lady Dufferin's reception in the Senate Chamber to-morrow night promises to be a brilliant affair.

A new Orange District Lodge was organized in Carleton last night, making the eighth in that County.

Try the New "Cigar" the Grand Desideratum

THE NEWS FROM THE EAST

The Porte has issued a circular to the Powers maintaining the integrity of the whole Turkish Empire, and denying the right of the Powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. This intelligence, occupied with the previous announcement of the dismissal of Midhat Pasha, is indicative of the next approach of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. The peace negotiations are still going on—they can hardly be said to be progressing—and Turkey has made a new set of proposals to Servia, waiving her former claims for guarantees. The story of Midhat Pasha's fall has at length come out. It appears that his removal and banishment were the result of his opposition to the Sultan's wishes in the matter of the new reforms, and to the discovery of a plot for the Sultan's deposition and the elevation of the ex-Grand Vizier to the Dictatorship. The offender was dealt with leniently, however, sentence of banishment taking the place of the usual condemnation to the bowstring.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE" DUNKIN BILL.

—Rear Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, is dead.

—A Masonic lodge has been formed in Delaware village under the Grand Register of Ontario.

—A number of Canadian farmers are exhibiting at the International Poultry Exhibition, now open in Buffalo.

—The Apaches are on the war-path in South-eastern Arizona, and are plundering and murdering the settlers.

—In consequence of the strike of the section men on the Midland Railway all the passenger trains on the road have been cancelled.

—The destitution among the silk workers of Lyons is so great that Government assistance will be required. Fifty thousand operatives thrown out of employment by the high price of raw silk, which has advanced eighty per cent.

—The application to quash the Dunkin by-law in the County of Lambton was heard yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench, and granted on the ground that in the Township of Warwick the law had not been complied with which requires three days voting to be held in a municipality where the number of electors on the assessment roll is over eight hundred.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—Lasst evening Dr. Temple was presented by Ioniac Lodge, A.F. & A.M., with a handsom Past Master's Jewel.

At a meeting of the Toronto County Orange Lodge yesterday, Ald. Adamson was re-elected Master, Alex. Burns Sec., and Rev. A. Sanson Chaplain.

The Normal School.

In the Legislature last night in the debate upon County Model Schools—

Mr. Robinson said that the Premier had announced at Ottawa that it was the intention of the Government to erect a Normal School at Kingston and one in the west. He (Mr. Robinson) had also letters and telegrams in his possession which he thought would show that that had been the intention of the Government. If the Toronto lawyers were to rule the House the eastern members should know it.

Mr. Preston said the Government had, he believed, promised that a Normal School should be erected at Kingston.

ANOTHER FIRE.—This afternoon, about two o'clock, the alarm was sounded from box No. 8, corner of Earl and Barrie Streets, at which point a fire had broken out in the roof of a frame rough cast building (on the Gore lot) owned by Mr. Thomas McMahon. The place was occupied by Mrs. Gill as a boarding house and she and her household were unceremoniously bundled out, and their furniture and personal effects handled without care. The Chatham engine, hook & ladder and hose carts responded to the alarm early, and the engine again proved her value, by confining the fire to the upper story, and saving altogether Mr. McMahon's building adjoining. He was insured for $1,000 in the "Royal," and his loss is therefore covered. The fire was probably accidental.

THANKS.—The Sisters of the House of Providence acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of a donation of $200 towards the support of the institution from the executors of the late Mrs. Macleod.

Grand Desideratum in Cigars, manufactured in Key West, Florida, WM. BEGG, & CO., Agents.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 7.

Bank of Montreal—176 1-2, 176, 25 at 176, 78 at 176 1-4.
Merchants Bank—Ex Div. 88 1-4, 88, 220 at 88.
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 120 1-4, 119 1-2.
Ontario Bank—102, 101 1-4.
Bank of Toronto—174 1-4, 173 3-4.
City Bank—94 1 2, 93 3 4.
Montreal Telegraph Compy—Ex. Div. 121, 120 3-4, 20 at 120 1-2.
Dominion Telegraph Co—83, 81 1-2.
Union Bank—84, 80.
National Bank—00.
Quebec—00.
Richelieu Bank—Ex div. 75 1-2, 74.
City Passenger Bank—141 1-2 offered.
New City Gas—162 1-2, 162 offered.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Feb. 7.—Flour receipts 1200; sales 000 bbls; market very quiet and a turn easier; prices without decided change. Sales a small lot of strong bakers at 6.50 and a small parcel of medium bakers were sold at 6.30. Grain and provisions nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs sold at 6.75 to 7.00 per 100 lbs. according quality and weight. Ashes 4.10 to 4.20.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—12:30 p.m.

Barley dull at 60 for February; 58 1-2 for March; 56 for April. Wheat irregular at 129 3-8 for February; 135 for March; 131 1 4 for April. Corn dull, offered at 42 1-8 for March; 46 3-8 for May. Oats dull, 25 3-4 for Febuary, 36 for March; 33 3-8 for April; 38 5-8 for May. Pork steady at 16,35 for March; 16,55 bid for April.

Pure Havanna Cigar—the Desideratum, manufactured in Key West, Florida.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, by the Rev. Father Corbett, Charles L. Melloy, to Isabel M., daughter of the late Thomas Mostyn, Esq.

At Smith's Falls, on the 23rd Jan., Miss Josephine Sweet, Smith's Falls, to Mr. Harman Schofield Toffey, of the village of Portland, Co. Leeds.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T G Smith, Grace A., eldest daughter of Geo. Newlands, Esq., of this city, to I. B. Graham, Esq., of Belleville, Ont.

DIED.

In Kingston, on February 6th, Cora Angeles, youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. Robb, aged one year and five months.

In the Township of Loughboro, on February 7th, Mr. Walter M. Cranston, aged 67 years and 4 months.

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

CATARAQUI BRIDGE COM'PY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cataraqui Bridge Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary on WEDNESDAY, February 14th at the hour of two o'clock.

JOHN SHAW,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1877.

To Let,

THE Shop and Dwelling on Princess Street occupied by Messrs. Brainard & Aishton. Possession given on the Thirteenth day of March, ensuing. Apply to

R. M. ROSE.

Feb 7, 1877.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE BRAND, an Insolvent.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued in this cause and the creditors are notified to meet at my office in Kingston, on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of March next, at 10 a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

C. V. PRICE, Assignee.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1877.

Farm For Sale.

THE northerly three quarter of Lot No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Pittsburg, containing over 53 Acres; on the Lot are Log House, Frame Barn, Stable and Granary, good Orchard and all conveniences for successful farming. The land is well watered, being along side the Rideau Canal and in good state of cultivation. The Kingston and Phillipsville Road intersects the Lot about six miles from the city. For further particulars apply to MICHAEL O'CONNOR, on the premises.

Feb 7, 1877.

For Sale,

ALL THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "HARWOOD HOUSE" premises situated on Ontario street, Kingston, comprising north-east half of lots 22 and 45, and the south-west half of lots 21 and 46, with a frontage on Ontario street of 132 feet, and extending 132 feet in rear, together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Also the property adjoining, composed of a part of the north-east half of Town lot 21, with the building thereon, now occupied by Messrs. Folger Bros'., and the undersigned. This lot has a frontage of 33 feet on Ontario street, and extends 66 feet in rear.

Terms easy. Title indisputable.

For further particulars Apply to

KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS.

Kingston Feb. 6th, 1877.

Removed.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public at large that he has removed the Office of the Canadian Stimulating Cattle Food Manufacturing Company to Mr. Hugh Cunnins,' Market Square, Kingston, where it can be obtained at any time.

JOHN F. WILSON, Agent,

Feb 7, 1877.

For Sale,

THE NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP, with Lot, on Montreal Street, opposite Albion Hotel, together with the tools, machinery and Stock therein, all fitted new. The stand is the best in the city for a general blacksmith business. Terms easy. For particulars apply at HENRY BAWDEN'S, opposite.

Jan 31, 1877.

Wanted,

PRIVATE TEACHINGS BY A LADY experienced in instructing in English, French and Drawing. Address "B. D," BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Jan 29, 1877.

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.

N. McNEIL,

Plumber and Steam Fitter.

DWELLINGS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS HEATED

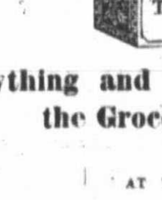
BY STEAM OR HOT WATER ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES AND ON

Reasonable Terms.

Kingston Plumber Works

BROCK STREET

Dec 21, 1876.



Anything and Everything in the Grocery Line

AT THE

CHINA TEA HOUSE

FERGUSON'S BLOCK,

PRINCESS STREET.

In moving into the new and commodious premises, JAMES REDDEN has taken the opportunity of adding largely to his Stock, and has now in Store a fuller assortment than ever before of the

Choicest Groceries & Provisions,

The Greatest Variety in TEAS in the city.

Mocha, Java and Rio COFFEE, ground daily

Yellow, Granulated and Loaf SUGARS,

Black Basket, London Layer, Muscatel and VALENTIA RAISINS.

NEW CURRANTS,
FRESH CANDIED PEELS,
EXTRA FINE SYRUPS,
CAROLINA and ARRACAN RICE
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES,

Cream & Reliable Baking Powder

KEEN'S & COLEMAN'S MUSTARDS,
CHEAPEST and FINEST
SMOKING TOBACCO,
CANNED PEACHES,
Plums,
Green Gages,
Pears,
Strawberries,
Tomatoes,
Peas,
Beans,
&c., &c.

PROVISIONS!

SPICED ROLL and BREAKFAST BACON
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
HAM SAUSAGE,
LARD, BUTTER, EGGS,
AND CHEESE,
FINNAN HADDIES,
AND BLOATERS.

JAMES REDDEN,

CHINA TEA HOUSE.

Jan 20, 1877.