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.

The Daily British Whig.

Oplter ver Orbem Dicor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1877

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

LECTURE by Capt. Kirwin at 7:30 p.m., for St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THURSDAY.

ST. ANDREW'S Concert at St. Andrew's Hall at 7:30 p.m.

The *Globe* of to day says: "The Hon. A. S. Hardy, the newly appointed Provincial Secretary, was sworn in on Tuesday as a member of the Executive Council. His resignation of his seat in the Assembly took place some days ago, and the writ for a new election has been issued. The nomination takes place on Thursday, March 29, and the polling a week later."

The re-action in Kamouraska is not all one-sided or Conservative in feeling. Our readers nearly all know that Mr. Roy resigned his seat in the Local House in order to run for the Commons; and recently a new election for the Quebec Legislature took place, resulting in the return of the Liberal candidate. In 1875 Mr. Roy was elected for the Local House by 68 majority, and now the Liberal candidate has been elevated by a majority of 12. A pretty healthy reaction in favor of reform. And this may not be all. Reports from Charlevoix report a better feeling in favour of Mr. Tremblay, and if unfair influences are kept down, it may be that. Mr. Langevin may have to look for some other constituency for which he can sit in Parliament as the representative.

The Montreal *Gazette* thinks Mr. Workman inconsistent for not voting with the Government after declaring that the tariff should be raised at least 20 per cent. We cannot see why the member for Montreal should be open to the above charge because he voted his regret that Ministers did not do what he thought they should have done. The only difference we can see between the journal and the member is that the latter seems to know what he wants and honestly fixes a figure to represent it, while our contemporary, like its chief critic in the House, deals only in vague generalities, from which it can very conveniently escape when Protectionist Mr. Thomas White, with Free Trade Mr. Pope, join hands with Sir John in the next Tory Cabinet. We have no doubt it would have been preferred that Mr. Workman should have voted with the Government on the tariff question, not, however, to preserve his consistency, but in order that the *Gazette* should be able to raise the Protectionist cry against him and thus think to weaken his hold on the confidence of the manufacturing electors of Montreal.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

Our House of Commons is presumed to be in the courtesies of debate, the model for all our deliberative assemblies. In its turn the Canadian Parliament assumes to follow the precedents established by its great British Exemplar. Perhaps it is with the intention of proving fidelity to the habit of the English House of Commons, that our own has lately been the scene of so many interruptions and unseemly sensations. Notwithstanding occasional signs of impatience or bursts of indignant remonstrance, of which the British House may be the scene, dignity and courtesy seldom desert the Imperial Chamber. We wish we could say as much for our own. We can account for indifference among listening members, to the dull platitudes of unoriginal and prosy speakers. The endurance of such punishment may become well-nigh unendurable, but so long as members are not locked in and compelled to listen, the easy remedy of leaving the House is always available, and nothing can justify in the highest assembly known to the constitution, unseemly exhibitions that would be deprecated in any hustings crowd.

But much more reprehensible than disorderly interruptions to speakers are the virulent personalities to which the speakers themselves sometimes descend. The very worst instance of indulgence in this latter habit was furnished towards the close of the tariff debate by Dr. Tupper. This gentleman, in contending for an adjournment of the debate, which had already extended over five days, took occasion to charge upon the First Minister a violation of an alleged understanding between the leaders of the House in reference to early adjournments. This charge, if true, would not have been an unfair one; but the gentleman followed it up by a declaration that the tyranny of the majority, for which the Premier was responsible, had, by insisting on late sittings last session, resulted in the death of several of the brightest ornaments of the House. Thus virtually to lay the death of members at the door of the First Minister was bad enough in all conscience, but to choose as his opportunity for doing so the very time when the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's brother was lying in a critical, and, as it proved, in a dying condition, a fact which no doubt increased the Premier's impatience for the termination of the debate, renders the act cruel and cowardly in the last degree. We can understand why party discussions in Parliament may be very warm and vigorous, and that sometimes under peculiarly exceptional circumstances they may even be acrimonious, but we submit that nothing can justify a resort to such an attack as we have above alluded to. Such weapons were long ago supposed to be banished from the Parliamentary armory, and their use sternly discountenanced in the arena of civilized discussion. Although one of the most pretentious leaders of the party of gentlemen has thus attempted to deprave and degrade the standard of debate in the House, we are sure that both House and country, including many of the Hon. gentleman's own party, will condemn such a course as an unmanly and unseemly exhibition of party malignity.

THE UPPER HOUSE.

We suppose the fiction has some believers that our Senators are all men of mature and impartial judgment, of judicial mental habit, and of broad and generous views; that they are incapable of partisan behaviour, and are entirely uninfluenced by the faintest reminiscences of party prejudices. Translated from the tumultuous scenes of party clamour, to that serener atmosphere which, if at all, is but slightly charged with the electricity of political strife, these Senatorial sages are supposed calmly to overlook, and carefully to revise, the hastily debated and ill-considered legislation of the men who—to use Senator Miller's choice expression—were "pitchforked" into the ephemeral branch of the legislature at the last preceding election! That such a fiction is a delusion and a snare the debate on the Hon. Mr. Campbell's resolutions clearly proved. Every man of Tory proclivities proved true as steel to party predilections, fell into line at the bidding of the chief of the clan, and to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming" marched right on to a glorious but fortunately a bloodless and harmless victory. Just as the Tripartite Commission, over the way, proved that, stripped of their ermine, the judges were again undisguised partisans, so the Tory Senators have proved themselves to be what their leader has never ceased to be—thoroughly determined to smother the voice of the people if expressed against them in the lower House. In the language of Mr. Toots, the action of the majority in the Senate may be pronounced to be "of no consequence" whatever. The venerable gentlemen may as well compose their ruffled plumes, and look this fact squarely in the face—that no matter how often they go through the amusing farce of defeating the Government, the latter will be totally unconscious of any serious disaster, and will continue to discharge, regardless of such irresponsible criticism, the important trusts committed to them by the people.

DEFEATED IN THE SENATE.

With what a perfect gospel of delight would not the intelligence of the defeat of the present Dominion Government revive the drooping spirits of those Conservatives who are hungering and yearning for the restoration of the Tory leaders to power and pottage. Well, the defeat has been accomplished, but without being followed by the result the practical politicians so much desire. It was only in the Senate. For the benefit of that very small minority of our readers who do not daily read, learn and inwardly digest the *Hansard*, or at least the full Parliamentary reports of the *Globe* and *Mail*, we will briefly explain how this disastrous defeat has been brought about. It will be easily remembered that at and after the consummation of Confederation Sir John A. Macdonald and the party he leads under various coalition disguises were virtually supreme. This supremacy was improved to pack the Senate with a very large preponderance of appointees of a very pronounced Tory complexion. When, therefore, the Reformers were called to power, they were confronted by a strong adverse majority in the Upper House. A case which has since attained an extensive notoriety occurred which illustrated the disadvantages of the situation. When it was conceded by the British Government and the Canadian people that the corrupt promises of Sir John to British Columbia were impossible of accomplishment, a compromise was agreed upon at the instance of Lord Carnarvon. That compromise was rendered nugatory by the contumacy of the Tories of the Senate, who, as Dr. Tupper would say, employed the tyranny of their majority to reject the Government measure, which was intended to give effect to the proposed settlement. As a result the Bill was dropped and another solution since approved by the Colonial Secretary was sought to meet the railway difficulty. While the failure to give effect to the Carnarvon arrangement was brought about by Sir John's co-partisans in the Senate, the Opposition organs with a beautiful consistency, strove to fasten all the odium of the transaction on the Government, and to incite the British Columbians, if not to secession, as did Sir John himself, at least to a condemnation of the Ministry. It seemed to be the opinion of the Tory press that Mr. Mackenzie should have sent the rejected Bill again and again to the Senate till he had worried his opponents there into a reluctant compliance with his desires. This would, of course, have given Tory Senators just the opportunity they so ardently desired of showing their strength and snubbing the Government. To the Premier a more quiet and effective remedy seemed open in the Confederation Act itself. Therein it is provided that three or six members more than the original allotment, may be added to the Senate in order to bring it and the popular Chamber into accord in cases of emergency. In the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's view the exigencies of the case justified an application to the Imperial Government for authority to add this limited number of Senators. The Colonial Secretary did not think so, and with this simple difference of opinion the matter rested, no harm being done. Not so, however, thought Conservative Senators, who saw in it so rare a chance to snub Mr. Mackenzie. They have, therefore, with a mingled air of injured innocence and patriotic devotion to the Empire, determined to convey their profound acknowledgments to the Home Government for not permitting so gross a violation of the Constitution. Of course Senator Campbell's resolutions, embodying this reflection on the Ministry, were energetically resisted by Reform Senators, but all to no purpose. The majority prevailed, and so did the resolutions by a vote of 23 to 22—figures which prove how completely one-sided the Senate must have been at the time of the ejection of Sir John's Government.

HIGHLY MORAL.—There is a first-cousin disturbance in Missouri. The Legislature, under the influence of a scientific nightmare, is about to pass a bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins. The papers declare that Missouri is not ready for a departure of this kind, and urge the legislators to adjourn and go home.

THE Grand Central Hotel, New York, will perpetuate its popularity by its judicious reduction of rates from $4.00 to its present rates of $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

License Law.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Permit me to say through your columns that, having observed your comment of the 8th inst. on the report of Mr. Henry Totten, an officer of the Ontario License Department, on the working of the Dunkin Act in Prince Edward County, it draws my attention more closely to the report of the Hon. T. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, on the reports of the Commissioners as to the working of the License Law.

While taking the report on the whole, it must be admitted as an able article, yet in my estimation there are several questions as well as the answers that have escaped observation or that have been omitted and which appear necessary to be understood for the successful working of the Act.

It will be observed from the working of the report, that the number of prosecutions in the Province, from the 1st of May last to the 1st of November (six months), was 1,577, in which fines were imposed on 923, and 406 cases were dismissed, leaving 248 cases to be accounted for by imprisonment for second and third offence, etc. Therefore, as before stated, it will be observed there are 406 cases out of 1,577 dismissed, nearly one out of three, or about 30 per cent. of the whole number of prosecutions. And yet the enquiry does not appear to have extended sufficiently far to ascertain the cause of so great a number of dismissals—we would like to ask what is the cause? Is it neglect or inability of the officials intrusted with the case? If it is strictly enquired into the cause will be found to originate from want of evidence, which can only be remedied by our statutes.

Now, in order to make the license law a success, there appears to be two amendments required. First, to remove every obstacle out of the way that the law may be speedily carried into effect, and secondly, every inducement should be held out to all persons interested in the laws of the land, to see its provisions carried out. From the foregoing remarks the question will naturally arise, "Is there any obstacle in the way of the license law? and what inducement can be held out to assist in making the law more effectual?" The answer that would follow is, first, amend the law so as to allow all cases for offences against the provisions of the Act of the Province of Ontario, 40 vic. chap. 32, to be brought and tried before any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having jurisdiction in the locality where the offence was committed; as under the present law, great difficulty is at times experienced in obtaining the second Justice of the Peace in rural districts, causing unnecessary expense and delay, which tends at all times, more or less, to defeat the ends of justice. And a further reason that goes to strengthen the argument is: While acting under the provisions of the Act, 32nd vic., chap. 32, the decision of two Justices of the Peace in such cases were final, and against such were no appeal, but since the repeal of the above cited Act by 37 vic., chap. 32, decisions of any two or more Justices is subject to an appeal before the County Judge in Chambers, hence, doing away with the necessity of two justices, and securing the rights of all parties against an error or grievous decision that might arise from one Justice in such cases.

That evidence may be more easily obtained in cases brought and tried under the present license law; it is necessary that a portion of the penalties recovered under its provisions should go to the complainant, to induce parties to come forward and give evidence where they are cognizant of the law being violated, as it is evident, under the present law there are but few, if any, that will subject themselves to loss of time and ridicule for the trifling compensation called witnesses' fees, while at the same time it may be their utmost desire to see the law carried into effect.

Had the above been suggested by the several Boards of License Commissioners in connection with the answers to question No. 3, and the Legislature acted in compliance therewith, Mr. Henry Totten would have no cause to say, twelve months hence, (as in his report to the Provincial Treasurer) that the passing of the Dunkin Act in any municipality, instead of advancing the cause of temperance, will retard it; but, on the contrary, would, before the close of the present year, see that its working would prove a success throughout the land.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Wolfe Island, March 20, 1877.

Opening up of the Back Townships.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Let me call your attention to the way in which Crown lands are held in our back townships. There are lots of valuable land that cannot be purchased from the Crown Lands Department, on account of an inspector's report that those lots are unfit for settlement, and only valuable for lumbering purposes. And I think, that as those lands are fit for settlement, and under a lumberman's license, which gives the license holder the right to cut and remove all the timber of all descriptions off the lot after the purchase has been made, the Department ought not to hesitate to sell lots to intending settlers. Thes latter parties are those that have the hardships and privations to contend with. The retaining of lands in this way is also a great detriment to the settlers already living in these sections on account of schools. I have heard great complaints from some of those people, who have no schools nearer than six miles, and not enough of themselves to form a section; yet they have to pay taxes to those schools where they cannot send their children. The Government should look to the interests of these suffering people, and not to the lumbermen only; for those men try to keep the country in a wilderness for their own benefit. I think in justice that the license for all kinds of timber should be done away with, and let the license cover pine timber only, for under the present system of license the country is stripped of every kind of trees, so the actual settler on crown lots finds only stump and brush to make the necessary buildings and fences of. The land in those back townships is rough enough without being reported unfit for settlement. Hoping that the Government may do something in favor of settling up all those vacant lots in the vicinity of Sharbot Lake, I remain,

Yours truly,

AN ACTUAL SETTLER.

March 15th, 1877.

From Bellrock.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—I saw a notice in your columns of a tea meeting at Bellrock, stating that Miss Meek and Miss Brooks led, while the whole village joined heartily. Now, the writer of that notice must have been misinformed, or else wanted to be brought into notice, as our village contains thirty householders, and only five would lead. The few attending, perhaps, was on account of a wedding the same evening, which was rather a lively affair.

Yours, M. LEAD.

March 15, 1877.

Temperance is Charity.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

"It is not good to eat flesh or drink wine, whereby thy brother is to offend or made weak or sick."

"Drink no longer water, but a little wine for thy stomach's sake and for thine other infirmities." And doubtless if there were more charitable missionaries there would be less use for the peace officer's batons.

AN OBSERVER.

March 16th, '77.

Reply to Credo.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—The communication of "Credo," like the name, may have a meaning according to circumstances. The drift and object of his arguments are seen by his reference to the Y.M.C.A., which shows that he is animated by a feeling of hostility to their objects and aims. He commences by sheltering behind a mutilated expression of some clergyman, and if expressed right would not have left any ground for his communication, for true science is the friend and supporter of prayer. Science is like the ballast taken on a vessel—while it is not of any use to propel the ship, still no vessel would be sent to sea without it. So will science give assurance and confidence to the supplicant that trusts in God what is prayer? Is it the asking or petitioning of one individual of another for something that is wanted and that the other has to give. The requisites for this is a knowledge of the parties to be solicited that they have the ability to give and a readiness to comply when asked. What is there in science that will be an assistance in man's approach to God in prayer? 1st. It gives confidence. The Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handy work. 2nd. A study of creation raises the thoughts to say:

"These are thy glorious works, parent of good,
Almighty Thine, this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair, Thyself how wondrous then."

From nature we are led up to nature's God, so that when God reveals Himself to mankind through His word, and demands our services and love, as our creator and sovereign, it is only by what God has revealed that we have any right knowledge of creation or even of ourselves. And also by the word have we a knowledge of man's rebellion and the means of his restoration through Christ. Science, therefore, is a great help to a man, when he is asked to believe "Whatsoever ye shall ask the father in my name he will give it you." He asks why are not men rewarded for their discoveries? That is easily answered. Scientific discovery has a diversity of uses, but mostly for the elevation and benefit of our race. Take the discovery of printing from the commencement to the present day. How it calls into requisition every new discovery that science makes! Can any right thinking person say that because a pernicious use has been made of printing that those who have been honored by their country for their usefulness did not deserve it. And when the Y.M.C.A. engage talented men to deliver lectures on various subjects are they injuring the cause of religion? By no means. Their object is noble and praiseworthy. They are trying to draw young men from the haunts of vice into the paths of religion by giving them a taste for something more noble and exalted than "Credo's" philosophy. It is not expected to make men good all at once. Their mind must be convinced of the truth of God's Word, and must be brought to see beauty and something superior to vices and the so-called pleasures of the world. And if they can, by means of lectures such as was delivered last Monday night, attract young men to their rooms away from the haunts of vice, are they not accomplishing a praiseworthy object and entitled to the gratitude of the public? Yours, &c.,

A CERISTIAN FRIEND OF Y.M.C.A.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

March 19.—On his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the minority representation system. Mr. Devlin's speech was a very careful and able calm and temperate. The speaker enforced his arguments by complaints that the Irish Catholics from Ontario were the victims of injustice by not being represented.

Mr. Dymond congratulated the hon. member on the ability of his speech. The subject might be profitably discussed, even although no present occasion existed for such a change. He deprecated the sectional character of some of Mr. Devlin's remarks. The House of Commons as a rule fairly represented the public feeling of the country.

Mr. DeCosmos and Mr. Bunster defended the representation of British Columbia from some allusions in Mr. Devlin's speech.

Mr. Blake, whose Aurora speech has been quoted by Mr. Devlin, suggested some change in the terms of the motion, and then, speaking as he stated, in his own behalf, affirmed the position he had assumed on the occasion referred to, although admitting that neither in the House nor the country was the public opinion ripe for the change. He argued that even if a perfect system might not be attainable, nothing but good could result from a fair inquiry into the inequalities existing. The motion in its revised form was agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) brought up the case of Mr. Wm. Warren, late Collector of Customs at Whitby, superannuated in 1875. Mr. Gibbs complained of the change; for although Mr. Warren was over 75 years of age, he still retained the full use of his faculties.

Mr. Burpee paid a high tribute to Mr. Warren's character, but pointed out that the Order in Council specified 65 as the maximum age for active service of officers entitled to superannuation. Mr. Warren certainly was not equal to the large amount of outdoor work.

Mr. Cartwright stated that there were not less than 200 officers in the Customs whose ages averaged 70, and it was only a desire not to increase the superannuation fund that had prevented the Government from placing many more on the retired list. Some allusion to the recent appointment of the Postmaster of Port Hope brought up Mr. Lewis Ross, who defended the nomination as one of the best and most popular he had made since he had been in Parliament.

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

—In the Imperial House of Commons yesterday an address was moved for a Committee to examine into the usages, etc., of the London Stock Exchange.

—Suit for $10,000 was entered yesterday against ex-President Grant by an individual who was arrested in 1874 for threatening the former, and was sent to an insane asylum.

—A trades-union riot, in which several persons were wounded, has occurred at Berlin. The military were called out to quell the rioters, who were striking railway navvies.

—Advices from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies states that the bands of hostile Sioux are breaking up, a number having already surrendered, while others are sending in delegations for to make terms.

—Justice Galt gave judgment in the Queen's Bench to-day making the rule absolute with costs to quash the Dunkin By-law in the County of Oxford.

—Two New York police captains are charged by the Vice Suppression Society with permitting lewd variety exhibitions in their precincts; trial fixed for Thursday.

—Bishop Walsh, as commissioned by the Pope, yesterday gave the apostolic benediction to the congregation in St. Peter's Cathedral, London.

—A Lowell, (Mass.) newspaper announced that twins had been born to John Dixon. Mrs. Dixon, who lived in Lynn, read this news, and was certain no such thing had happened to her. She went to Lowell and found the mother of the twins in a second wife of Mr. Dixon. The bigamist was arrested.

—Fifteen ladies obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, last Thursday.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Okay Hill's Flight.

Tammany and Tweed in Conflict

Specials from Washington.

New York, March 21.—It is reported Brigham Young, at the coming Church Conference, will appoint Brigham Young, jr., President of the church. This would probably cause schism.

New York, March 21.—The *Tribune* says indications are that administration will move very slowly in its treatment of the southern question. No change may take place for weeks.

The *Times* says a member of the Cabinet remarked that the southern question would be settled to morrow, and if its settlement did prove eminently successful it would be the fault of the southern people.

The *Herald* says the agents of Packard and Chamberlain are working only to gain time and will endeavor to precipate violence in Louisiana and South Carolina so as to muddle affairs.

The navy yards are or will be closed on account of the smallness of appropriation.

New York, March 21.—Among the last official acts of Grant was the pardoning of John Lant and Capt Grindle, sent to penitentiary for the circulation of obscene literature and for cruel punishment of sailors.

A. Oakey Hall mysteriously disappeared on Friday last. Detectives find no trace of him, and his wife and four children are greatly distressed. His disappearance is variously attributed to financial embarrassment, mental derangement, fear of Sweeney's revelations and other causes.

The *World* positively states that Tweed will be released on surrendering his property and giving evidence against Sweeney and others of the ring. Sweeney is closely watched and will not be allowed to leave the city.

Washington, March 21.—It is reported that the following gentlemen, in addition to Vice President Wheeler, will be invited to constitute a commission to visit the South: ex-Judge David, Davis and Trumbull; Ex-Govs. Brown, of Tennessee, and Graymor, of North Carolina.

Washington, March 21.—Wm. Gropo was asleep in his confectionery store when a fire broke out last night. He hurried out, and then rushed back to save valuables. He was suffocated, and died soon after being rescued.

Portsville, Pa., March 21.—John Lindermuth, of Newcastle, missing since the 10th inst., was found frozen to death at Flowery Field.

Philadelphia, March 21.—A fire engine this morning collided with a street car, and Patrick King was thrown under the engine and killed.

Washington, March 21.—The Commissioner for investigating the ravages of the grasshoppers in the Western States, will consist of C. V. Riley, State Entomologist, Missouri; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist, Illinois, and Prof. A. C. Packard, of Salem, Mass. $13,000 was appropriated for the investigation in the Sundry Civil Bill.

New York, March 21.—Nothing was talked of around the courts to-day but the disappearance of Mayor Hall. Prominent lawyers and friends of Hall know nothing outside of rumors. They all express fear that he will not be seen here again.

AGITATION IN ROME

WHAT THE ULTRAMONTANES ARE DOING.

The Last Papal Allocution.

London, March 20.—The *News* publishes a remarkable letter from its Rome correspondent. It says:—"The extreme section of the Ultramontanes are enlisting adherents to create a Roman question. Various Jesuits bearing instructions from Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, have arrived at the Vatican from Florence. Father Beckx warmly counsels the project. I have positive assurance that Beckx and his adherents promise little short of the speedy re-establishment of the temporal power. Catholic societies in Austria and Germany have pledged themselves to co-operate. One essential feature is that the next Conclave is to be held in Rome, so that the new Pope may be proclaimed a prisoner. Cardinal Simeoni approves the plan. The Pope has written letters to the Emperor of Austria, the King of Belgium, President MacMahon, and ex Queen Isabella. A series of express instructions have been issued from the Vatican to avoid collision with the civil authorities, but at the same to keep up pressure on the Catholic Powers to obtain their adhesion to a crusade for the resuscitation of the Roman question. The Vatican has obtained lists of volunteers who are prepared to serve under the Papal flag and large sums of money have already been deposited in France and England.

Rome, March 20.—At a Consistory held to-day the Pope nominated several Bishops, among them the Rev. Michael Hannan for Halifax, and Rev. John Morel for St. Augustine, Florida. The Pope pronounced a brief allocution, reaffirming with increased vehemence his declarations of March 12th, and adding that he would raise a protest before the whole world against the attempt to deprive him of the liberty of speech.

It is stated that all the Ministers to the Vatican have been instructed to report fully and frequently on the condition of the Pope's health.

London, March 21.—A Rome special announces that Monsignour Nardis Auditor, of Sacred Rota, is dying.

TURKISH NEWS.

RUSSIA STILL OBSTINATE.

The Porte will Accept no Concessions

Vienna, March 20.—It is reported that the Montenegrin troops are concentrating on the frontier, but will not attack the Turks. Prince Nichol announces that he will start on the 26th for the camp at Medun. The Herzegovinian corps is concentrated at Benjani. General Despatovitch is marching on Benjalelake.

A circular from Montenegrin agents to Slavonian Committees to raise fresh funds in aid of the Montenegrin war.

Constantinople, March 20.—The Sultan, in his speech yesterday, intimated that the policy he intended to pursue relative to Montenegro will be submitted to Parliament at its first meeting.

London, March 20.—Russia refuses to demobilize until there has been a preliminary demobilization by Turkey, the signature of the Porte to the protocol, and a conclusion of peace between Turkey and Montenegro. England opposes the protocol unless Russia pledges to demobilize.

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I hear by telegraph from Constantinople that the Porte is determined not to accept the International protocol in any form whatever."

MONTREAL.

A Rabbi Missionary—Bray's Reply—Financial Panic.

Montreal, March 21.—A fire engine from Hudson, N.Y., which was sent to Quebec to compete against the Chatham engine, passed here to-day on its way to cross the lines again, being considered inferior to the Canadian engine.

French Canadians are leaving the Eastern Townships for spring work in the United States. As many as fifteen left a small village yesterday for Valley Falls, R.I., to work in cotton mills.

E. Devlin, M.P. for Montreal Centre, has been obliged to return to this city, owing to ill health. He will not likely resume his Parliamentary duties unless his condition improves.

A clerk named Jones, while in Compain's restaurant on Notre Dame Street yesterday, fell down an open hatchway and received injuries which may end fatally.

Rabbi Abraham Earving, all the way from Jerusalem, is in town collecting funds for missions in Palestine. He dresses in Oriental costume, and speaks only the Hebrew and Arabic languages.

D'Allard, Alexander and Paul Quesel, were committed yesterday for trial on a charge of having set fire to their mill, situated at Point Claire, in order to obtain the insurance money.

Rev. Mr. Bray lectured last evening on the "Church of England" before a large audience. He stated that he did not intend to answer Capt. Kerwin's recent lecture in reply to him.

There was considerable excitement in financial circles yesterday, produced partly by heavy depreciation in the value of leading stocks, and partly by a rumor that a leading hardware firm doing business in Toronto was in difficulties. The Stock Market was weak. The Bank of Montreal opened at 173½, and steadily sold down to 171½; while the City Passenger Railway was subjected to a heavy decline, sales being at 77½ down to 70.

Judgment was given to-day by the Court of Queen's Bench on points in reserve in the case of the Queen vs. Coste, late cashier of the Jacques Cartier Bank, convicted of falsifying the Bank returns. The objections raised were six in number, based on alleged inaccuracies in the indictment. Chief Justice Dorion dismissed the objections, the whole Court concurring. Mr. Carter, on behalf of the prisoner, said he desired to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but all the Judges asserted that this was impossible. The Chief Justice and Judge Monk remarked that they would have preferred if it could have been appealed, it being the first case before them under the Banking Act.

OTTAWA.

Entertainments—Legal Opinion—Seduction.

Ottawa, March 21.—The members of the Senate and Commons entertained at a dinner this week.

The bar of Ottawa entertained Chief Justice Harrison at the Rideau Club last night.

The city medical men entertain the doctors of the House of Commons and the Senate on Monday next.

A house owned by M. Maloney was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $2,000.

Chief Justice Harrison yesterday spoke strongly in favour of making seduction a criminal offence.

The $210,000 suit of Edwards vs. the Ottawa River Navigation Company for the destruction by fire of plaintiff's mill and lumber yard through a spark from a smoke stack of one of the Company's steamers, is going on to-day in the Assize Court.

TORONTO.

A Hard Case—The Presbyterian Council.

Toronto, March 21.—Geo. Allen, the vitriol thrower, was again remanded this afternoon till the 29th inst. His wife is still in a critical condition.

The report of the House of Refuge for the past week shows that an average of 147 were lodged and fed each day.

250 applications for tavern licenses and 150 for shop have been received, a large majority being renewals. 150 taverns and 100 shop licenses will be granted, which is a reduction of about 50 on the tavern licenses and 10 on the shop.

Principal Cavan, of Knox College, Principal Snedgrass, of Queen's College, Kingston, and Rev. Dr. Topp, of Knox Church, are the delegates to the Presbytery Council, which meets in Edinburgh in July.

Snow has been falling with intermissions since midnight.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—10:30 a.m.

Wheat quiet at 124 5-4 for April; 128 1-8 for May. Corn quiet at 33 1-8 for April; 42 3-4 for May. Oats dull and easier at 35 1-4 for May; offered at 35 3-8 for April. Pork active and firmer at 14,15 to 14,17 1-2 for May; has sold at 14,20 for May; offered at 14 00 for Ap.

Chicago, March 21.—1:20 p.m.

Wheat steady at 124 5-8 for May. Corn quiet at 35 1-8 for April; 42 3-4 to 42 7-8 for May; 39 cash for March. Oats dull at 33 1-4 for April; 35 3-4 for May.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, March 21.

Flour receipts 2700 barrels; sales 50 do Canada at 6 25; 50 spring extra at 6.30; 50 do at 6.35; 150 extra at 6.90; 500 Am. bags, 3,50. Grain provisions and ashes unchanged.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, March 21—11-15 a.m.

Bank of Montreal—172 3-4, 169 1-2, 80 at 171, 54 at 170 3-4, 74 at 170 1-2, 176 at 170.

Merchants Bank—74 1-2, 74, 50 at 75, 160 at 74 3-4, 15 at 74 1-2, 45 at 74 1-4, 25 at 74.

Bank of Commerce—117 3-4, 117, 37 at 118, 18 at 117 3-4, 25 at 117 1-2.

Ontario Bank—101, 100.

Bank of Toronto—175, 000.

City Bank—99, 99 1-2.

Montreal Telegraph Company—110 1-4, 110, 125 at 110.

Dominion Telegraph Co—00, 00.

Union Bank—00.

National Bank—000.

Quebec—00.

Richelieu Bank—59 3-4, 59 1-2, 275 at 59 1-2, 50 at 59 3-4.

City Passenger Bank—74, 72 1-2, 80 at 72 1-2, 55 at 73.

New City Gas—153 1-4, 153.

DIED.

On March 19th, Maria Hagerman, relict of the late Rev. John Stoughton, Rector of Bath, Canada, and sister of the late Judge Hagerman, aged 88 years.

At Fermoy, on 17th instant, Mr. Thomas W. Watt, Postmaster and Township Clerk, eldest son of the late Jas Watt, Esq., of this city.

SPRING GOODS

OUR STOCK OF NEW GOODS IS NOW COMPLETE,

AND COMPRISES ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS IN

Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds.
Order Work a Speciality.
Worsteds in Diagonals and other choice patterns for order work.
Scotch Tweeds in all the latest designs for order work.
English Tweeds in all qualities for order work.
Canadian Tweeds in splendid patterns for order work.
A Neat Fit, Style and good work guaranteed in every order we may be favoured with.

☞ We also keep a full Stock of Ready Made Goods in every size and style, so that parties wanting any Garment or Suit ready made will please call on us.

NEW STOCK OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS JUST ARRIVED.
NEW STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS JUST ARRIVED.

Z. PREVOST,

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, Brock Street, 4 doors from the Market Square.

March 21, 1877.

KINGSTON AND BATH ROAD.

Sale of Tolls.

THE ANNUAL SALE of the Leases of the Toll Gates will take place on MONDAY, the 23rd of APRIL, at M. Fallon's (late Ward's) Tavern, at 3 o'clock p.m.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.
JOHN FRASER, Sec'y K. and B. R. Co.
March 21, 1877.

FOR APRIL:

The Young Lady's Journal,

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore.

See the New Music Just Issued

AND FOR SALE

—AT—

HENDERSON'S

Princess Street.

PIANO METHODS,

And a large assortment of all kinds of Musical Books always on hand,

AT HENDERSON'S

Sankey's Songs and Solos

All Styles—5 cents and upwards,

AT HENDERSON'S

Moodey's Anecdotes in Large Type,

At 10 cents, are sold out again; 50 more expected before Saturday.

At Henderson's Bookstore.

EYE TEACHING!

New and Capital Book for S.S. Superintendents by Rev. W. F. Crafts. $1.50.

AT HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE.

STATIONERY RECEIVED:

Cheap Buff Envelopes.
do Cream Laid Note Paper.
do Slates and Pencils.
do Foolscap—ruled and plain.
do Bill Heads for Printers, &c.

Rubber Balls.

A NICE LOT.

John Henderson

BOOKSELLER.

March 21, 1877.

LITERARY

—AND—

Musical Entertainment.

THE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION OF Queen's College will give their fifth Entertainment on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 23rd.

IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, when they will offer a highly attractive programme. The Glee Club will be present.

Admission 15 cents.

March 21, 1877. W. W. DALY, Secretary.

REMEMBER

THAT

J. M. MACKAY

STARTS HIS GREAT PUBLIC

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DAMAGED DRY GOODS

TO-NIGHT!

WHEN HE INTENDS CLEARING OFF THE WHOLE STOCK.

☞ Kingston's own Auctioneer will preside.

J. M. MACKAY,
March 20, 1877. 82 Princess Street.

White and Red Brick For Sale

THE subscriber will supply contractors and builders with any quantity of red and white Brick required at a very low price after the 1st of June. They are a large size and a superior quality.

A. ODELL.

Brockville, March 16th, 1877.

CITY LOT FOR SALE.

ON ALMA STREET, near the old English Burying Ground, on which is a Frame House, a Garden with fruit trees, and a well; land frontage of 102 feet, with a depth of 132 feet, will be offered cheap, and if not sold by private sale will be disposed of shortly by auction. Apply on the premises to the owner.

WM. PURTILL.

Kingston, March 19, 1877.

NEW GOODS

PERFECT KIDS!

In a Variety of Shades for 50c.

—AND—

WOOL CARPETS!

Splendid Patterns for 45c and upwards, at

ALEX ROSS'

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COATS' THREAD.

March 13, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock the 27th inst., for the several works required in the erection of two Stores on the corner of Princess and King Sts. for James Quigley, Esq.

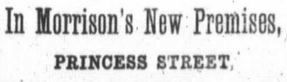
Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

POWER & SON,
Architects.

Golden Lion Block,
Kingston, March 20th, 1877.

JAS. KNAPP



BOAT BUILDER,

Barriefield, Kingston

(OVER THE BRIDGE.)

FIRST PRIZE at Union Exhibition at Toronto for Pleasure Boats, Shooting Skiffs, Oars, Sculls and Paddles.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION in the price of Boats, now the cheapest as well as the best in the Dominion.

Now being built—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOATS, Cedar and Pine, of the best materials that can be purchased, and sold at the lowest rates.

Orders received for any style and promptly filled. Please call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 20, 1877.

A GRAND CELEBRATION

ON THE 17TH.

If you would spend a pleasant day and and go home sober, take your Lunch at

Foot's Refreshment Rooms,

Opposite Tandy Bros' Marble Works, Princess Street.

Bath, Currant and Chelsea Buns, Cakes, Pies and Pastry of all kinds, Hot Tea and Coffee. A big dinner for little money at any hour of the day.

T. B. FOOT

March 8.

REES BROS

WILL RE-OPEN

THE BAZAAR

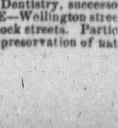
On Thursday Next, 22nd Inst.,

In Morrison's New Premises,

PRINCESS STREET,

Next Door to Heath & Gunn's Drug Store.

March 19, 1877.



Victoria Warehouse,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our motto being Light Profits and Quick Returns, we are enabled to sell First Class goods at very low prices.

TEA,
TEA,
TEA.

You will effect a saving of at least ten per cent. in buying your Teas at the

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,

We offer special inducements to buyers of Five Pounds and upwards.

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar.

We are selling more Pounds of Sugar for One Dollar than ANY OTHER IN THE CITY.

Wines and Liquors.

A full assortment, and prices low. Native Wine for Med