TELEGRAPHIC

Special Despatches per Dominion Line.

New York, Feb. 25.—The weather this morning is intensely disagreeable. A dense fog hangs over the city; the weather is warm and the atmosphere close; a slight rain is falling, and the streets are in a horrible condition from snow, mud and slush; navigation on the rivers is greatly interrupted by the thick fog, and the ferry boats run irregularly.

A despatch from Chesperi, Conn., says the edge tool manufactory of Rugg Company at West Chester was burned yesterday, causing a loss of $40,000, which is principally insured in foreign companies. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

A despatch from Washington says the House at half-past 2 o'clock this morning was still filibustering over the question of taking up the Caucus Bill, with the prospect of remaining in session without a result until morning.

Chatham, Feb. 25.—The Atlantic express going east ran off the track this morning at the west end switch of this station, which had been left open through carelessness, resulting in considerable damage to the engine, baggage and smoking cars. Fortunately no one was injured.

VERY LATEST.

Rome, Feb. 25.—The project submitted to King Victor Emmanuel by Gen. Garibaldi for the diversion of the Tiber river, and the improvement of the campagna, is received with great favor. Offers have already been made to the Government for the prosecution of the work, and a survey under Governmental supervision will shortly be made.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The Communistic mob having appointed 2 o'clock this p.m. as the hour for marching on the Relief and Aid Society's headquarters, the military force of the city, fully armed and equipped, is now on duty ready to disperse any such seditious gathering. A guard was placed last night at all of the armories when the rumor prevailed that the Communists would seek to appropriate the guns and ammunition, but no such attempt was made, and this morning all is quiet. During the night the police headquarters were plentifully supplied with arms, several cannon were placed in working order, and now the city rests easy under the protection of a thousand fully armed and well drilled men. At their meeting last night the Communists indulged in the wildest denunciation and most bloody threats, but the precautions taken by the authorities will probably cool their ardor, and if the leaders persist in their insane folly they are certain to be arrested and confined before night.

The Rev. George D. Gillespie was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Western Michigan at Grand Rapids.

The roads in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are again blocked by snow and ice.

The managers of the leading Wisconsin railroads have addressed an appeal to the Legislature, stating that if the railroad law is not modified at once, bankruptcy is inevitable for nearly all of them. They throw themselves on the justice of the Assembly and pray for some speedy action. The reports of the Chicago and other roads show net earnings of nearly $3,000,000 in spite of hard times and repressive legislation. Good management did it.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—A despatch gives the attendance at Globensky's meeting at S. Benoit yesterday as treble of that at Prevost's at St. Scholastique. Both sides are confident of victory to-morrow.

Sir Hugh Allan, President, and Hon. J. J. Abbott leave the city for England to-morrow on business connected with the N. C. RR.

The western curlers were again victorious yesterday, scoring 73 to their opponents' 63. Hamilton rink, 37; Toronto rink, 36; Caledonian rink, 63.

Information has been received of the destruction of a farmer's house by fire at Acton Vale. A boy named Pierre Mallette was so badly burned that he died on the 19th.

Minerve is inclined to pronounce against the clause giving the Court jurisdiction over difficulties arising between the Provinces, and considers that Quebec will be placed at a disadvantage, as a majority of the judges will be but slightly familiar with the French civil code in force in this province.

Bien Public hastens to explain that the bill introduced by the Minister of Justice concerning enlistment in the service of foreign states is merely the act of 1865 extended to all the provinces, and will not prevent enrolling in the service of the Pope.

The Bank of Commerce and Montreal Telegraph stock met with a further decline yesterday afternoon.

Demand for flour is slightly improved, with advance on several grades. English advices of yesterday quote corn and wheat easier.

PEMBROKE.

BONUS TO THE CANADA CENTRAL —EXTENSION TO PEMBROKE.

Pembroke, Feb. 23.—A large meeting of the ratepayers has just been held to consider a proposition of the Hon. A. B. Easter, to extend the Canada Central Railroad to Pembroke. Wm. Moffatt, Esq., the Reeve of the town, occupied the chair, and informed the meeting that Mr. Foster guaranteed the completion of the road through to Pembroke within the year 1875, and to have it as far as possible available for the Exhibition in September, on condition of the city of Ottawa granting a bonus of $100,000, and the town of Pembroke $75,000, to aid in its construction. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling prevailed, and the following gentlemen addressed the meeting upon the subject:—Messrs. T. Murray, P. White, jr., S. G. Mitchell, W. A. Hunter, Judge Deacon, John Doran, D. Desloges, and A. Foster. The result was the passing of the following resolution: Moved by Peter White, jr., and seconded by Thomas Murray, that the Council of the village of Pembroke be requested to introduce a by-law granting a bonus of $75,000 to the Canada Central Railway Company on such conditions as will secure the completion of the said road from Renfrew to Pembroke within the present year. Carried unanimously.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Carriage Makers .....Robinson & Laturney
Italian Warehouse.....Wm Begg & Co
Adjourned Meeting.....St Patrick's Society
Licensed Victuallers.....Special Meeting
Special Notice .....Burnett's Cocoaine

The Daily British Whig

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY EVEN'G FEB. 25, 1875.

REMINDERS.

HERNDON'S OPERA to-night—"The Colleen Bawn."

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Adjourned annual meeting on Friday evening.

LENTEN SERVICE in St. James' Church on Friday evening at 7:30.

TENDERS for buildings for Mr. A. Crawford received to-morrow.

The House of Representatives has passed a vote condemning the income tax and substituting therefor a tax of ninety cents a gallon on whiskey, and, in addition, restoring the ten per cent. on manufactured goods. The House, also, has rejected a resolution to amend the American Constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to women, the vote standing 125 to 88, which shows, at least, that the woman suffragists are respectable in point of numbers. If legislation could be had to make women "good plain cooks," the world would be vastly happier than if they were clothed with the right to vote, which not one woman in a hundred cares a button for.

Mr. Gladstone is hammering away upon the ecclesiastical anvil, trying to straighten out Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning. He is out in another pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," replying to those dignitaries of the Church of Rome. The telegrams say that in it "he maintains his original assertions, and eulogises Dr. Newman, whose secession is the greatest loss to the English Church since Wesley's time. The acknowledged loyalty of the mass of Catholics is unchanged. He refutes Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to the declarations repudiating the doctrine of papal infallibility and temporal power, by means of which English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil authority."

If the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty have proved abortive, at least for the present, one good result has been the outgrowth of them, which is explained by the Montreal *Herald* as follows: "The State of New York had at last voluntarily done away with the restrictions which it had hitherto imposed upon Canadian vessels desirous of passing through her canals, and which was rendered extremely unjust by the liberality with which we opened our waters to American vessels. It will be remembered by many of our readers that in the first reciprocity treaty there was a clause which conferred upon Americans the freedom of our waters, and which pledged the Federal Government of Washington to endeavor to procure the same freedom for Canadian vessels in the canals of the various States. It has happened, however, that throughout the continuance of the treaty this pledge produced no important fruit, and to this day Canadian vessels have been denied the right of passing the canals of the very State whose own craft were daily making the freest use of our waters. It appears, however, from the statement made by Hon. Mr. Brown on Monday night that the State of New York has now thrown open her canals to our vessels; and this is apparently one practical result of the recent negotiations for a new treaty at Washington, although it is true that at present the attempt to arrange that treaty has been a failure."

The mover of the Address in the English House of Commons is credited with making a speech of more than ordinary ability and rhetorical grace, and which has a local interest to Canadians from the reference made therein to the Colonial Policy of the present Government, which may be safely set down as one of simple Conservatism, though Mr. Disraeli stands pledged by his speeches to bring about some sort of Imperial Federation. He is not a man, however, over-anxious to redeem his words, when inconvenient. The Hon. Mr. Stanhope, one of the Lincolnshire members, in moving the Address thus spoke of the Government's relations with the Colonies:—

"He felt gratified, however, that Her Majesty's Government had not misinterpreted public opinion when they set forth the details of their policy in the belief that they were deeply interesting the nation at large. The policy of the disinitegration of the Empire was dead. We were no longer about to be invited to look forward to a time when the Colonies were to be asked to think of separation, or to regard as a truly Imperial policy that which proceeded on the principle that the Colonies were of no advantage to the Mother Country, but were political establishments which it required no statesmanlike policy to preserve and confirm. But in Her Majesty's Speech there was no indication of such a policy. Why had we accepted the possession of the Fiji Islands? Not because we found in them an unrivalled coaling station for our fleets, but because, in the interests of civilization, in the interests of those numerous English settlers whose lives and fortunes were inextricably bound up with the future of those islands, it became impossible for us to refuse to listen to the wishes of the inhabitants."

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS

There are two features connected with the proposed postal reforms, in addition to the compulsory prepayment of newspapers at the place of publication, which we fail to recognize as wise amendments. We allude to the proposed compulsory prepayment of letters, and to the detention of a letter if insufficiently paid. It is, of course, only reasonable to suppose that the Postmaster-General made active inquiries as to the desirability of these reforms before proposing them, but it is more than strange that the replies should have been in the affirmative. It is hardly possible that the revenue will be thereby increased, as there is now a fine of two cents collected on letters not prepaid, which, though often not collected, must on the whole make a return as large as if compulsory prepayment were in vogue. But the hardship of enforced prepayment of letters can be readily apprehended by moment's reflection. Few of us there are who are unable to secure a stamp for a particular letter that had to be sent off by a particular mail, and do not feel that a grievous annoyance would have been suffered had prepayment been compulsory. It may be late at night, places where stamps or stamped envelopes are sold closed, and yet the letter *must* go by the next mail. It is a vexatious ordinance, which would prevent the sending of a letter under such circumstances, though the sender might be willing to pay the price of fifty postage stamps to get it off. If this law be enforced there will be need of some sort of a patent envelope by which a five cent piece can be posted with the letter when it is impossible to procure a stamp. Nor is this all. Though the sender may lay by a stack of stamps and stamped envelopes, and though he may never run out of them just when one is wanted and cannot be got in time to catch the required mail, he is exposed to the risk of having his letter detained for insufficient postage though he thought he affixed the proper stamp or stamps. Everyone who writes a letter will have to weigh it in the scales before posting it, for

If the scale do turn
But in the estimation of a hair

beyond the half ounce, the insufficiently stamped letter is thrown aside, and the sender will know nothing of it until the P.O. people at their convenience acquaint him with the detention. Here is another chance for a patent pocket scale.

These "reforms," we venture to think, are in the wrong direction, and though we are sensible that from an official point of view there is much to be said in their favor, are likely to be unpopular and vexatious.

A PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

A correspondent of *The Globe* submits "a scheme by which the question of Prohibition may be decided by public opinion, without in the least interfering with the position of the Government, or with either of the political parties into which the Dominion is divided." This scheme is a *plebiscite* of the electors to be taken, in obedience to a resolution of Parliament, upon a certain day, each elector to vote aye or no, in the same manner as at county elections, and the returns made accordingly. This is very pretty, but Parliament has already by the passage of the Dunkin Bill given the people of each municipality an opportunity to vote for Prohibition, but how many municipalities have availed themselves of it, or continued the prohibitory law after its first trial? While we sympathize with the aspirations of the prohibitionists who wish to rid the country of the vast evils of intemperance, it must be borne in mind that the will of the majority must in this, as in other matters, declare the law, and it is free from doubt that the majority at present are *not* in favor of Prohibition. Very largely signed petitions have been presented to Parliament, but these petitions are far from conclusive in themselves, and doubly so when it is considered that but a fraction of the people care enough about Prohibition to even take a vote under the Dunkin Act. That Act allows the people of any municipality to decide by a majority of the votes of tax-payers to abolish taverns from within its limits, and for the most part the Act has proved a dead letter. Proof could scarce be stronger than this that the people of Canada do *not* want Prohibition, for if they did, they would resort to the easy means provided to secure it. By all means, when the majority so desire it, let us have Prohibition, but that they do not now desire it is as plain as a pikestaff. This is not a very refreshing confession, but to ignore its truth would be to do violence to our system of Government, unless it be urged that in a matter of this kind the minority should rule. It is, however, all the more reason why temperance people should be still more active in their propaganda against the great evil of the day. When the time comes that a Prohibition law will receive the sanction of the majority of the people it will be a happy day for Canada, as it is unquestionable that three-fourths of the poverty, misery and crime we see around us are directly or indirectly the result of whisky.

POLITICAL.

—A new writ will be issued for Provencher in a day or two, as Riel is no longer a member of the House.

—A petition has been filed in Toronto against the return of Mr. Adam J. Baker for the county of Russell, at the late local election.

—Sir John Macdonald was candid enough to give it as his opinion that Mr. Fournier's Supreme Court Bill was a better one than his own.

—The Arnprior *Star* man bet all his loose change on Bannerman, and (*Recorder* witness) the next edition will be printed on the back of second hand postage stamps.

—Mr. C. Ifwright announced that medical men are to be appointed under "the Adulteration of Food" Act, to inspect articles of food, and report to the Government cases of adulteration.

—The Centre Toronto election trial has been adjourned till the 6th of April. Mr. Wilkes has important duties to attend to on committees in Parliament, and a bill to prevent such trials being brought on while the House is in session has passed its second reading.

—When the fourth session of the second Parliament of Quebec was brought to a close this week the Lieut.-Governor, in his dismissory speech, expressed the hope that the behaviour of the members would in the approaching election contest be characterized by the moderation which had marked their deliberations.

—Mr. Blake made an excellent suggestion to the effect that where a member was unseated for corrupt practices by agents, the agents proved guilty of such practices should be made to pay the costs of the trial. Agents would be less likely to indulge in corrupt acts if they knew they would have to pay out of their own pockets for the consequence of their violation of the law.

—Who is to be Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court? is a common question in and around the House; the names of Chief Justice Richards, of Ontario, and Chief Justice Dorion, of Quebec, are freely mentioned, but they must only be taken as rumors, the Government intend giving the appointment grave consideration, and they will not be in a hurry filling the highest office in their power.

HERNDON'S OPERA HOUSE COMPANY.—The troupe is here and every preparation is complete for the production of "The Colleen Bawn" to-night.

—The number of paupers in England in receipt of relief at the end of November last was 729,248, being a decrease of 39,460, 5.1 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The County.

WASHBURN.—There was a very encouraging lecture delivered at the last meeting of the Washburn Debating Society by Mr. H. F. McGillivray, one of its leading members. It was pleasing, he said, to remark that the young men of this neighborhood took such an active part in this most useful and learning institution, and that it has already made such a remarkable change both in manners and conversation. It appeared as if it had instilled a new ambition into the thoughts of members that will wake the slumbering energies of their minds to higher principles, so that in future life they may reap the benefit of their youthful strife. Still more would they feel reformed when they looked back to their former mode of enjoying leisure time, when drinking, gambling and dancing were the order of the long winter evenings, accompanied, of course, by a fight, and such wranglings as would create hard feelings between the most intimate friends; and now find the benefits they derive in indulging in this social and friendly enjoyment, which will eventually, if persevered in, be of far greater benefit to them in the end. They now had the opportunity of making their leisure time profitable, and each member should avail himself of that privilege by strict attendance at the weekly meetings, and endeavoring to retain the gist of what was spoken, in order to store it away in that great mental storehouse, memory, for future use. Not only that, but to secure an indellible impression upon the mind, each subject proposed for discussion should be that of the most importance and interest, as such will stimulate the brain to concentrated effort. By so doing they would fix all the principal points and events more permanently upon their minds. Ideas of great importance are embraced in free discussion—learning to think and reason. Without a rational exercise of these none can ever rise beyond the doubtful who bears no laurels and keeps himself in the pool of a nauseous monotony, unruffled by the majestic current which gives life an animation and shows light to ambition. One of the most valuable acquisitions to an expanding mind is the ability to concentrate thought upon a single point, and bring to bear with with force and argument truth and analogies applicable to the subject. To do this sufficiently requires intensified brain-work, but to foster good examples and unflinchingly persevere will end in triumphs of success; and the plaudits of friends to encourage and cheer on, till the evergreen of acknowledged supremacy sits triumphant on your brow.

The Roaring Game.

The result of the first half of the curling match between the Ottawa and Kingston Curling Clubs, which took place at Ottawa yesterday, was not favorable to Kingston, as this score shows:—

OTTAWA.

RINK NO. 1.	RINK NO. 2.
Wm. Kerr,	R. Lees,
Thos. Gallagher,	J. Manuel,
Jas. Birkett,	J. Thornton,
H. Inglis, skip.	John Russell, skip.
Points—21.	Points—20.

KINGSTON.

RINK NO. 1.	RINK NO. 2.
W. J. Hendry,	R. Hendry,
Jas. Stewart,	W. Stewart,
John Fraser,	A. Macalister,
S. Woods, skip.	Major Irwin, skip.
Poin's—13.	Points—16.

Resulting in 12 points in favor of Ottawa. As, however, 4 of the Kingston players never played before this season the result may be considered very favorable for Kingston, which may yet pull up in the return match, to be played here next week.

Yesterday play began at 1:05 p.m. and lasted four hours exactly. The ice was in splendid condition for the first three hours, but after that it became thick and heavy, and in Rink No. 2 the stones were in water before the close. As an evidence of the keenness of the game, Rink. No. 1 had thirteen consecutive ends with just one scored each time, and Kingston and Ottawa each got one-three. On Rink No. 2 the ends were also very close, being one's and two's nearly all the time, Ottawa got one six end from no lack of good play, for Major Irwin's two stones were raised successibly off the *tee*. In the evening the Kingston men were splendidly entertained at the Rideau Club Rooms by the Ottawa Curling Club.

The Militia Report.

The Annual Report of the state of the Militia was laid on the table yesterday. The Report is written by Major-General Smyth. He gives credit to Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher for his pamphlet on the defence of Canada. Since the departure of the regular forces and the abolition of Military Schools, he recommends that a company of engineers and three companies of infantry be forthwith embodied—one company of the infantry to be stationed at Toronto, one at Ottawa, and one in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Each of them should have a highly proficient instructor from the Royal Army, but otherwise be officered from the Militia. The effect of these infantry schools would be to secure a rapid supply of trained officers and sergeants throughout the Dominion, and those who passed through the schools would be qualified to form a permanent regimental staff. He also recommends that the adjutant of every battalion should be a regular army officer. Were such a course adopted, arms and clothing would be carefully preserved where at present loss and waste occur, and the pay of caretakers would be saved. A responsible officer would have to be permanently at the head-quarters of the battalion. Company exercise would then become of real and substantial value. In his late tour of inspection he came to the conclusion that the arms in many cases are badly cared for. He recommends that in future the captains of rural battalions be not allowed to keep the accoutrements of their companies, but that they be stored at headquarters of battalions. He had found the military store depots at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec in good order. There are at present 60,000 rifles in the country, and he recommends that 60,000 more be purchased as soon as the funds of the country will permit. The price of these rifles is £2 10s. each. The clothing in many cases has not been well taken care of. The active militia numbers 45,128, and the reserve militia 700,000. There are sixteen field batteries, six of which are already armed with the most approved new rifled field guns. The Gunnery Schools at Kingston and Quebec are praised for their efficiency. He recommends that the district staffs should only be appointed for five years, and objects to the large number of persons with military titles throughout the Dominion. The Kingston Military College, he is of opinion, will prove of great use, and will produce a scientific class of officers.

—The glue works of Wahl Bros in Chicago were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning; total estimated damage, $400 000.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Two rinks of the Ottawa Curling Club left for Quebec today to play for a silver pitcher.

The *Citizen* says that there is a rumor afloat that the Hon. Mr. Holton is to be Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

Mr. Vail will to-day move for a committee of the whole House to consider resolutions to provide a salary of $4,000 per annum in full of all pay and allowance for an officer to command the militia of Canada, and a salary of $2,600 for an Adjutant General of Militia at headquarters.

M. Masson has given notice that on Thursday next he will move for a return of copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Quebec on the subject of the railway connection between the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railroad and the Province of Quebec, and moved in the first place that the record on the case of Louis Riel left on the table of the House on the 22nd be now read? A motion was carried dispensing with the reading of the record. He then moved that "it appears by said record that Louis Riel, a member of this House, had been adjudged an outlaw for felony." A discussion then arose as to whether Louis Riel the outlaw and Louis Riel the member were one and the same. After further discussion Mr. Plumb moved that all after the word that in the original motion be struck out, and the following inserted: "It appears on the face of the record of proceedings brought before this House that no legal or valid judgment of outlawry has been rendered against the said Louis Riel, member for Provencher; and it also appears from the same record that said Louis Riel, having been indicted for murder, has not been arrested nor pleaded to said indictment, nor surrendered to take his trial thereon, but has been and continues to be voluntarily absent and a fugitive from justice from the Province of Manitoba: Be it therefore resolved Riel shall be and he is hereby expelled from this House." After recess the debate was resumed, and after some discussion the amendment was put, with the following result: yeas 24; nays 146. The original motion was then put: yeas 138; nays 31. Mr. Mackenzie then moved that a warrant be issued for a new writ: yeas 141; nays 16.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held yesterday, and was largely attended.

Dr. Schultz, M. P. P., arrived last night.

A heavy fall of snow took place last night, and continued all this morning.

Dr. Tupper will move to-day for a return of all specifications and contracts for any portions of the Canada Pacific Railway Telegraph, with all correspondence relating thereto.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The general impression in this city for some time back has been that the coal merchants persistently send out both coal and wood short measure. A test case was brought before the Magistrate this morning and adjourned till Saturday.

The Weatherby Sisters, who have filled a very successful engagement at Mrs. Morrison's Grand Opera House, left by the Great Western train this morning for Albany.

The Royal Opera House re-opens to-night, with Mr. Sinclair as stage manager.

A large mass of ice fell last night through the glass roof of the composing room of the *Sun* office. Mr. Barrett, Manager, who was standing near the stove, had a narrow escape, and one of the compositors received an ugly scalp wound.

There was a fall of snow at an early hour this morning and the streets are again covered with the "beautiful."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—General Wolseley has sailed for Natal.

—That writ of error in the case of the Claimant is based on startling new evidence obtained in Australia.

—Several of the English lines of railway are blocked, the snow in some cases being of great depth.

—Advices from Mexico report that the religious excitement there is most intense. A protestant Bible-reader has been assassinated, and other outrages, it is to be hoped less serious, are reported.

—The British claim on Spain in connection with the Virginius affair has been disposed of by the acceptance as idemnity of £500 for each white, and £3000 for each black man murdered.

—At the close of a lecture by Father Chiniquy at Cote-street Church Montreal, on Tuesday night, there was a street row of a rather alarming character. Sticks and fire-arms were freely used, but no serious damage seems to have been done.

The House Debates.

Mr. Mitchell, taking exception to the militia expenditure, and claiming to have been always against it, it was pointed out that his voice had never been heard while he was in the Government, and there was general laughter "Oh's" at his expense, Sir John Macdonald suggesting that he had been looking round for a follower, and had finally secured Mr. Cameron, of South Ontario. Great cheering followed the leader of the Left Centre's announcement that he spoke only for himself.

Mr. Kirkpatrick displayed some new-born zeal in favor of the Civil Service Act and Mr. Plumb inveighed against a general increase of expenditure by those who had formerly made such professions of economy. The Minister of Finance answered that gross abuses had been discovered in the Departments of Justice and Customs which necessitated greater expense in ferreting out and preventing them in future. He alluded particularly to the Maritime Provinces in connection with customs abuses, which brought up Dr. Tupper and Mr. Mitchell, who defended their Province with some little acerbity. Sir John Macdonald talked eloquently of hearts broken in the Civil Service by promotion over their heads, but said there must be some discretion as to the higher offices in order to meet political exigencies although in the subordinate ones civil service rules should be carried out. His willingness to make some allowance for the Premier because he knew it was less troublesome to manage the affairs of the whole Dominion than to keep of the little stinging flies is commendable, but the latter did not seem very grateful, and assured Sir John amidst the laughter of the House, that the old flies he had left behind were the most troublesome ones, as very many appointments had been made on political grounds without any other qualification whatever. The Premier's admission that political appointments might be made yet was greeted with Opposition cheers, as was his declaration that it would please him to be entirely clear of the responsibility of patronage.

The St. Lawrence Ward Election.

Reg. ex Rel. McKay, vs. Drennan, Chown and Price.—The hearing of this appeal against the return of Aldermen in St. Lawrence Ward on a writ of quo warranto was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Burrowes in the Division Court Room, Court House, and was a trial of much interest. Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. Mudie appeared for plaintiff McKay; Mr. McIntyre for defendants Drennan and Chown, and Mr. Britton for defendant Price.

Mr. O'Reilly raised the point that it was necessary for defendants to file a formal answer to the complaint. Mr. Britton at once presented an answer on behalf of Mr. Price in the shape of an affidavit setting forth the facts in his case, of his election being secure by a large majority ere the scenes of violence at the polls took place. Mr. O'Reilly pressed for answers from Aldermen Drennan and Chown, and was opposed by Mr. McIntyre, but His Honor ruled that the pleas should be put in. Mr. McIntyre, therefore on behalf of his clients filed an answer simply denying the facts of the complaint in plaintiff's statement, substantially a plea of not guilty on the general issue.

Then the allegations contained in Mr. Price's affidavit were admitted as true by the plaintiff, and therefore Mr. Britton moved that the writ against defendant Price be dismissed. Mr. O'Reilly yielded, but Mr. McIntyre re-opposed, desiring that if the election be set aside that all the Aldermen should be disqualified, not two alone. The Judge expressed it as his opinion, (which may be taken as an earnest that one part of his judgment at the conclusion of the case will confirm Ald. Price in his seat) that Mr. Price's affidavit had been a complete answer to the complaint, and that he (the Judge) was entitled to set the election aside as to part, or sustain it as to part.

The taking of evidence was then proceeded with. Mr. M. Flanagan proved the formality of election and returns, producing poll-books and papers.

Mr. Price gave evidence of the obstruction at the poll on election day; for fully 15 minutes at least before the close it was impossible for voters to get in to record votes.

Mr. T. L. Snook deposed to the same fact; parties who attempted to vote were crowded out; the returning officer afterwards that evening stated that he would re-open the poll next morning; later still that evening he said that "he was all right," that he "would not open the poll to give the damned Grits a Chance."

The Court then took a recess till two o'clock. The case will last two days at least. We will present more full notes of evidence.

Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture was yesterday presented to the Senate by the Hon. L. Letellier. It is made for the calendar ended on Dec. 31st last and thus it differs from the other departmental reports in that they are made for the fiscal year ended June 30th last. It is in a great measure based on the reports of the officers of the outside service, which are also for the calendar year; and there has, therefore, been reasonable despatch in its preparation.

The document will be accepted as eminently satisfactory; there were not so many immigrant settlers in Canada in 1874 as in 1873, but the numbers were larger than in 1872; and the figures of that were over those of 1861. We copy the following statement, for the four years of immigrant settlers in Canada:

In 1871	27,773
1872	36,578
1873	50,050
1874	39,373

The number of immigrant passengers who passed through Canada for the United States in 1874 was 40,640; and this shows a decline as compared with the previous year, the figures in 1873 being 49,059.

We are, moreover, assured by all the agents that the immigrants who came to Canada in 1874 were eminently of the class that the country required. There was last year an unusually large selection of the class of families of agricultural labourers, made by the agents of the Dominion Warrants and the refund bonus of the Ontario Government.

Special mention is made of the settlement in Manitoba of 1,340 Mennonites from South Russia, out of 1,552 who arrived in the Dominion under an arrangement made by the Government. They came late in the season; and a portion of them staid over with their friends in Ontario, with the intention to proceed to Manitoba in the spring. Those who went to Manitoba were in time to get comfortably housed for the winter. They brought a considerable amount of capital with them; and it is expected there will be further arrivals next season.

A feature particularly noticeable in this report is the number of immigrant arrivals from the United States as ascertained from the entry of settlers' goods at the Custom House along the frontier.

In 1873	8,971
In 1874	14,110

Doubtless there were many more of whom no record could be obtained. But the number of settlers, as so ascertained, is very considerable, and it is a very gratifying feature.

The total expenditure of the Department for the service of immigration, at home and abroad, including the quarantine establishments, was $281,413.11, against $331,515.86.

In the Patent Bureau the business of the Department appears to have doubled in two years; 1,249 patents were issued during the year, namely, 528 to residents in Canada; 43 to residents in England; 665 to residents in the United States; 3 in France; 2 in Germany; 4 in Austria; 2 in Italy; 1 in Switzerland; and 1 in Chili.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 26.

Bank of Montreal—183¼, 182¾, 19 at 182¾, 20 at 183.

Merchants' Bank—113, 112¾, 16 at 113.

Bank of Commerce—130¾, 130, 111 at 125.

Ontario Bank—111¼, 110¾, 25 at 111.

Bank of Toronto—188, 185.

R. Canadian Bank—95¼, 95.

Molson's Bank—116¼, 115.

Du Peuple Bank—B.C.

Metropolitan Bank—98, 95.

City Bank—108, 107.

Jacques Cartier Bank—100¼, 100, 37 at 99¾, 69 at 100.

Union Bank—104¼, 103¾.

Bank of Quebec—Buyers, 115.

Bank of Exchange—106, 104¼.

Maritime Bank—166¼, 165¼.

Montreal Telegraph—136, 136.

Dom. Stock—100, 99.

Gold—114¾.

Exchange—108¼ to 108¾.

THE CHILD MURDER.—No further information has been gleaned as to the identity of the heartless mother of the murdered babe. The inquest will, however, be reopened to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

CANADIAN.

—Mr. John Molson has been elected President of Molson's Bank, Montreal, in place of Wm. Molson, deceased.

—The celebrated Peck Family of Swiss Bell Ringers are about to visit Canada on a professional tour.

—Mr. Thomas Pott has been raising a row in one of our exchanges because somebody stole his cordwood. His rage is evidently a tempest in a T Pott.

—The social given by the Maiden Lodge of Prentice Boys in Clark's Mills was a complete success. There was a large array of singers and speakers.

—A youth named Laughlin was killed at St. Catharines by the accidental discharge of a gun with which he was shooting pigeons which escaped slaughter in a match then going on.

—The Moira Hose Company of Belleville has a badge to be worn by the man who has oftenest been first at fires during the preceding year. At present it is in possession of Henry Coroy, jr.

—The steamship "Sarmatian" is bringing out 200 laborers for Canada, and 400 more are to follow on the 4th of March, when free passages will cease on the Allan line, which will then raise the fares of emigrants.

—A lad named Charles McFarlaine fell into a hole in Toronto bay, and would probably have been drowned had it not been for two young ladies, who hearing his cries, bravely went to his assistance and hauled him out by means of a scarf.

—The Brockville Relief Society lately received a box of soda biscuits "from a man who wasn't struck on the nose." The Brockvillians naturally wish that he may never be "struck on the nose," if he will continue his liberality. So do we.

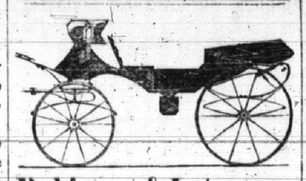
BIRTH.

At Ross Mount House, Port Hope, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Lewis Ross, M.P., of a son.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Feb. 24th, Mr. Daniel McCoy, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Bond Head street, near the old Methodist Chapel. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.



Robinson & Laturney,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

ARE MAKING LARGE PREPARATIONS for the Spring and Summer Trade, will have in Stock Open and Top Phaetons, Buggies of every description, Road and Track Waggons. Orders received for every description of Vehicles, from a Farming Waggon to the Clarence Coach.

All kinds of of Repairing promptly attended to. Now is your time to have your Carriages repainted and made look nearly as good as new.

Factory and Warerooms, Princess Street

ROBINSON & LATURNEY.

Feb 25, 1875.

AND STILL THEY COME

AT THE

Italian Warehouse.

JUST IN TIME:

COD SOUNDS and TONGUES,
FINNAN HADDIES,
MACKEREL IN KITS,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
SALT WATER SALMON,
BONELESS FISH,
LOCHFINE HERRING,
LABRADOR HERRING, &c. &c.

To Arrive:

ONE TON SUGAR CURED HAMS,
" " " " BACON,
" " LEAF LARD.

Selling Cheap:

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES &c. &c.

AT THE

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Wm. Begg & Co.,

BROCK STREET.

Feb 25, 1875.

St. Patrick's Society.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Society will be held at the St. Patrick's Hall, Wellington Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26th, at 7:30 p.m.

A full attendance is respectfully requested.

M. CONROY,
Rec. Secretary.

Feb 26, 1875.

Licensed Victuallers Associat'n.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the British American Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 1st March, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on a petition to the City Commissioners regarding the issue of Licenses. A full attendance is requested.

H. E. SWALES, President. S THORNTON, Secretary.

Feb 25, 1875.

DR. J. GRANT, M.R.C.S., ENGLAND.—Office at Dr. Dupuis' Surgery, Princess Street.

Kingston, Jan 25, 1875

NEW WARE ROOM

Opened on the Corner of King and Princess Sts.

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS,

Melodeons & Pianos.

Gore Street, Kingston.

Attention is called to the splendid stock in all styles, of Melodeons, Resonant, Parlor, Cabinet and Church Organs. Any design manufactured to order.

Piano Agency.—The celebrated Dunham and other American Pianos, with the popular Weber Piano, for sale.

Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to in City or Country.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

C. MEE & CO.
Charles Mee

Joseph George.
Jan 14, 1875.

CONTINUED.

THE

Cheap CLEARING SALE

OF

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

AT

Largely Reduced Prices!

During the Entire Month Febr'ry

AT

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

BLACK SILKS, COLOURED SILKS and IRISH POPLINS, Velvets and Velveteens at LOW PRICES at the Cheap Clearing Sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

DRESS GOODS—An immense Stock, suited for every description of wear, selling at greatly reduced prices during the Cheap Clearing Sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

LACES, RIBBONS, Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Trimmings of every kind at greatly reduced prices during the Cheap Clearing Sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

SHAWLS, French Paisley Shawls, Ottoman Striped Shawls, Clan Tartan Shawls, Shetland Shawls for evening wear; also Black and White Lace Shawls at greatly reduced prices during the Cheap Sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRENADINES for evening wear; also Grenadines and Light Texture Dress Goods for spring and summer street wear, with a large stock of Ladies' Silk Umbrellas will be offered at fearfully low prices during the cheap sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

SHEETINGS, Tickings, Towellings, Table Linens, Napkins, Lace Curtains, also a heavy stock of Tapestry Carpets at low prices during the Cheap Clearing Sale at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS HAVING been made throughout every department of our house, the buyer will find the above sale to be what it purports.

A GENUINE CHEAP CLEARING SALE.

The above Bargains are only for ready money customers.

But one price. Sales for ready money only.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

Jan. 15.

CITY HALL!

RETURN OF

HERNDON'S

Opera House Comp'y.,

BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

FOR A BRIEF DRAMATIC SEASON—COMMENCING

Thursday Evening, Feb. 25th,

When will be presented Dion Boucicault's beautiful Irish Drama, with all its charming Music, beautiful Scenes, exquisite Songs, Ballads, &c. ENTITLED

'COLLEEN BAWN.'

Admission ..... 25 cents.
Reserved Seats ..... 50 "

Doors open at a quarter past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Feb 24, 1875.

RE-OPENED!

—AND—

SELLING RAPIDLY,

THE

BANKRUPT STOCK,

Lately Offered by A. B. Macpherson & Co.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

FANCY and STAPLE

DRYGOODS,

MARKED VERY LOW.

Decided Bargains in Every Class of Goods.

J. M. McK