TELEGRAPHIC

Special Despatches per Dominion Line.

New York, March 18.—A Port Jervis special says the Barritt Bridge Company loses $150,000 by the destruction of their bridge. The loss by the inundation of the buildings on Pike street and vicinity will be heavy. The Erie RR. estimate their loss at $75,000. The heaviest loss being on the iron RR. bridge being swept away, the temporary structures will be completed by Sunday. Mayor Abbott estimates the loss to private property about $100,000. The two hundred houses inundated were occupied chiefly by mechanics and laborers. The German Lutheran Church and a few small stores were also flooded, only two or three very poor buildings destroyed. Houseless people are distributed through town among friends until their homes be again habitable. The above mentioned losses $3,000. The loss by the destruction of Basket bridge is $75,000 on lumber swept away, and $20,000 loss on property damaged along the river above Port Jervis, and makes a total loss of nearly $300,000. Loss down the river will foot up $100,000 more. The river is now at its usual level. As far as known the flood has been unattended by the loss of life owing to the prompt warning given of the approaching danger; the first intimation of the approaching flood given by a railroad superintendent Thomas, who perceiving the destruction of the railroad bridges, ran down with an engine warning the townpeople to flee to higher ground, and bells were rung, causing great confusion; several ladies fainted. Twenty minutes later the water was several feet deep in the town, and outhouses and fences floated off in numbers. Forty minutes later the ice gorge moved and swept down the river at the rate of four miles an hour, amid the tremendous cheers of the people, and the water began to subside, and by ten o'clock the flood was over. Another special says it is reported that two men were drowned above Port Jervis. Fears are entertained of another flood, as the streams tributary to the Delaware are swelling.

A special from Pittstown, Pa., says apprehensions are entertained of another flood. A great ice gorge has formed two miles above in the Susquehanna River, extending eight miles and averaging 20 feet high. A number of mines are stopped, being unable to ship coals, as the railroad is not running. The destruction to bridges, railroad tracks and telegraph poles by the last flood has been great, and when the present gorge moves at Pittstown, Wilkesboro, Plymouth and Nanticoke.

VERY LATEST.

London, March 18.—The steamships Elizabeth and Farce, of the French line, from Norfolk, have arrived out.

Berlin, March 18.—In consequence of the petition of the Archbishop of Cologne to the Reigstant against that part of the Ecclesiastical Bill, which gives the people participation in the control of local church property, the Government framed the bill, so as to deprive the priests of any share in the administration of such property.

London, March 18.—The attendance at the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sanky continues increasing and there is no abatement in the enthusiasm of the country. The hall in which their meeting was held last night was densely crowded and thousands were turned away from the doors. Newspaper and other criticisms of the mission of the revivalists continue generally hostile.

Pa., March 18.—The ice here broke last evening and went over the dam safely. The great gorge between here and Danville started soon after, bringing with it several bridges and entirely tearing away the public bridge between here and the Island, and knocking the span out of the other bridges from the Island to the northward. The railroad bridges are safe, having been heavily loaded with coal cars. But for the starting of the ice before the gorge reached here from above, the town would have been entirely flooded.

Binghampton, N.Y., March 18.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna River at Hooper remains in the same condition as last evening. The thermometer is 10 degrees above zero. The water is falling slowly.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 18.—W. Darling, J. Kerry and J. H. Winn, on part of the Board of Trade, and C. Jould with John McLennan, on part of the Corn Exchange Association, have been appointed to co-operate with the Harbor Commissioners in the determined opposition to the Royal Albert Bridge scheme.

Jesse Joseph, a citizen, has received from the King of the Belgians the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of the services rendered as Belgian Consul. The medal bears the King's monogram and motto "Union is Strength."

Mr. Devlin, M. P., President of St. Patrick's Society, last evening in the course of his address at the annual concert defended his vote in support of the Government's amendment to the Costigan resolution on the ground that he had acted in obedience to instructions from Bishop Sweeney.

Telegrams were received yesterday from various Societies in the Dominion expressing hope that the Irishmen of both creeds would be hereafter united not only as concerns the Dominion but also as regards Ireland.

The McGill University local examinations have been re-established, re-introducing the system regarded so favorably in England in connection with Oxford and Cambridge. The scheme of taking advantage of Oxford in this relation has been abandoned.

Judgment was unanimously given yesterday in the Court of Appeals holding that railway companies cannot discriminate between any different kinds of particular class of goods or between persons.

The Rutherford lumber merchants sued the Grand Trunk Company for refusing to carry cedar timber at discount. The action was dismissed in the Superior Court, and judgment has been confirmed in review.

The flour market is moderately active. The money market continues stringent. Fifteen per cent was offered yesterday for sixty days bills and refused by bankers.

Weather extremely cold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

House For Sale.....Bawden & Machar
Auction Sale.....H Martin
Bankrupt Sale.....M Fahey
Dissolution of Partnership...M & J Donoghue
Special Notice.....Burnett's

The Daily British Whig

Oppifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY EV'NG, MARCH 18, 1875

REMINDERS.

LENTEN SERVICE in St. James' Church on Friday evening.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meeting on Friday evening.

The election in North Wellington takes place to-day, the Ministerial candidate being the unseated member, Col. Higginbotham, and the Conservative candidate, Mr. Drew, a former representative of the Riding. Without the necessary local knowledge necessary to make an accurate guess, it is impossible for us to predict the result with any feeling of certainty, but at the same time we venture to think that the chances are against the Ministerialist. He was elected, against the same opponent, last January by only a narrow seven, and with the immense aid of the Pacific Scandal. To-day that assistance will be greatly wanting, while Governments as they grow older are of necessity doing something to alienate here a man and there a man, however just their general policy. Where Parties are so evenly divided it takes very little to reverse the last decision, and for that reason we venture the guess that it will be reversed. If it is not, we will be pleased; if it is, we shall not be surprised.

Mr. Malcolm Cameron made a violent temperance speech in the House the other night, in his pursuit of temperance behaving very intemperately towards Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, who has just as good right to his opinion as the venerable member for South Ontario. We are glad to see Mr. Cameron on the side of temperance, as that is the proper side to be on, though the honorable gentleman should not be so blatant of his most prominent virtue. There are other virtues, we would remind the ancient aquarian, beside fidelity to water, and when loud mouthings are made over the possession of this single virtue, and angry taunts flung at those who do not possess it, it recalls to mind the weakness of human flesh and passions in other even more important matters which the hearty old gentleman might have more specially set out if he so desires it, with gushing epistolary illustrations.

A COURAGEOUS ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST.

Those who desire to see a prohibitory liquor law enacted will strongly disapprove of Mr. Fred. Mackenzie's opposition to that phase of the temperance movement, while those who think it would be useless to thus try to legislate people into sobriety will applaud the speech of the member for Montreal West the other night in condemnation of Prohibition. But all fair minded men of both ways of thinking will give Mr. Mackenzie credit for being a man of courage and the reverse of a hypocrite, which is a very strong recommendation in these days of cant and humbug. There was no necessity for his taking part in the debate, no vote called for explanation or justification, as no vote was taken, and had Mr. Mackenzie been a trimmer, and a "smart" intriguer, he could have kept as silent as an oyster, and told his temperance constituents that he sympathized with the "cause," while reversing the story when among his bibulistic supporters. He was too manly to thus play fast and loose, but stood up voluntarily and spoke out his sentiments like a man. He has got himself into hot water with the temperance people for doing so. But while they thrash him they must admire his plucky outspokenness, and admit that he is many removes from a sneak.

No one who has watched the brief Parliamentary history of Prohibition but can see that much of the support that is given it is of a most cowardly and hypocritical character. They take Hamlet's advice to "assume a virtue if you have it not," and with professions of their devotedness to Temperance still ringing in the Chamber adjourn below and soak up the grog whose damnable qualities they had just been enlarging upon. The other day Mr. Bunster could not get a seconder to his proposition to re-open the Commons' bar room, because no other member would brave the bad odor of the act. This speaks well in one way, as it shows that there is a feeling in favor of Prohibition throughout the country which members cannot afford to defy. But there are scores of these members who shrink from openly countenancing the liquor traffic who would regard the closing of the Senate bar as something like a calamity. Their private actions show this, while their Parliamentary demeanor is calculated to humbug the public into thinking that they really believe whisky to be a curse. So much cant and deception are connected with this Prohibition business, we believe that if the Premier consented to-morrow to abolish the liquor traffic, and the vote was taken by ballot, not only would the motion be utterly defeated, but many of those who speak openly in its favor would secretly vote against it. These latter are sincere in only one respect. They sincerely believe that Prohibition would be a good thing for everybody—but themselves.

While, then, we may differ from Mr. Mackenzie on the liquor question, we give him applause for blunt sincerity, though temperance folk would have it that water-drinking comprises all the virtues rolled into one. There is no question that it would promote virtue to a very great extent, but the fact remains that an intemperate man may have many kindly graces of character and be on the whole a truly better member of society than a strict teetotaller, hard, ascetic, stern and unlovable. Mr. Malcolm Cameron flogged Mr. Mackenzie for daring to "speak the thing he willed," as if to be a dissident from his view was to be guilty of a crime, thundering out the terrible reproof that he never knew a young man to take up such a stand and come to any good. Mr. Cameron is an old man, who speaks, because he does not drink, as if he had therefore condensed in him all the virtues of the Apostle Paul, but those who know him say that he is not immaculate, and those who know both say that Mr. Mackenzie, the moderate wine drinker, who is not ashamed of it, any more than Spurgeon is of his beer-drinking, fills out the measure of the perfect man much better than does the fire-eating member for South Ontario, "good Grit" and all that he is. This is a view of the question which should be always kept in view—that while temperance is a great promoter of virtue, it is not the sum of all the virtues, and that a man who is a liquor drinker *may* be a truer, better man than the tee-totaller who presumes to chide him.

St. Patrick's Concert.

Last evening the gathering at the City Hall was a mass one, and another annual St. Patrick's night concert passed off with an eclat which is the attendant of all that is done in celebration of the first day in all the year for Irishmen. There were not less than eleven hundred persons present, and the assemblage was as enthusiastic in its plaudits and as active in its appreciation as it was large. The banners of the various societies adorned the platform, and were a handsome relief to about as sombre, dingy an end wall as ever turned a concert-goer gloomy. The St. Patrick's Band, now under the leadership of Mr. F. Cline, of the Battery Band, played two selections of Irish airs, and did full justice to the captivating melodies, considering their very recent organization. Their progress is, indeed, very creditable, and they will become a useful addition to the musical talent of the city. Miss Moore, of Watertown, sang two exquisite pieces, "The Last Rose of Summer" and "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," and her voice, of which so much had been spoken in advance, was displayed to its full power. In sweetness and cultivation it is difficult to excel in amateur circles, and the encores which she received is a hearty endorsement of our opinion; they were unmistakeable. Miss Strachan and Prof. DesRochers (the latter of whom played the accompaniments of the evening and lent his always invaluable services) played two piano-force duetts, brilliantly and artistically, one of them from the Opera of Martha, introducing "The Last Rose of Summer" very prettily. Miss B. O'Carroll of Belleville sang "The Beautiful Girl of Kildare" and "Sweet Bird," eliciting two encores which her very fine rendering brought forth enthusiastically. Miss Bertrand, of Prescott, did not sing, not having reached the city. Miss Twoomey, of whose splendid voice and cultivated style, we have again and again spoken, sang "Tis but a little faded flower" charmingly, and elicited the never failing recall in her case. Mr. R. Tandy, who is too well known and appears too often to require to be spoken of in fresh praise, sang "The Maid of Athens" and "Norah the Pride of Kildare." One of his encore pieces was "St. Patrick's Day," and both its singing and its reception were signally good. Mr. R. W. Barker sang "Pat Molloy" in capital voice and received the heartiest of calls back again. Messrs. Robb and Keeley came in with their comic songs at the end of each part, and convulsed everybody in laughter. A concert without one or both of these humorists would be like a coach without a top to it to give it a set off. This comprised a very satisfying programme, and there was really no reason to regret after all that so many Kingston amateurs had refused to appear, necessitating the introduction of several from a distance.

The Militia Pensions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ottawa, 17th March, 1875.

(*To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.*)

SIR,—I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a blank form of application for parties who served in the Active Militia in the war of 1812, 13, 14 and 15, to fill up sign and send to the Minister of Militia and Defence here, and who wish to share in the $50,000 granted by the Dominion Government at the present session, in recognition of said services, with the view that you may make the matter more public through your valuable paper and the better to instruct them how to proceed.

Yours truly,

S. SHIBLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
Ottawa, February 25th, 1875.

Circular.

Militiamen of 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815 who may be desirious of submitting a statement of their services, may do so by answering the accompanying List of Questions and returning the same to this Department with the Certificate at the foot of it, duly signed and filled in.

Blank Forms for the purpose of procuring information for the use of the *Imperial Authorities* as regards the veterans of the *Regular Army*, having lately been put into circulation, it is to be noted that the present List of Questions and Certificate respecting *Militiamen*, are the only ones upon which the *Dominion Government* can take action.

QUESTIONS.

Your name, in full, and age.
In what Battalion did you serve.
In what Company.
What was your rank.
What was the name of the commanding officer of your Battalion.
What was the name of your captain.
Names of Officers and non-commissioned officers of your Company.
Where and when were you enrolled.
Where and when were you discharged.
At what battle were you present.
Were you wounded.
Have you received marks of distinction, such as medals, or honorable mention for your services.
Give your address in full.
Furnish all papers you have relative to your enrollment or discharge, or any in connection with your service in the militia.

Militiamen of 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, already in receipt of a Pension, and Commissioned Officers, are not entitled to the gratuity recently voted by Parliament.

CAPE VINCENT.—The crossing to Kingston is good, and perfectly safe. The team broke through yesterday probably through the carelessness of the driver, as he did not keep the regular road. Heavy loads of freight are passing between this point and Kingston every day—and yet there is not the least danger to be apprehended.—*Despatch.*

'Tis an eager and a nipping air. The wind blows oh so cold from the Nor'-west. This is one of the equinoctial gales, which are supposed to be stalking about the country about this time.

—The Orange incorporation Bill has passed both branches of the New Brunswick Legislature.

WELLAND CANAL DEPUTATIONS.

INTERVIEW AT OTTAWA.

(*Ottawa Free Press.*)

A deputation consisting of Messrs. L. Oille, S. Neelin, and Capts. Larkin and Graham of St. Catharines; Messrs. Carruthers, Gildersleeve, Ford, Powers, and Mayor Sullivan of Kingston; and Messrs. Thompson and others, had an interview with the Hon. Minister of Public Works this (Wednesday) morning, for the purpose of urging that in the improvements to the Welland Canal, the depth be made fourteen instead of twelve feet, in order to enable Canadian shippers to compete advantageously with Americans.

Mr. Norris, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Mr. Oille addressed the Premier at some length. Their knowledge, as business men, of the great lakes, satisfied them that a 12 foot depth of water would not enable them to compete with the Americans, and their large shipping would not be able to reach Lake Ontario. It would restrict Canadian shipping, whilst Americans would profit by a decided advantage over them. Fourteen feet of water instead of twelve feet, would enable them to carry 15,000 bushels of grain more in their vessels. The American channel was floated with vessels drawing 14 feet of water.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said they had only 14 feet of water in some places, and the American Engineer reported that it would cost $3,000,000 to obtain that depth of channel all through. It was no use addressing arguments to him concerning the advantages of 14 feet of water. Everyone would admit that 14 feet of water was better than 12 feet.

Mr. Oille said that the deputation represented the views of vessel owners, who had already in various ways approached the Government on the subject. These gentlemen had prepared a statement of the tonnage on the lake, to show that 14 feet of water was really necessary to admit of the passage of large vessels. The vessels would also be greatly benefited, if the enlargement were not made, and the additional cost for repairs etc., would be very enormous. It further set forth that in consideration of obtaining so desirable a boon, they would be prepared to bear any reasonable addition all urden in order to meet the competition to which they were subjected, it would be necessary that they should have every advantage it was possible to give them. The nature of the competition which they would have to meet would be the employment of large vessels on the lake Erie tradingat Buffalo, and the introduction of steam on the Erie Canal. The auditor of New York State had stated that the introduction of steam on the canals would reduce the cost of the carriage of freight one-half.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said he had no respect for any such opinion.

Mr. Oille continued his statements regarding the use of the Baxter steam canal boats. Further competition would also be met in the low rates of freight, caused by the great addition of facilities for transportation between New York and Chicago. They, as business men, thought they had placed before the Premier an easy method by which the Government might be recuperated for any additional outlay caused by the enlargement. This was by placing an additional toll on vessels requiring over 12 feet draught.

Mr. Gildersleeve of Kingston said that Kingston harbor was plenty deep enough for vessels. He thought the extra trade could be easily accommodated by the building out by the owners of their wharves a distance of 300 or 400 feet. Large vessels would not require to put into harbors of refuge other than those which now exist. As far as understood from estimates obtained by the St. Catharines Board of Trade, the additional enlargement would cost between $1,000,000 $2,000,000. They did not consider that this sum was to be compared with the additional advantages they would derive from being able to compete with the large vessels in the American lakes. If the enlargement was not made, it would cramp the size of the vessels from Chicago east, and not only through the canal; too much stress could not be laid on the fact that our vessel-owners would be obliged to deal with inferior craft if the enlargement was not made.

Mr. Neelon, M.P.P., of St. Catharines, said that some time ago they had asked that the canal be increased to 12 feet of draught, but they found that the vessels navigating it were carrying only 30,000 bushels of grain. The Americans had since enlarged the size of their vessels so that they carried from 50,000 to 60,000 while even with the enlargement they could only carry some 40,000 bushels. In order to compete with the Americans, therefore, for the carrying trade, it would be necessary that they should at least have fourteen feet of water in the Welland Canal. They found that a cargo could be despatched from Chicago and reach New York in 11 days, while it would take 8 days in order to reach Montreal, a difference of only three or four days. They maintained that by having vessels of the description described, the freight might be lowered ¾ or even one cent. He did not think there was any obstruction in the Detroit River that would prevent vessels coming down which would draw 14 feet of water.

Mr. Mackenzie briefly replied. It had been stated that this question was not to be considered as a local one. This was to a certain extent true, as it was a trade interest, and as such deserved the attention of any Government. The proposed enlargement, however, would necessitate a large additional expenditure, and it was a question for the Government of the day to consider if the advantages derived from the proposed expenditure would satisfy in every way the great bulk of the people. Mr Oille had given the statements of a number of vessel owners as to what the expenditure necessary to make the additional enlargement would amount to, but they had been given entirely at random. Already some $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 had been expended upon the Welland Canal, and the proposed enlargement would necessitate the expenditure of some $9,000,000 more, while last year the revenue derived for the canal, clear of all expenses, was only $150,000. The statement had been made that the increased expenditure would be between one and two millions of dollars. This, however, was entirely without authority, and he believed the increased expenditure would amount to $3,000,000. As to the rock cutting, one gentleman had made a statement, that to make the enlargement at a future time would cost 100 per cent. more. It was not proposed to resort to diving in order to do the work, and the water could be let off as well at one time as another. He did not believe it would cost one per cent. more. The question was whether it was not advisable to work one winter in order to get two feet additional, and then to work another winter to obtain four feet. In order not to interfere with navigation, the work would all have to be done in the winter season. When they took into consideration the work of deepening the approaches to the canal, it would be found that to give the 14 feet enlargement it would cost at least $3,000,000. It was a problem if 14 feet could ever be obtained in the St. Lawrence. It might of course be done, but it was very questionable if the expenditure would ever be admissable. He did not think that they should bind themselves down to any project as to the depth in the St. Lawrence. In the meantime they would have 12 feet of water at any rate, and when they found it possible to proceed with the additional enlargement, it could be made without interfering with navigation. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Gildersleeve, he said he was pleased to learn that the works which they had been engaged in at Kingston were entirely unnecessary. He had been informed by his engineer that this work was necessary, but as the people of Kingston did not desire it, of course the work would not be proceeded with any further. They would thus save some $80,000, which they would be able to expend in other public works. From information received from the United States Engineer in reference to the Detroit and St. Mary's Rivers, he found that an expenditure of $2,900,000 would be necessary to secure 12 feet navigation in the rivers. Of this expense the Government had been asked to share a portion. As a matter of practical utility he found it absolutely necessary to get 12 feet of water at all times that they must have 13 or 14 feet to provide for the action of the winds. To get the same depth in Port Colborne harbor 16 feet would be required. The improvements to this harbor would cost $350,000. The benefit the country would derive from the proposed improvements would simply be the owning of a large number of vessels, and the employment of a larger number of men. The cultivation of a National Marine was an essential of national greatness. It must be allowed, however, that the expenditure of $20,000,000 on that one canal should be seriously considered. It would not be possible to obtain more than 12 feet of water at the present time. The contracts would be given out about the middle of April, and the work pushed through as rapidly as possible. It had been stated that the ship-owners would not grudge any additional tolls, even if double that at present levied. They must be aware that the question of tolls was one having a great bearing on the question. The toll on the Erie Canal had been greatly lowered, and would be lowered still further in order to retain the traffic, and if steam were to be introduced on the canal, as had been stated by Mr. Oille, and the rate of tolls reduced one-half, it would certainly be inadvisable to increase the rates. Again, if the rates of toll were to be raised in the Welland Canal to-morrow, a great cry would at once go up from the ship-owners that the rates were ruinous and driving trade away from the canal.

After a few remarks from Mr. Norris, M.P., and Mr. McGregor, the deputation withdrew.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, March 17.—The different societies assembled at nine o'clock at the Marble Hall, and shortly after formed in procession in the following order: Posse of police; band; Dominion flag; Temperance Association of the Holy Cross with banners; band; St. Charles Temperance Society of Tyendinaga with banners; children of the Roman Catholic Separate School with banners; Irishmen and their descendants not belonging to any society, with flags; band; representatives of the Picton, Trenton and Napanee Societies; Society of the Sons of St. Patrick with banner. In this order the procession passed down Front street and up Bridge and Church streets to St. Michael's Church, where an impressive and very eloquent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Vicar General Farrelly. After the celebration of Grand Mass. The procession, which covered the entire length, was the largest we have seen for a considerable time, and presented a very imposing appearance. The celebration of the day concluded with a supper at O'Brien's Hotel this evening.

The Portsmouth Outrage.

To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.

SIR,—

On the evening of the 15th instant, a meeting of the Council of the village of Portsmouth was called to consider the propriety of offering a reward for the capture of the villains guilty of the late brutal outrage, a number of the inhabitants were present on the occasion. Mr. Justice Schrodet was present, who stated that he had used every effort in order to secure the offenders, but so far had failed in capturing them; he also spoke in high terms of the prompt assistance rendered by the Chief of Police of the City, in placing at his disposal some of the men of the Police force, but as he had been baffled in every attempt to arrest the parties owing to the viligance of their accomplices who were on the street night and day watching every movement. He now felt it necessary to solicit the assistance of the Council; the offering of a reward for the two offenders who could be identified by the outraged woman, was suggested, and strange as it may appear two of the inhabitants of our village were found, name James Short and Alexander McLeod who could unblushingly stand up in a public meeting and speak against such a measure, and stranger still that a person holding high position in a penal institution and another person considered respectable should use their influence against a measure calculated to lead to the capture of the perpetrator of an act that has brought disgrace upon the place. A resolution was moved by Mr. John Mooney and seconded by Mr. Robert Stewart, offering a reward for the arrest of two of the party, when the vote was taken, it stood thus; yeas, John Mooney, Robert Stewart; nays; Thomas McCammon, Thomas McCarthy, when Mr. Fisher the Reeve, gave the casting vote in favor of the motion That a high Official in the Provincial Penitentiary should oppose a measure calculated to bring such culprits to justice is inexplicable; perhaps the *News*-man, who knows all about good government, and who at times takes such a lively interest in all that concerns certain Officials, will explain.

Observer.

The New Bishop of Kingston.

THE CONSECRATION.

The following pastoral has just been published:—

"John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God, and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, &c., &c.

"To the Rev. Clergy and Faithful Laity of the Diocese of Kingston, Health and Salvation in Our Lord:

"It is with extreme pleasure that we are enabled to announce to you that our Holy Father the Pope has been pleased to nominate Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, pastor of Brockville, to be Bishop of the See of Kingston. We thank God that he has sent you a pastor whom you all know to be gifted with extraordinary qualities for the great and responsible office of Bishop.

"The Apostolic letters bear date the 12th February last, and the consecration will take place in the Cathedral of Kingston on April 18th, the third Sunday after Easter, being the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. Priests of the Diocese are permitted to be present at the consecration if they consider that their parishes will not suffer by their absence.

"The administration of the diocese will continue as heretofore until the consecration of the Bishop. We ordain that the prayers *de mandato* be continued now, to thank God for this appointment, and to beg of Him to pour the plentitude of His Holy Spirit upon the new Bishop.

"Given at St. Michael's Palace this March 16th, 1875.

"†JOHN JOSEPH,
"Archbishop of Toronto, &c., &c."

CURRENCY.

—The *Globe* is still harping on the *Hansard*, and condemns it as totally useless and an unnecessary bill of expense.

—A meeting of Medical Students was held at Toronto, whenGreat indignation was expressed at the conduct of those who removed the corpse from the Dissecting room on Sunday night, and placed it against a fence on College Avenue.

—When a married lady friend of ours placed her jar of buckwheat batter beside the sitting room stove, to sponge over night, she did not suspect that her absent minded husband, who sat near by reading, would dump cigar ashes and stubs into it and mistake it in other ways for the cuspadore.

—The Austin Powder Mills near Cleveland, Ohio, blew up yesterday, killing three men.

—It isn't as muddy as it will be in a week or two.

—In Germany it is personal insult to dun a debtor by means of postal cards, and the law affords a remedy.

—An earthquake at San Cristobel, Mexico, has destroyed the greater part of the town and killed seventy persons.

—A Pennsylvania man and wife lived two weeks on bread and whiskey. She ate the bread and he drank the whiskey.

—A young man named G. Philips, a baker, recently departed from Campbellford in a manner disgusting to his numerous creditors.

—Butter has fallen as low as fifteen cents per pound in the Montreal market. This is a great change.

—Don't leave off your overcoat and prance round as though spring had come, because it is a mild day, unless you want to give a series of receptions to your doctor.

—The attendance at Messrs. Moody and Sankey's revival meetings at London continues immense, although the ticket has been adopted expressly to prevent the overcrowding of the hall and blocking up of seats.

—A great revival of religion has been in progress at Bluffton, Ind., for the past three weeks. Over 400 conversions have been made, of which 320 were added to the Methodist, 60 to the Presbyterian, and 25 to the Baptist churches.

—The wife and daughter of a Polish shoemaker in Chicago were found dead in bed from poison on Sunday last, and another three daughters very ill, one of whom has since died. The wretched father is in custody on suspicion, and seems to have taken poison also.

—In Re the fight between the Evangelical and High Church sections of the Toronto Diocese, it is very evident that the latter body are throwing the white feather and are backing down from the high ground taken. Dean Grasset's hands have been very much strengthened by influential deputation that waited upon him.

The New Diocese of Niagara.

ELECTION OF BISHOP.

Hamilton, March 17.—The proceedings in connection with the election of a Bishop for the new Diocese of Niagara commenced this morning with divine service in the Church of the Ascension. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the lessons by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Chippewa; the Communion service by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of Niagara; the Epistle by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Christ Church; and the Gospel by the Rev. Dr. McMurray. The sermon was preached by the Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Whittaker.

The delegates lunched together, after which they adjourned to Christ Church School-house to proceed with the election of a bishop.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto occupied the chair. On the first ballot the Venerable Archdeacon Fuller was elected by the following vote:—

CLERICAL—Venerable Archdeacon Fuller, 33; Rev. J. G. Geddes, 14; Scattering 5.

LAY—Venerable Archdeacon Fuller, 33; Scattering 11.

Fifty-one clergymen were present out of 56, and 44 parishes were represented out of 47.

A resolution was adopted asking the Bishop of Toronto to name the new diocese. He consented, and named it the Diocese of Niagara.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS—IN BOND.

March 16.

GTR, Sarnia—55 bls broom corn, B Bailey & Co.

March 17.

GTR, Coaticook—3 cas goods, B Doran & Co; 1 cs goods, F Shaw; 2 css, Macnee & Waddell; 1 cs goods, R Waldron; 3 bls paper, T McMahon; 1 cs, T Moore; 1 cs, T Seale; 2 sacks seeds, Heath & Gunn; 67 gas pipes, Kingston Gas Co.

Sleighs, C Vincent—2 bxs, 1 tub oysters, A B Ross; 4 tierces, 44 bbls oil, A Gunn & Co.

GTR, Coaticook—34 cses and bls goods, Macnee & Waddell, 2 css, F Shaw; 1 cs, R Waldron; 1 cs, T Moore.

March 17.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—29 bbls resin, G Robertson & Son; 16 bbls oil, A Gunn & Co; 4 bxs oysters, A B Ross; 1 bx, A Steane.

March 18.

GTR, Fort Erie—2 pieces hams, B Meadows.

GTR, Coaticook—6 cses, 1 bale, Macnee & Waddell; 1 cse, B Doran & Co; 1 bx, N Powers.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—1 pa, T Robinson; 2 tubs oysters, S H Blondheim; 1 tub oysters, Old Sam; 1 pa, Rees Bros; 2 pkgs, Geo Offord & Co; 1 pa, E Stacey.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, March 18.

Bank of Montreal—184½, 184, 70 at 184½, 100 at 184¼.
Merchants' Bank—112½, 112, 8 at 112¼.
Bank of Commerce—131½, 131.
Ontario Bank—109½, 108½.
Bank of Toronto—190, 186.
R. Canadian Bank—95½, 94.
Molson's Bank—115, 113.
Du Peuple Bank—107½, 107¼.
Metropolitan Bank—99, 96.
City Bank—107, 105¼.
Jacques Cartier Bank—98¾, 97½.
Union Bank—104, 102.
Bank of Quebec—Blank.
Bank of Exchange—104, 103½.
Montreal Telegraph—166, 167½, 50 at 167¾.
City Gas Co—132½, 131½, 15 at 132½.
Passenger Ry—180, 170.
Gold—16½.
Exchange—479 to 483.

BIRTHS.

At Napanee, on the 11th inst., the wife of Thos. Morgan, of a son.

At Napanee, on the 15th inst., the wife of J. Campbell, of Milton, of a daughter.

At Napanee, on the 16th inst., the wife of Chas. E. Hall, of a son.

DIED.

In Kingston, on March 18th, Elizabeth Wilton, aged 61 years and three months, relict of the late John Wilton, and mother of the Norris Brothers.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Queen street, on Saturday at two o'clock, p.m. to Cataraqui Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A STONE DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the Westerly side of Queen street near Sydenham, containing a Parlour and Dining rooms, with folding doors, six Bedrooms and Kitchen with usual appurtenant. A commodious yard, stables and woodshed attached. Apply to

BAWDEN & MACHAR.

March 18, 1875.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
—OF—
American Hotel Furniture

WILL COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, 25th March, and the following days until the whole is deposed of. The Furniture consists of Bedrooms, Parlours, Sitting Rooms, Dining Room, Reading Room, Office, Bar Room, Barber's Shop and Kitchen. The above rooms are all furnished complete. A number of out door articles, Horse, lot of Harness and Buggy, nearly new, and other articles too numerous to mention. A large portion of the above Furniture have been very little used.

Sale commences each day at 10 o'clock, a.m. Closes at 4 p.m., so as to deliver each day's sale. Any article sold privately up to the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—Under $50 cash; over $50, six months' credit by approved papers.

H. MARTIN.

March 18, 1875.

BANKRUPT SALE
BY RETAIL,
UNDER INSOLVENT ACT,
—OF—
Ready-Made Clothing,
CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
And a Large Assortment of DRY GOODS!
Estate of M. Fahey,
MARKET SQUARE.
March 18, 1875.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of M & J. Donoghue, as Grocers and Wine Merchants in the Market Square, Kingston, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm must be paid to M. Donoghue, who will settle all claims against it.

MICHAEL DONOGHUE,
JAMES DONOGHUE.

Kingston, March 18, 1875.

New Firm.

The above business will in future be carried on by James Donoghue and Delos Grimshaw, under the name and title of DONOGHUE & GRIMSHAW.

Kingston, March 18, 1875.

CREDIT SALE
—OF—
Farm Stock and Utensils

THE Subscriber has received instructions to sell at Public Auction all the Farming Goods belonging to

Wm. David,
—IN—
MONDAY, THE 5th OF APRIL,

On the premises, Lot 21, in the 5th Concession, of the Township of Kingston, the undermentioned goods, consisting of 1 span Horses, a family Buggy Beast, 1 Cow, 1 lumber Waggon, 2 spring Waggons, 1 Buggy, 1 pleasure Sleigh single or double, nearly new, 1 Cutter, nearly new, 1 large Land Roller, nearly new, 2 Steel Ploughs, 1 Harrow, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Hay Racks, 1 Set of double Harness, nearly new, 1 set of Single Harness, 1 set Plough Harness, 4 set Bob Sleighs, 1 Fanning Mill, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Buffalo Robe, Rakes and Forks, Shovels and Spades, Logging Chains, Crow Bars, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS—Under $5 cash; over that amount six months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes, with interest at 7 per cent.

The Farm will be offered For Sale at the same time.

Mr. William David is returning to Kingston on the 1st of April, where he will open out a large Broker Store in Mr. Thibodo's buildings Princess street, two doors above the Albion Hotel. There is a large bake oven on the premises to let. Apply to Wm. David. He will be prepared to receive your orders from the 2nd day of April for old and new goods of every description, such as Staves and Beds, Bedding, Furniture, Hardware, Dry Goods, Jewellery, Musical Instruments, Clothing, Men's, Women's and Children's, Watches and Clocks, old Copper and Brass.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

March 13, 1875.

INNISFAIL.

A SONG FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

When I slumber in the gloom
Of a nameless foreign tomb,
By a distant ocean's boom—
Innisfail!

Around thy emerald shore
May the clasping sea adore,
And each wave in thunder roar—
"All hail."

Although now I've changed my plans,
And embarked in selling *Hams!*
And can beat each living man—
At the Trade.

Yet I love thy Shamrock shore
And her maidens I adore,
As pure as virgin snow—
And as fair!

How I long to see that land,
E'en tho' shipwrecked on her strand,
With lot of those good *Hams!*
And some Ale.

To hear the natives shout:
We have reason to be proud
There comes MORRISON with flour—
Selling Cheap.

M. MORRISON.

Toronto Flour and Provision Store,
March 16th, 1875.

Direct Importations
—OF—
HARDWARE.
English, German & American

We are daily in receipt of large lots, and are determined to uphold our already established reputation as being the best place between Montreal and Toronto at which to purchase either Wholesale or Retail.

J. Muckleston & Co.
HARDWARE.

Feb 16, 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
Insurance Company
Capital - - - - £1,000,000 Stg.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INSURANCES granted against loss or damage by Fire upon almost every species of property on terms as advantageous to the interests of the insured as those offered by any other first-class office.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE,
Agent at Kingston

Nov 3, 1874.

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS
—AT—
R. & J. GARDINER'S,
PRINCESS STREET.

A Large Stock
—OF—
BLACK and COLORED SILKS
At Extremely Low Prices.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, to be offered CHEAP FOR CASH.

Laces, Ribbons, Ostrich Feathers and Trimmings,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Dress Grenadines,
PLAIN, STRIPED AND FLOWERED—AT LOW PRICES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Paisley Shawls,
Plaid Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls,
Black Lace Shawls,
AT LOW PRICES.

Linens, Tickings, Towellings, Sheetings, Lace Curtains, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. & J. GARDINER.
PRINCESS STREET.

March 1, 1875.

Prof. J. Y. Egan,
The Celebrated English Phrenologist and Physiologist,

WILL BE AT THE ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL, Kingston,

From Wednesday, No