TELEGRAPHIC.

London, Dec. 17.—A despatch announces the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Cave and Col. Stokes at Alexandria, the members of the British Mission to Egypt.

OUR SISTER SPEAKING.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—A despatch from Victoria gives the presentment of the Grand Jury, urging to the Dominion Government to impress on the Government of the United States the importance of a thorough investigation of the Pacific disaster, and recommending that the clauses in the mail contract, empowering the Postmaster-General to inspect and improve the steamers carrying the mails and passengers under contract between the Province and San Francisco or elsewhere, be rigidly enforced and compulsory; and it also recommends that the Shipping Act of the Imperial Parliament, Aug. 23rd, 1875, and the Imperial and Canadian statutes, relative to the investigation of ship wrecks, be extended to British Columbia, and that officers be appointed to carry out the provisions.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Albany, N.Y., Dec. 17.—Ira B. Moseley and John Barrett had difficulty over a woman last night, when Moseley was stabbed by Barrett, inflicting a serious, if not fatal wound.

The wife of Emil King, of 404, Arch street, hung herself yesterday in her residence.

New York, Dec. 17.—Chas. O'Connor is considered out of danger. He ate heartily yesterday and the stomach has recovered its tone.

Degriff & Co.'s dry goods store was seized yesterday by Surveyor Nichols for having undervalued 95 cases of silk fringe for dresses, worth about $100,000. The bonds of the firm are fixed at $400,000. They claim it is a case black mail, the informer being a discharged salesman.

Rondout, N.Y., Dec. 17.—This morning Martin Ritter, living at Flabush, attacked his wife with a hammer, crushing in her skull, and then cut his own throat with a razor. He lived about two hours, but his wife is still alive. The parties had led an unhappy life on account of religious differences.

New York, Dec. 17.—During the election riots in Huaanta, Peru, on the 16th ult., twenty people were killed and a large number wounded. Neither the police nor the troops interfered.

The cutter of the American frigate Richmond was beaten in its race with the cutter of the Peruvian iron clad Huascar at Callao. The race was two miles and the stakes $2,000.

VERY LATEST.

—Perhapsibility — rising barometer, cold winds, and clear weather.

—Rate at London Stock Exchange 2 per cent.

—P. H. Delaney, wife and 4 children, Providence, R.I., nearly suffocated by coal gas; two children not out of danger.

—Henry Hoerwitz, N.Y., jeweller, shot in head in Boston by a robber, who stampered off.

New York, Dec. 17.—Theodore Reed, indicted for homicide of his step father, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree to-day, and was sentenced to State Prison for three and a half years.

The President to-day appointed Geo. F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai; to be Minister to China, vice Avery, deceased, and Jas. Birney, of Michigan, to be Minister to the Netherlands.

The boiler of the engine of a passenger train on the Georgia RR. exploded this morning, killing the fireman and wounding the engineer.

London, Dec. 17.—The Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra have returned to Copenhagen accompanied by Alexandra, Princess of Wales and her children, who will spend their holidays at Denmark.

New York, Dec. 17.—The three negro murderers, Weston, Ellis and Thompson, were hanged this morning on the same scaffold and at the same time, the ropes being cut simultaneously at 9:35. Weston and Thompson died without a struggle, but the death of Ellis was frightful. The rope had not been properly arranged round his neck, and scarcely had he been launched into the air when he gave an unearthly scream and writhing in terrific agony clutched the rope with his hands, notwithstanding they were bound, and drawing his body up cried, save me. His tortures seemed terrific. Three times in succession he raised himself up to the horror and surprise of the spectators, and finally by his own effort succeeded in adjusting the rope properly around his own neck. He then soon ceased to struggle. At five minutes before ten the bodies were let down.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 17.

Flour—Receipts 900 bbls; sales 600 bbls; market dull; transactions in small compass; sales 200 extra at 4,85 to 4,90, 200 choice spring extra at 4,65 and 200 superfine at 4,25 to 4,45. Grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 17.

Bank of Montreal—180½, 180, 5 at 180 35 at 180¼.
Merchants' Bank—92¾, 92.
Bank of Commerce—118½, 117¾.
Ontario Bank—107, 105½.
Bank of Toronto—183½, 180½.
B. Canadian Bank—93, 92.
City Bank—00, 99.
Montreal Telegraph—156½, 156, 50 at 156½, 25 at 156, 25 156¾.

THE portrait of Mr. E. Landon still appears in the Brockville *Enterprise* over his advertisement. He has not changed much in six months. Now a cut of a finnan haddie, a pickle bottle and the shop boy should appear at the foot of the notice.

COLINSBY has, if not a case of May and December, one of May and September at least. Twenty-one has relieved Forty from the loneliness of widowhood and the burden of a sole charge of six little babes. He has made an early but pretty fair start in life.

KINGSTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE entrance examinations compare well with Ottawa, where 20 candidates passed out of 1 over 60. Here 34 passed out of 39.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

FRIDAY EVEN'G, DEC. 14, 1875.

REMINDERS.

FRIDAY.

ENTERTAINMENT of St. George's Harmonic Association—8 p.m., Victoria Music Hall.

SALE of Useful and Fancy Articles in St Andrew's Hall.

MEETING of City Poor Relief Association in the City Council Chamber at 7:30 p.m.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—Meeting of Library and Teachers, Officers and Salaries Committees at 7 and 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

SALES of Buffalo Robes at Hutcheson's and Murray's at 11 a.m.

MEETING to consider a Charity Ball at the B. A. Hotel at 7:30 p.m.

HUTCHESON'S Sale of Buffalo Robes to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, two doors below Dumbie's.

Dr. McMahon, the member for North Wentworth, has a short Bill before the Legislature of Ontario, which proposes to amend that part of the Municipal Act which relates to the erection and maintenance of court houses and gaols, the joint property of cities or towns and counties. The single section of the Act is as follows, the words italicized being new:

"Cities and towns separated from counties shall, as parts of their respective counties, for judicial purposes, bear and pay their just share or proportion of all charges and expenses from time to time as the same may be incurred of erecting, building and repairing and maintaining the court house and gaol of their respective courts, *and of the proper lighting, cleansing, and heating thereof, and of providing all necessary and proper accommodation, fuel, light, and furniture for the courts of justice, other than the division courts, and for all officers connected with such courts*; and in case the council of the city or town separate as aforesaid, and the council of the county in which such city or town is situate for judicial purposes, cannot by agreement from time to time settle and determine the amount to be so payable by such city or town respectively, and the same shall be determined by arbitration, according to the provisions of said Act."

It might not be amiss for the city, in the matter of the Kingston Court House and Gaol to look after its rights as well as to discharge its duties and see that that attention is paid to its representations, which its share in the expenditure entitles it to have regarded.

A FRENCH LIBERAL VIEW OF CAUCHON.

L'Evenement, the accredited newspaper mouthpiece of French Canadian Liberalism, has an article on Mr. Cauchon's entry into the Cabinet, which has attracted some attention in the Press, and part of which we reproduce. It is supposed to be from the pen of the editor, Senator Faore, a journalist of acumen and discrimination. He opposed Mr. Cauchon's selection, favoring as Ontario did, Mr. Laurier, but accepts the situation in these words:—

However, the greater number of Liberal members of the Federal Parliament were of a different opinion, acknowledging how much justice there was in the view that we expressed, they thought that Messrs. Dorion and Fournier having voluntarily retired from the arena, Mr. Cauchon had a right to their succession, and that to refuse to recognize it was to disregard both justice and gratitude—that in power and invested with public confidence he would speedily render services to his party and to the public which would cause to be forgotten the faults or defaults which have hitherto raised so many tempests against him. This opinion of the great majority of the Liberal representation being well known and established by the Premier, the opposition to the choice of Mr. Cauchon lost most of its force; and with good reason Mr. Mackenzie had nothing to do but adopt the opinion, which, for the rest, was quite in conformity with his own. We desire to establish this point first, in order that everyone may take his own part and his own responsibility, and, secondly, in order that no one should continue to assert what is completely false, that Mr. Mackenzie has imposed Mr. Cauchon on the majority of the Liberal members of Parliament, when on the contrary the thing has been done with the best understanding on both sides. The choice having been made, and the chief of the party being in accord with the majority of our representatives in the Federal Parliament, there remains to those who, like ourselves, sought to prevent that arrangement, but one of two lines to follow—either to make an alliance with the Conservatives, for there could be no question of becoming simply their cats-paw, or of accepting Mr. Cauchon under all proper reserves, and according to him as Minister fair play and loyal trial. Between these two courses we cannot hesitate, and it is the last course which we take.

L'Evenement chooses the better part, undoubtedly, in the course it takes, and at the same time preserves its self respect.

DR. CLARKE'S WHISKEY BILL.

Indications are apparent that a strong effort will be made during the present session in the Ontario Legislature by our temperance friends to place on the statute book some measure conceived with a desire to restrict the whiskey traffic and curtail its evils. Dr. Clarke, who leads the temperance reformers, has promised a Bill with this end in view, which is not yet printed, but of which a summary appears to have been procured by the *Mail*, whose synopsis we reproduce. Many of the alleged proposals we cannot agree with as either wise or practicable, but are not now in a position to profitably discuss. "It is proposed says our contemporary that the traffic and sale of wines and spirituous liquors in saloons and retail groceries shall cease and determine after the first of July next. The power of regulating the sale of liquor shall then be vested in the Government, and the proceeds of all licenses, wholesale and retail, be passed into the general revenue of the Province. The traffic and the sale of liquor shall be confined, first to wholesale dealers; secondly, to licensed hotel keepers; and, thirdly, to agents appointed by the Executive for the sale of wines and liquors and vessels connected with the trade. The Government is to be empowered to issue licenses to wholesale dealers at discretion. As to the second and third classes, every rural municipality or group of municipalities shall, on petition, or by vote, be entitled to one hotel license and one Government agency incorporated villages to two hotels and one Government agency; towns with a population of 4,000 or over to three hotels and one shop; and cities with a population of 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000, to four hotels and three Government agencies, with two hotels and one agency for each additional 10,000 of the population. Grocery licences are to be cancelled altogether, and the Government agencies to take their place. The Government agents are to be paid by salary; and Government inspector appointed to examine each agency and report quarterly. The agent is to make a weekly bank deposit of his receipts, and furnish an account of his daily sales. A list of licenses and agents is to be published quarterly in the *Ontario Gazette*, and the agents are to give personal security and two sufficient sureties for the proper and faithful discharge of their duty. Bars in licensed hotels and the traffic in the Government agencies are to close at ten o'clock at night during the week, and to remain closed from seven o'clock on Saturday night until seven o'clock on Monday morning; but hotels may serve liquor to bona fide travellers, and both hotels and agencies may fill up a doctor's prescription or comply with the terms of a medical certificate. No liquor is to be drunk on the premises of an agency. The inspectors appointed by the Government are to prosecute in all cases of infringement of the law; and any hotel or shop, selling liquor after the Act comes into force is to be charged as having sold it without license."

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

MR. CAUCHON'S OPPONENT.

Quebec, Dec. 17.—It is rumored tha Mr. Tarte, of LeCanadien, who has been exerting himself vigorously in the Conservative interest for some time, will oppose Mr. Cauchon in Quebec Centre.

The Mayor and a deputation of the City Council waited upon the Provincia Premier to express their apprehension with regard to the city vote in aid of the N. S. Railway on account of the position taken by the Ministry. The Premier replied that he could change nothing in the programme, but Quebec had nothing to fear in the matter as the chief management of the road would be at Quebec where would be the site for workshops.

CAPITAL TALK—MAYORALTY.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the rate payers last night Dr. Sweetland was nominated for the Mayoralty. He has not yet accepted. Madden, who escaped from custody several weeks ago, has been heard from in Lanark County Jail. When he has served his term he will be handed over to the Ottawa authorities, and tried on several charges of obtaining money and goods under false pretences. The Water Works Commissioners have entered a $6,000 suit against McBryant & Scott, and their sureties, for failing to complete a contract. A deputation from Montreal arrived here this afternoon to wait upon the Government and request them to proceed with the Lachine Canal works immediately, so as to relieve in a degree the thousands of men suffering from want in that city.

BARNEY'S LITTLE BILL.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—This morning Judge Mackay gave judgment on the bills in the old Montreal Centre contested election case, ordering Mr. Devlin to pay $902, being the tax of the witnesses' cost, etc. There had been a reduction of $75 on the bill, but Mr. Devlin decided to appeal to the Court of Review.

THE LABORERS' DEMONSTRATION.

This morning between 1,000 and 1,500 desperate laborers again surrounded the City Hall clamoring for bread or work. The dealers became very much frightened and shut up. The starving men attacked one of Trudue's bread sleighs and cleaned it out; also the sleigh of a mutton pie vendor. Ald. Grenier, Chairman of the Police Commissioners, addressed the people, quieted them, and told them to wait patiently till to-morrow. They are now marching round the principal streets in procession. If immediate aid is not given it will end in a riot.

THE ONTARIO CABINET.

Toronto, Dec. 17.—It is understood that the Government will bring down the Education Bill on the 20th inst., and that Hon. Mr. Crooks will be the Minister of Education, Mr. S. C. Woods Treasurer, and Mr. Clarke (Wellington) Secretary.

Mr. J. W. Bengough, *Grip* cartoonist, will lecture here shortly.

Romas Redden, one of the gang who have been operating on the Grand Trunk, was to-day committed for trial. The rest of the gang were further remanded.

Last night as Police Constable Veitch was passing by the Quebec Bank building three shots were fired at him. He and a night watchman heard a noise inside and were going to investigate it when the shots came. The caretaker had heard a noise and fired in the dark.

Typhoid fever is spreading in the city, and is attributed to the bad water which has been supplied since defects have issued in the water works system.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of temperance advocates is to be held to-morrow to consider the Bill to be introduced into the Legislature by Dr. Clark. Many of its provisions will have to be modified. In the evening a deputation, headed by several prominent clergymen, will wait upon Mr. Mowat in reference to the matter.

RAILWAY CAUCUS.

At a large meeting of the Provincial railway men to be held here to-morrow the following lines are to be represented: Credit Valley, Midland, Whitby & Port Perry, Nipissing, Grey & Bruce, Northern, Northern Extension, Hamilton & L.C., Hamilton & Nia, Wellington G. & B., Port Dover, Burford & Norfolk, London & Port Stanley, Kingston & Pembroke, Victoria.

THE HOUSE.—Yesterday Mr. Robinson presented a second ladies petition from Kingston on temperance, from Mrs. White and others. The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Preston—To incorporate the village of Newboro.

Mr. Mostyn—To make valid a law of granting aid to a bridge over the Rideau Canal at Oliver's Ferry.

Mr. Robinson asked whether it was the intention of the Government to place the House of Providence at Kingston among the charitable institutions aided by the Province. Mr. Mowat said the question of asking the House to assist the Kingston institution and others was under the consideration of the Government.

THE NORTH SHORE ROAD.—There is rejoicing on the north side of the Ottawa over the fact that the Railway Resolutions of the Quebec Government have passed the Local House. But now come the tug of war—between the Province on the one hand, and the Grand Trunk Railway on the other—in the English money market. A desperate struggle is looked for.

THE Directors of the House of Industry acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Old Sam of thirty pounds of venison.

Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its annual public meeting in the City Hall which was filled to the door with an interested and highly respectable audience.

The Chair was taken at 7:30 o'clock by Mr. R. V. Rogers, President of the Association.

—Proceedings opened with the singing of the hymn "One more year's work for Jesus," followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Prof. Mowat and prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobbs.

The Chairman then expressed his pleasure at meeting with such a large gathering, indicating as it did that the citizens were deeply interested in the work and success of the Association. He pointed out that the Y.M.C. Association were a permanent institution all over the world. There were 400 in Europe; 600 in the neighboring Republic and over 100 in the Dominion. They were found in the most distant points of the world. He entered into a detailed statement of the service performed by the Association; its system or method of operation, then he appealed to them—first for their earnest prayers, for notwithstanding in the assertion of philosophers and men of science, they were still old-fashioned enough to believe that there was One above all who answers prayer, and that the prayers of the righteous man availeth much. They wanted assistance. And lastly and leastly, they wanted money; he said leastly, because if they had the people's prayers the money would follow as a matter of course. During the last year they had collected $750, (chiefly subscribed among themselves) but this had been insufficient to cover the expenses of the Association.

Mr. G. B. Meadows, the General Secretary, then read his annual report, which was a resume of the report presented at the annual business meeting, and published in full by us at the time. He alluded to the number of young men that who had been reclaimed, and attributed their conversion to the kindly, Christian attention of the Association.

A choir, who sang sweetly and with much power and effect, then gave the stirring, reviving hymn:

Hold! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky!
Reinforcements now appearing,
Victory is nigh.

"Hold the fort, for I am coming,"
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to Heaven,—
"By Thy grace, we will."

See the glorious banner waving,
Hear the trumpet blow;
In our Leader's name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our Help is near;
Onward comes our Great Commander,
Cheer, my comrades, cheer!

Miss Elsie Jones accompanied on the organ, and the audience joined heartily in the singing.

Dr. Jarvis spoke fervently on the intellectual aspect of Y.M.C.A.'s. He then entered into an analysis of the manner in which the evenings were spent by the members of the Association, and of how the entertainments were managed in order to make them attractive. All these meetings tended to develop the intellect, while they improved the morals. The young men were trained for useful service, according as the necessity and emergency may arise. He referred to the failure of the Society in former years in regard to their lecture course; but since they were made free they were a great success. The greatest advancement was made in that station which had the greatest mental strength—Great Britain. If they neglected to cultivate the intellect it would naturally become like the body, lazy and inactive. Every one should endeavour to improve his time and his talents—every man should leave the world a little better than when he came into it; he should live to accomplish something, and departing, leave behind him footprints on the sands of time. He closed by quoting the beautiful lines of Mackay, once touchingly applied in a similar case, in that same place, by the Rev. Morley Punshon:

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold,
And he inherits soft white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares,
The bank may break, the factory burn,
A breath may burst his bubble shares;
And soft white hands could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One scarce would wish to hold in fee,

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscle and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned of being poor;
Courage, if sorrow comes to bear it,
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A heritage king might wish to hold in fee.

Oh, rich man's son! there is a toil
That with all others level stands,
Large charity does never soil,
But only whiten soft white hands;
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh, poor man's son! scorn not thy state,
There is worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Toil only gives the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both, heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last,
Both, children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By records of a well filled feast;
It seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

The hymn "Jesus loves me" was then sung with feeling and enthusiasm.

Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Ottawa, followed with an excellent address. In making his first address to a Kingston audience he likened himself unto a modest young man who was at the point of proposing to his lady love without being absolutely certain that their feelings were altogether in harmony. At any rate he could not have selected a more sympathetic audience. They were living in a sharp and critical age, and perhaps there never was a time in which there was more Christian labor to do than at the present. He read an extract from an Ohio paper, in which the writer wrote disparagingly at the Y.M.C.A's. describing them as parasitical growth upon the church, a protest against her methods; a sapping of the very foundation of the churches. His statement he rebutted, showing clearly that it was delusive, deceptive and opposed to the facts. The Y.M.C.A. was not opposed to the church. The most active members of the Association are prominently identified with and in good standing in the different evangelical churches—in truth the Christian Church was the source whence the Association derived its life and power and energy. No Christian Association would place itself antagonistic to the Church. If the Y.M.C.A. was in antagonism to the Church the same argument would apply to the Bible and other Societies. If it was antagonistic it could not build such magnificent buildings as were erected in some places, and one was proposed to be built here shortly! (Applause.) If opposed to the Church it could not carry such immense influence with it. Let each Church do all the work it can with what energy it possesses, and there will yet remain a large field in which the young men may efficiently move. The situation he illustrated by a pile of cannon balls, which, though placed as closely together as possible, leaves a large amount of space which can only be filled up by balls of a smaller size. It was so with the Y.M.C.A. Their work was of distinctive nature. When all the congregations were combined into a pyramid there was a space which could be filled by the Y. M. C. A. He advised the young men of his Church to join the Association, because he felt they were safe there, and received a moral and spiritual training which fitted them for larger spheres. He looked upon the Association as one of the greatest moral forces of modern times. But it would not require pecial pleading from him existing as it did since 1632, and numbering such distinguished converts and evangelists as Wesley, Moody, Sankey and Varley. It proclaimed to the world the union and fraternity of all denominations. All over the world a great revival is being felt. Churches and pastors are being awakened from slumber to find this, an active, stirring, thinking age. Men of the greatest eminence are realizing that the world is moving along pretty fast and that they must quicken their pace if they want to keep along with it. He referred to the possession of the Suez Canal by the English, by which the young men and the Bible Society would have to pour down its influence and assistance for the promotion of Christianity in Asia. In conclusion he hoped the Association would enjoy a large measure of success in the future.

When the hymn "Battling for the Lord" had been sung,

Mr. J. Trenaman briefly addressed the meeting. He discussed the work of the Association from its physical, intellectual and spiritual standpoints. The Association did a noble service in the relief of the destitute and seeking employment for those desiring it. It was desirable that they should make the rooms as much like home as possible. They could not introduce the mother's face, the sister's angelic smile; but they could impress a sympathy and mingle their feelings in prayer, and they had abundant evidence endorsed by the records of the Bible that prayer was omnipotent for good He then alluded to the taste of the young for society, and the dangers and temptations which beset a young man's pathway—the many things which attract him and lead to his ruin unless checked by the kindly ministrations of the Y.M.C.A. He dilated upon the general thirst for knowledge, and the fact that the Association, in dealing with young men, cast around them such an influence as to draw them in the right direction and ultimately place them on the side of truth and virtue He described the mental faculties of some men of the day nothing short of a specie of gristle—and an unrestrained intellect like a horse without a halter. In the spiritual work the Association gave forth no uncertain sound. The spiritual work had first consideration. The motto of the Association was to "Bring young men to Jesus." The mission of the Society was the grandest the world could conceive of. In discussing the joys which one experienced occasionally he said there was not to be compared with that in the heart of the young man when he took a brother by the hand and said like Phillip to Andrew, in Christ's time—"We have found the Messiah."

Mr. Donald Fraser made a short address, the gist of his remarks being a contradiction of the opinion which so largely prevailed that a man could not be an active religionist and business man at the same time. There was nothing, he argued, incompatible between religion and business. Business men should rise superior to every equivocal practice in trade. They should avoid meanness and dishonesty; be watchful in their conduct—in short they should be seriously religious, and following their secular life would become spiritual and in silent eloquence would have a beneficial and christianizing effect.

Rev. John Potts, of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, was then introduced, and was received with applause. He said that during the evening he had experienced varied emotions. A little more than 20 years ago he landed in this city, a thin, tall, beardless boy. He was cordially welcomed. He was bound to Kingston by ties which had no comparison with the relations he held to other places. He took from here one of the best wives in the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) More than this, there lay in the cemetery beyond three of his children, side by side, but only for a time, as he felt sure they would raise again. He was to speak on "Earnestness in saving young men." His first duty would be to congratulate the Society on its two-year old boy, and from the appearance of the gathering he apprehended there would be no difficulty in getting this grand old city to adopt it, and probably in 19 years hence they should be called upon to celebrate his coming to majority. He was a believer in Y. M. C. Associations because so far as he knew they had helped the Church in every kind of Christian enterprise. The question of earnestness in saving young men necessarily involved the supposition that there were such to be saved. These he divided into four classes. The first to whom he alluded were those living at home, surrounded by home's healthful influence, blessed by mother's and sister's presence, by the restraints of family government and the impressions of the family altar—he knew nothing of the loneliness of the young man who is living in a boarding house! When they remembered the hundreds and thousands of young men in the latter position he wanted them to feel that the young men needed special influence and special sympathy. He especially commended to their attention the young man just moving out on the dark sea of scepticism. It is an important crisis in his career when a young man commences to question his belief. He felt for the young man who was just beginning to lose hold of the Bible and receive the influences of scepticism, then infidelity. The young man he had in his mind's eye would not entirely say the Bible was untrue, but he was drifting that way. He urged the Association to speak to these young men—those who were beginning to think for themselves—and point out to them the truths of the Bible, upon which their forefathers leaned and found consolation, and at death could apostrophize, "Oh death where is thy sting; oh grave where is thy victory." And to young men, indulging in sceptical notions, he asked: Take the Bible away and what are you going to give us instead? Take away the rock upon which our forefathers built for eternity and what will you give us? If they carefully read and studied it they could not become sceptical. There was another class—the young men just entering upon the pathway of sinful pleasure. In starting out the representative of this class does not intend to become a drunkard, or a rowdy, or a lawbreaker; but he gets beyond the turning point, and goes down until he is found in the lowest tavern or filthiest brothel. He would not describe the brilliant features which captivates the young man; he simply said that there is generally no stop until the man becomes a professional gambler, and avarice rather than novelty is the motive that actuates him. And he went on to say, impressively, when so far gone, scarce else than Almighty power can rescue them from the approaching vortex. He next touched upon the desirability of saving young men for Christ. They may have homes, or good situations, fair prospects, intellectual culture; many write B.A. after their names, but without Christ they are in the most pitiable condition imaginable. No language can portray those young men out of Christ! If there were any present he wished to plead with them a moment, and in doing so he reviewed the death and sufferings of Jesus for their sakethat He was then interceding at God's right hand for them, and He said as plainly to them as He did to the people of Judea over 1800 years ago: "Take my yoke you," and again "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light." Earnestness of saving men! If they would be successful in anything they must be earnest. Sin had this effect—the soul lies in a sort of stupour and nothing but earnestness on the part of God's people can sound the alarm so as to awake the sleeper. And nothing but the salvation of souls can satisfy the earnest revivalist. He seemed to see a conflict in his mind in which Heaven and Earth and Hell were involved. A young man seem to be the object of the conflict. From Heaven God looks down in loving kindness; Jesus desires to save; Satan tries to pull him down to this domain, while the youngman folds his arms and seem to think little of one place or the other. Then comes a voice—the voice of Jesus himself, "Run to the rescue of that young man; exert the influence whereby he may be saved." Surely they could risk a little when the Saviour commands "Whatsoever thy hands findeth to do do with all thy might." To provide against contingencies he implored them them not to stand idly by while the young were in danger and liable to fall at any moment in their sins. Every Christian man and woman knew the extent of influence for good or evil. If they allowed their sympathies to freeze and their energies to fail the young men may wander from the straight to the broad and destructive way. For these Christ shed His blood, suffered on Calvary and all the indignities that could be heaped upon Him; for His sake speak to the young men. He was glad to welcome the two year old boy in his glorious work of evangelizing the city. He stood on the platform of a city well known for its Patriotism, British Connection and Loyalty. (Applause.) When he reviewed the history of the Dominion since Confederation he confessed he felt solicitous as to the laying of the foundation of the national structure then being reared. He hoped the day would never come when the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze would be removed from the fair Dominion (cheers); and he also hoped for religious firmness and prosperity in the Churches and in this and kindred Associations in nearly every hamlet, town and city in the Dominion. There were some, he remarked, who thought Christianity would not stand because of the development of science. There was nothing in God's volumn which contradicted the volumn of nature. His peroration was eloquent, his anticipation of the time when holiness should prevail everywhere, and paradise will be revived.

The choir sang:

Take the name of Jesus with you,
Child of sorrow and of woe;
It will joy and comfort give you,
Take it then, where'er you go.

Precious name, O, how sweet!
Hope of earth and joy of heaven;
Precious name. O how sweet;
Hope of earth and joy of heaven.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. Mr. Potts and Cameron, and the meeting adjourned with benediction by the Rev. A. Wilson.

A Few Questions.

To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.

SIR,—May I ask those who know if there is any word for an Eternal Hell in the Old Testament. Does not the book of Ecclesiastes show that the author did not believe even in a future state? Does not the existence of the Sadducees, a very considerable sect who disbelieved in a future state, shew that the letter of the Old Testament Scriptures left the question of a future state open? Is not the word for a place of torment in the Saviour's time, *Gehenna*, and did this not signify the cesspools in the valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem?

If the fate of man is fixed when the spirit leaves the body, why did Christ preach to the Spirits in prison—was it to mock them? Is it not an ethnological fact that in parts of the world and in all ages where a priesthood seems to be endowed with certain powers over the soul in the spirit world, this power is used for money-making purposes, and to lead captive the intellects of believers? Our penal code is mercy itself compared with that of our grandfathers, and it is well known that crime has largely diminished in consequence. In countries where they think you can punish a murderer more effectually than by hanging him, murders are said to be fewer than where hanging prevails. If man can effect the elevation of his kind by mercy, what is there to warrant the belief that God can not elevate man by means of mercy? Is it not clearly shown by human history that so called civilized races are as likely to wish that those who differ from them may find hell hereafter, as that they should wish them to be saved? If it is an objection to the doctrine of the Final Restoration of the sinner, that it is merely founded upon human wishes, is it not quite certain that an Eternal Hell is not at all a disagreeable subject for a large part of mankind to contemplate—especially when they can imagine the prospect of seeing there all who differ from them in opinion?

Dec. 16 AN ENQUIRER.

FORTHWITH.—The House was yesterday worried as to the meaning of 'forthwith.' Ministers generally held it to mean any time between one day and two months, while the Opposition were of opinion that it could not mean more than twenty-four hours. If any members of the Opposition were sentenced to be hanged "forthwith," he would probably enlarge the meaning of the word.—*Hamilton Times.*

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per Pot, or 6 Pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous, weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

A Friend in Need.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in deed. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds and pulmonary affections, and last, not least, consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

Wish to inform the Ladies of Kingston that they have just received a consignment of

LADIES' PARIS PATTERN HATS!

Prices ranging from $5 to $10, but will be sold at less than HALF THE VALUE. The above Goods are made of the best French Fur Felt, and trimmed with rich Silk Velvet and Feathers.

☞ Ladies would do well to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.,
Dec 15, 1875. Orange Hall Buildings.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

IF THE MAN WHO WAS TEMPTED TO TRY AND WALK OFF WITH THE PIECE OF TWEED FROM

J. M. MACKAY & CO'S.

GREAT SALE

Yesterday, will call on us we will give him a Suit gratis.

On Saturday and Next Week

We will offer our Stock of Fancy Goods for the Holidays at prices to suit everybody. As we have made

Special Reductions

You will find GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER in Fancy Clouds, Collars, Cuffs, Fancy Wool Goods, Fancy Ties, Fancy Dress Goods, Fancy Squares, Kid Gloves, Kid Mitts, Fancy Ribbons, Fancy Silks. The above Goods will be found cheaper than at any Bankrupt Stock ever offered in the city.

J. M. McKAY & CO.,
82 Princess Street.
Dec 17, 1875.

CHARITY BALL.

GENTLEMEN who feel an interest in the getting up of a Charity Fancy Dress Ball, after New Year's, are requested to meet at the British American Hotel, ON SATURDAY EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock.

SYDNHAM McGILL,
Kingston, Dec 17, 1875. Secretary *pro tem.*

ERIN GO BRAGH

I. O. B. U.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20th, for the election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is requested.

P. J. NOLAN,
Dec 17, 1875. Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Buffalo Robes,

BY MURRAY!

In the Market Square

ON SATURDAY MORNING,

AT EVEN O'CLOCK.

WM. MURRAY,
Dec 17, 1875. Auctioneer.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS three seated family Sleigh to be seen at the Carriage Factory of THOS. W. McCRAE, Princess Street.
Dec 17, 1875.

Vessel For Sale.

UNDER A POWER OF SALE, contained in a Mortgage, the

SCHOONER "MORNING STAR,"

61 tons burden, with all her masts, rigging and necessaries as she now lies off Knapp's Point, Wolfe Island, will be sold by the undersigned, at his Auction Rooms, Market Square, City of Kingston,

On Thursday, 23rd Instant,

AT NOON.

TERMS and conditions made known at the time of sale.

KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS,
Vendor's Solicitors.

WM. MURRAY,
Dated 15th December, 1875. Auctioneer.

For Sale,

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL of the Tavern Stand on the Corner of Bay and Bondhead Streets, known as the old Methodist Chapel. Possession at once. Apply to DANIEL KANE, on the premises.
Dec 15, 1875.

NOW LADIES, NOW

Be quick if you would secure one of

THE VERY BEST

Child's Sleighs.

THEY ARE NEARLY ALL SOLD.

W. W. CHOWN & BRO.

HARDWARE.

No. 7 Bagot Street.

Dec 11, 1875.

To Let,

TWO HOUSES on Colborne Street, containing six rooms each, with wet land wood shed. Apply to

W. P. MINNES.

ARRIVED

AT THE

CHINA T HOUSE.

FIRST OF THE SEASON:

Salt Water Salmon,

And a small lot of

BONELESS CODFISH.

Redden & Rowe's,

Ferguson's Block, Princess St.
Kingston, Oct 12, 1875

R. & J. GARDINER

Having received the greater portion of their NEW STOCK of

Fall and Winter

Dry Goods,

Are offering Bargains in every Department of their House.

BLACK SILKS OF SUPERIOR MAKES at Low Prices.
Handsome Striped Silks.
Real Irish Poplins.
A very Large Stock of the Newest Importations of Plain and Fancy Dress Fabrics.
Novelties in Shawls and Mantle Cloths.
Rea Lyons, Silk Mantle Velvets.
A Large and Choice Assortment of Real Maltese and English Thread Laces.
Bugled Gimps, Fringes and Ornaments.
Very Handsome Satin Underskirts, also Quilted Alpaca and Felt Skirts.
A Large Stock of Josephine's Kid Gloves in New Seal Brown and other Choice Shades.
New Cardinal Ribbons.
Cardinal Red, Navy Blue and other shades of Ladies Silk Scarfs, with hundreds of other novelties.
Alloffered at extrordinary low prices.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.
Sept. 29, 1875.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Northwest Buffalo Robes

Will take place at HUTCHESON'S AUCTION ROOMS,

On Saturday Morning,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

When over ONE HUNDRED will be offered For Sale.

Terms cash.

J. E. HUTCHESON,
Dec 16, 1875. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE CITY POOR RELIEF ASSOCIATION organized last Tuesday evening, will meet at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7:30 o'clock.
Dec 16, 1875.

REMEMBER

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

CONCERT

BY THE

St. George's Harmonic Assoct'n

VICTORIA MUSIC HALL.

TICKET—Ten cents each.

☞ The Programme of the season.

THE

Great Distributing Sale

—OF—

Dresses,
Dresses,
Dresses.

'XMAS