The Daily British Whig.

Ouifer per Orbem Diem.

MONDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 21, 1878.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

ADDRESS at Y.M.C.A. Hall at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.

COUNTY COUNCIL meets at 2 p.m.

TENDERS for repairs to C.M. Church received at noon

ANCIENT FRONTENAC CHAPTER—Emergency for work at 7:30 p.m.

MEETING in connection with Anniversary of Kingston Auxiliary to British and Foreign Bible Society at 7:30 p.m.

☞ *Remember to pay your Water Works Account and save the discount.*

Mr. A. Jones, now contesting the election in Halifax (having resigned his seat because of a violation of the Independence of Parliament Act) has been sworn in as Minister of Militia, so that a new vacancy will not be occasioned by the appointment. The elevation of Mr. Jones to the Cabinet will strengthen that gentleman in his election, which is assured by a large majority. If returned he will make an active and most excellent Cabinet Minister.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The *Globe* very properly takes the Conservative convention and its big morning contemporary to task for the unwarranted statement (given to the world in one of the resolutions passed by the Tory lights in solemn session assembled) that the country "was on the verge of bankruptcy." Party exigency at times calls for subterfuge, but we fail to see the merest grounds for such an attack upon our public credit. 'Tis true Canada has suffered from business depression, but she is far from bankrupt. The sweeping assertion is made with an apparent disregard of effect, and it cannot be believed that by thus belittling Canada's financial position any good can be accomplished; on the contrary a great deal of injury is likely to be done, and by the very men who profess to be the true guardians of the public interest, and the genuine advocates of the public weal. Men who would be guilty of planning and penning such sentiments, and sending them abroad with their commendation and endorsement, are ill deserving of the consideration of those whose favour they are designing to catch. What now of that motto which was flaunted on bannerets at political pic-nics innumerable: "By the party, with the party and for the country." Its purposes seem to have been forgotten when this latter declaration has been made, that "Canada is on the verge of bankruptcy," and since the slander has emanated from the leaders of the party, bent on platform building, the legend must undergo a change, and assume the following form: "By the party, with the party, and *against* the country." That is just what Sir John and his subservient followers mean. They may preach party and personal loyalty till doomsday, and an intelligent country cannot be longer deceived by trickery such as the Conservative nabobs appear to be at present practicing. An advantage may be gained by fair means occasionally, and if our Tory friends cannot find honest grounds on which to advance their cause they certainly cannot expect to succeed by any shams tending to a depreciation of Canada's credit, which is higher to-day than ever it was under the rule of Tory Government.

A NICE DOCTRINE.

When Mr. Justice Patterson was appointed by the Minister of Education a Commissioner to enquire into the charges preferred against the Central Committee, the nomination seemed to give general satisfaction—at least we heard of no fault being found with the selection thus made by the Hon. Mr. Crooks. The investigation was, to all intents and purposes, both vigorous and impartial. But it did not result as the Toronto *Mail* (the plaintiff) had expected or wished it to be. The Central Committee was not only exonerated, but Mr. Justice Patterson considered it right and expedient, and no doubt a matter of duty, to administer a rebuke to those who cast an imputation upon the honour and integrity of that Committee, without foundation in fact. That was a severe wipe, and it was not accepted without an outburst of newspaper indignation, fault being found with the judgment, and the Minister of Education receiving a telling off for delegating to others that which he should have undertaken himself. Perhaps it would have been as well had Hon. Mr. Crooks held the enquiry himself, for he had nothing to fear from a careful scrutiny of matters within the bounds of his own department, and he would have been as well able to correct any abuses, did they exist, as any one whom he could choose for the task; but the issue would not have been altered, while the snubbing of Mr. Justice Patterson comes with much better grace from one who cannot be accused of any political prejudice. The anger of the *Mail* is as nothing, however, compared with the dangerous sentiments enunciated by the Hon. leader of the Ontario Opposition, who, in a speech in the Legislature, the other day, actually insinuated that the Government should cancel the commission of any magistrate who fails to convict on a charge "having the semblance of truth." Such doctrine is unworthy of any man occupying the position of the Hon. M. C. Cameron, whose professional experience should teach him that to practice such preaching meant a grievous interference with the independence of the bench. Why, as a contemporary pointed out, to act as Mr. Cameron suggests would be to place the magistracy under the control of the Attorney General for the time being, and thus the country could have no faith in the administration of justice. Surely Mr. Cameron must have been jesting when he gave utterance to such an idea, and yet he never seemed more in earnest. It is well that the country should know the kind of men who oppose the present government, and who are clamouring loudly for office. This new theory of Mr. Cameron's is a specimen plank of the platform which he and his followers might be expected to work upon if the rulers of the Province, and we mistake the public mind very much if they accept of such a shaky structure.

THE DICBY ELECTION.

We confess that the defeat of Hon. Mr Vail, Minister of Militia, and the election of Mr. Wade, his opponent, on Saturday, were a surprise to us. Though the population of the constituency is very large, some 17,000, the electors form but a small proportion, about 2,500. Of this number, in the last election, in 1874, Mr. Vail was returned by a majority of 276 votes. When a majority of 548 is announced the other way we must believe that other than fair means have been employed to accomplish that result. We are aware that Mr. Vail is not a good debater, and that he must, on that account, have lost in the campaign when confronted by an army of the best canvassers and talkers which the Opposition could present, and yet there must have been a greater power to bring about the result which has been realized. The issue will be declared a triumph of Conservatism, and another evidence of the existence and spread of the Tory reaction. But we are inclined to accept the election as no such thing. It has not been so much a test of the popularity of parties as it has been of persons, and Mr. Vail's defeat can have no great significance, in so far as the general Government is concerned. We shall patiently await the particulars of the election, confident that they will supply causes not much at variance with our suspicions.

It is announced that King Humbert of Italy took the oath yesterday, and in his speech declared his intention of conforming to the measures inaugurated by his father. An amnesty is to be granted to all Italian political offenders.

PUBLIC READINGS.

We were glad on Friday evening to see such a large and appreciative audience in St. Andrew's Hall, in attendance upon the readings given by Mrs. Mauger, assisted by Mr. Morrison, who has become one of the most popular and agreeable and obliging literary men with whom the Kingston people have ever become acquainted. We certainly re-echo the sentiments expressed by Mr. Morrison in his opening speech, when he expatiated upon the value and benefit of public readings. He is a great lover of reading, and few men in the city know so well how to bring out the favorite features of any selection as he is. His offer of a free instruction to any young lady who desires to become either a parlour or platform reader will surely be accepted, not merely by some one, but by several. Mrs. Mauger, of course, read most, as she certainly was expected to do. Her recommendations were very high, and much was expected of her. She read a variety of selections, perhaps not such as in all cases were adopted to her voice and elocutionary power. Her "Ship on Fire" was very good, and so was Whitier's "Barbara Fretchie." Her rendering of "Father Phil's Subscription List," and the oration (of an American humorist) certainly gave scope for the exercise of her training and ability. The "Water Cress Girl" and the "Lullaby" are both pretty pieces, but that in which Mrs. Mauger excelled was Shakespeare's "As you likeit," a very correct and vivid pourtrayal being given of "Rosalind" and "Orlando." Mr. Morrison was very happy and appreciative. He commenced with "Abou Ben Adhem," followed by "Clarence's Dream," "Creeds of the Bells," "Courting the Widow," the "Lang Hedit Laddie," and "Paddy's Excelsior," in all of which he was most successful, being warmly applauded and even encored. In the readings of Mrs. Mauger and Mr Morrison a very pleasant evening was spent, the audience being amused, entertained and edified. Mr. Morrison has no reason to feel anyway but satisfied with the result, and this feeling is, no doubt, reciprocated by the audience.

Esculapian Society.

A meeting of this Society was held in the Royal College on Saturday evening the First Vice-President, Mr. Jas MacArthur, B. A., in the chair. Seven members were chosen as a Committee of Management for the Glee Club in connection with the Society. The night of meeting was changed from Saturday to Friday evening. A debate followed on the question, "Has woman done more for the physician than the physician for woman?" Mr. Kennedy opened the debate on behalf of the affirmative, and briefly traced the steps by which they purposed showing the aid rendered in various ways by woman to the medical practitioner. Mr. MacArthur, in opening the debate for the negative, made some good points in sketching several cases in which the skill of a physician had done much for increasing the longevity of the life of woman. Messrs. Lewis, Leonard, Lynch, O'Shay, Horton, Tagcart and Stark continued the debate on behalf of the affirmative. Their arguments were sound, and evinced a careful attention to the subject. Eloquent tributes were paid to the worth of woman as a helping one to the physician, and ever ready to aid suffering humanity in any formr On behalf of the negative, Messrs. W.F. Cleaver, J. Cleaver, Donovan, Smith, Chown and Reeve waxed eloquent in their representations of the aid woman received from the medical profession. The debate was well conducted, and the discussion of the subject, although a peculiar one, was spirited and interesting. The Chairman of the debate, Mr. Wm. Reid, decided that the majority of the arguments advanced were in favor of the affirmative, and, after complimenting the members on the success of the debate, gave his decision in favor of that side. Mr. Beeman ably presented the critic's report and the meeting adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

(By Telegraph to-day.)

London, Jan. 21.—England proposes a conference of the powers after the Russian terms of peace are made known. If the powers decline England will take precautions to protect her interests. The Queen has personally interceded with the Czar to spare Turkey.

—Hon. J. Ferrier has introduced a bill in the Legislative Council to allow the minister and churchwardens of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, to borrow a sum, not exceeding $12,000, and to that end to mortgage their church property. It is supposed this is to find means to pay the costs in the celebrated pew case.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

Sermon By Rev. Principal Grant.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Principal Grant preached in St. Andrew's Church. The reverend gentleman took for his text Luke xv., from the 11th verse to the end of th chapter: "And He said, a certain man had two sons," etc.

This exquisitely beautiful story, while called the "pearl and crown" of our Lord's parables, a gospel within the Gospel, was usually known as the parable of "The Prodigal Son." The name, however, was incorrect. It might be called the parable of "The Prodigal Sons," for both were prodigal, though in different ways. Surely to be unfilial was to be prodigal. The father referred to God, and the two sons to humanity, and it was not true that one half of mankind was sinful, separated from God, while the other was was holy, dwelling with Him in love. All were sinners; for was not the essence of sin the separation of the earthly child from the Heavenly Father? The sin of the younger son was expressed in the words: "Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me." The elder revealed the same heart when he grumbled out: "Thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends." The younger son was more readily recognized as a prodigal as he represented those whose hearts were actually and vividly translated in their lives; the elder was actuated by the very same spirit in all that he did and said. His portrait was given, not in a succession of events, but in one vivid dramatic scene, in which his unfilialness and unbrotherliness were displayed. The two brothers represented humanity. On the one hand the Jews, as a people, considered that they had never wandered from God. They were God's favorites, and trampled down the Gentile nations, scouting the idea that they would ever stand as high in God's favor. On the other hand, the Gentiles had wandered far from their Father; they were unclean and abominable, and yet they were God's children, and they were inarticulately longing for Him. Not only did the two sons represent humanity, but they represented the Jewish people, for that people was a microcosm of humanity. On one extreme were the Pharisees, who were avowedly devout; on the opposite were the openly profane, to consort with whom was a mark of pollution. To this day these two sons represented humanity, for if heathenism was pictured by the younger, they dare not say that Christianity, as a whole, had got beyond the second son. And they represented Christianity. In every Christian country there were those whose religion was nothing more than a refined selfishness, and there were the churchless men, the prodigate, the profane, and the openly wicked. They were often called hopeless, but were, at times, nearer the Kingdom of Heaven than many on whose raiment no spot could be seen of men. All should find themselves in one or other of those sons. Nay, further, each could be seen pictured in both, if they knew themselves aright, for each man was a microcosm of humanity. At one time of life they had been the younger, at another time the elder son. Yea, both might be struggling in them at once, for man's spirit was a great deep. The heart is deceitful. Who can know it? In following the course of the parable the younger son was brought before them in four chapters, each chapter divided into three sections. First there was sin, in its beginning, in its development, and in its consummation. The essence of sin was implied in his first word, he was no longer happy at home, it was no longer his joy to be with his Father, but he asked for the portion of goods that fell to his lot. That was the expression in words, but the sin of the heart was before. The apostacy of the heart always preceded the apostacy of life. His sin was in demand for self enjoyment, not conceiving that life and happiness were found with God. Why did God hear such a petition? It was because God in making man made him free, and He will only have the free will offering of the heart. God divided unto man his living; as far as could be seen all the world was put at his feet, they were their own masters. To all appearance it was so. God gave man what he craved for—surely he would be happy now. Very likely the younger son said he never intended to leave his Father's home, but apostacy of life certainly follows apostacy of heart. Not many days after he found that the neighborhood of the father was irksome, so he gathered all together and departed into a far country. Where was that far country? It was where God was not. Not far materially. People might live under the same roof and yet be wide asunder as the poles; they might be separated by continents or oceans and yet be one. And now comes the consummation of sin. He wastes his substance in riotous living. He was not only wasting himself. This must follow from the very nature of things. He had spent all! His gathering was ended in a scattering of discontent. That was all that man made when left to himself. He began to be in want and then had recourse to false help, and then he became deeper in want. Because 'there arose a mighty famine in that land.' There was always a famine in that land, but man could stave off that famine by means of what God had given him. But he was using God's gifts against himself. There was a depth in his nature, unsatisfied. He meets with disappointments and losses. He then joined himself to one of the citizens of that country; and there are citizens in that far country where God is not. What did he do with him? Just what he would do with any one else—he sent him into his fields to feed swine. Those unclean creatures (more especially so to the Jews) were to be attended and cared for by this favorite son. That was what he would come to who rejected the companionship of the Father for the companionship of swine. Instead of his father's ample table he had to scramble with the swine for the husks. His penitence also was shown in three sections—first, he came to himself; he had been beside himself. All should come to themselves, but might come too late. That would be the sting of eternity. He came in time; he saw what gulf he had fallen in; he saw himself in his true relation to God. It were better to be at home as a "hired servant." The second part of his penitence was his good resolution: "I will arise and go to my father," and do that which is so hard for men to do, confess sin. But having got thus far a little pride came up still. He would not ask too much, just enough to show that he had not wholly lost his strength. He would be made a hired servant, and he would do so well that he would soon be enabled to go back as a son. That was the unworthy part of the resolution, but he did not include it in his request to his father. The third part of his repentance—"and he arose and went." They might grieve and sin again, but this was not repentance. They might go further and resolve to do better; but the way to hell was paved with good resolutions. But when he arose and went—said and done, it was repentance. Then the reception given him by his father was also in these parts. The father's eye had never been off his son; he followed him to the far country, "and when he was yet a great way off his father saw him." He did not look at the rags, nor the pollution, nor the swiney reek, nor the past life; all that the father saw was his son. The goodness of the father unlocked the lips of the son, and he never was more worthy than when he said: "I am no more worthy to be called thy son." Now comes the father's response: "Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him;"—the garments of salvation; the robe of righteousness. "Give him the ring"—the sign of favor, and the sign of sonship. "Shoes on his feet," that he may walk in the paths of righteousness. The joy, the vintage of life was yet to come. "Bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it, and let us eat, drink and be merry." Every Christian should have a heart full and overflowing with happiness, joy and gladness. Where was the elder brother? Why was he not there to join with the father in welcoming his brother? He was in the field. He, too, was away from the father, not quite so far, still not with the father mourning for the loss of his brother. He, too, must come home occasionally. He has his regular Divine service. Had he been a right-spirited son he would have said: "How glad I am;" but he said, "Here they are enjoying themselves and I am not sharing it." The servant only said: "Your brother is come;" he did not give the deep significance given by the father. He would not go in, but the father save him too and intreated him to come in. He said "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed at any time thy commandments; yet thou never gavest me a kid, that I might make merry with my friends." Had he been serving through love the time would not have seemed so long. He was guilty of hating his brother and thus at that moment was breaking the whole Decalogue. All that the father had was his and "yet," he says, "thou never gavest me a kid," and were not his friends his father's friends? Ah no, his was the very same sin as that of his brother. He wished to enjoy a portion with his friends and they were not his father's friends. That was the picture given by the Lord Jesus of both God and man. How selfish, abandoned, and deceitful was man, but God was full of love, the only thing that obscured love was the mist, the fog, and miasma rising up from earth and blinding them.

There was a large congregation present.

CURRENCY.

—Col. Coffin, Ordnance Land Office, Ottawa, seriously ill.

—Mrs. Ives fell dead at Templeton yesterday; heart disease.

—500 signed the Rink pledge at Chatham; 1,200 signatures in these meetings.

—A New York paper has a heading 'Bishop Snow on Hell.' That's a cool thing on a hot subject.

—The temperance movement seems to be gaining strength in all parts of the country.

—The Canada Vine-Grower's Association will apply to Parliament for a five years' extension of their charter.

—Miss Swisshelm is in favour of a half-dress for school girls. The girls would be almost kilt by such a fashion.

—Clergymen have commenced to congratulate each other with great enthusiasm on the probability that there is no hell.

—A large map of the Dominion, intended for the Paris Dxposition, is being prepared at the Pacific Railway Offices, Ottawa.

—Insurance managers report Montreal Fire Brigade in a very defective state; want of organization and an inefficient executive.

—The Montreal Fire Committee have been authorized to advertise for a competent boiler inspector, at $800 a year and fees.

—A deputation of Lachine Canal workmen yesterday waited upon the Premier and laid before him their grievences in references to the disputes with the contractors.

—The general Parisian style at present is high shoulders, narrow backs, long waist, tight sleeves, and skirts tied back to a painful extent.

—The dome of the Chicago court house has already cost $51,000 and is not completed. It takes a dome long time, Chicago people think.

—The defaulting postmaster of Chicago McAuther, and his bondsmen are being sued by the Government for a deficiency of $300,000.

—Mullarky & Co., Montreal, have been allowed an extension of time by their creditors; liabilities $250,000, of which $128,000 are direct.

—That's right. What a young flute-player in New York State was asked if he played by ear, he replied: 'No, I play by wind.'

—Two mysterious disappearances at St. John, N.B., John Coshrane, trader, and Samuel Lindsay, tavern keeper, their debts remain.

—Mr. Moody's church in Chicago cost $4,000, and is entirely paid for. He intents soon to resume his pastoral relations in that city.

—The Marquis of Lorne lately gave an order in Paris for a diamond diadem, costing $90,000, as a gift to his wife, the Princess Louise.

—A terrible crime reported from Anstruther township, Mrs. Jones and her daughter brutally outraged by three shantymen, one of whom escaped.

—It is proposed to establish an anti-licensed victuallers' association in Toronto, the object being only to trade with known supporters of the temperance movement.

—F. G. Widdows lectured in the Oddfellows' Hall, Goderich, to the largest audience that was ever assembled to hear a lecture. The lecture lasted three hours and a half.

—A brace of Chicago swindlers have succeeded in defrauding the St. John Relief Committee out of $140, alleging that they were burnt out in the St. John fire.

—Mr. Moody began his meetings in the Hartford Rink early last Sunday morning with an audience of 1,800 persons. In the afternoon and evening great crowds attended.

—A peculiar circumstance in connection with the history of Toronto is the fact that since her incorporation in 1834 all her Mayors have served as Aldermen previous to being elected to the Mayoralty.

—Public drunkenness has decreased in Troy, N.Y., fully 60 per cent., as shown by the records of the police. The number of persons in that city who have signed the pledge is now stated to be 17,000.

—The Local Legislature of British Columbia has been called together for the despatch of business, and will assemble on the 7th of February.

—In considering the petition asking for amendments to the Municipal Act this afternoon, the City Council struck out the clauses taking the election of Mayor out of the hands of the people and making the aldermanic term three years.

—In the Ontario Assembly, the Attorney-General announced his intention of moving at a later period of the session for committee to consider the question of exemptions from taxation.

—Fifty midwives and nurses are on hand as witnesses in the great Antonelli will case, now on at Rome; also several basketfuls of documents, love letters, billets doux, and photographs of father and daughter juxtaposed. The case is promising for lawyers and newspapers.

QUESTION OF PAY.—The question of who shall pay the two companies of volunteers for service rendered during the recent riots on the Lachine Canal works was brought up in the Montreal City Council on Thursday last, and provoked some discussion. It seems that the Mayor called out the volunteers to preserve the peace in Cote St. Paul, by request of the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville, but the latter gentleman repudiates the obligation of payment for these services, and insinuates that as the volunteers were called out by the Mayor of Montreal the city must bear the expense. The Council will no doubt pay the bill, but the amount will be deducted from the next claim made by the Quebec Government against the city.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Inaugural Meeting—Mayor's Address—The Committees Struck.

This morning at eleven o'clock the new Council met in the Civic Chamber. The galleries were filled with citizens.

His Honor Deputy Judge Henderson was present, and the Mayor elect, John McIntyre, Esq., subscribed and declared to the oaths of qualification and of office. The retiring Mayor, John McKelvey, Esq., in placing the civic gold chain about Mayor McIntyre's neck, expressed his pleasure in so conferring the honors of the people's choice.

The following Aldermen then subscribed to the declaration of qualification and office also:

Ontario Ward—W. Wilson, L. Clements, P. Harty.

Frontenac Ward—J. H. Metcalfe, E. J. B. Pense, J. McCammon.

Cataraqui Ward—J. D. Thompson, W. Allen, W. B. Anglin.

St. Lawrence Ward—C.V. Price, T. R. Dupuis, S. T. Drennan.

Rideau Ward—R. Carson, I. Asselstine, S. H. Fee.

Sydenham Ward—J. P. Gildersleeve, S. Woods—Ald. McRossie being absent.

Victoria Ward—John Gaskin, R. T. Walkem, Henry Mooers.

The Mayor then addressed the Council and citizens, and said that in assuming the important trust he desired to reiterate his thanks to the elective body for the honor of the position. It was a laudable pride that he took in it, and if any ambition was laudable surely it was this, to earn the confidence and trust of the people among whom he had grown up, and the highest place in the city in which he was born. If he did not desire to execute this public office for the public good he would not endeavor to hold it for one moment. The Mayor's chair was no sinecure. When he was a very young man he had an idea that it was all velvet and roses. He had, when he saw the late Mayor Counter in the chair, imagined that all he had to do was to put mottons and wear the gold chain. But his experience as a member of the Council warned him that the Mayor's course was full of rugged difficulties and divers complications, such as would put to confusion any one who did not desire the good of the city. The office of alderman, too, was one of the utmost importance, second only to the members who legislate at Ottawa and Toronto. These latter deal with general interests. The aldermen weild our local, more immediate and individual interests. Mayors powers are futile unless helped by aldermen. The civic head can do nothing without them, but be put down by the common sense of the people. He read the prescribed duties of a Mayor, being chiefly to act as chief executive officer, vigilantly and zealously to see that the laws are enforced, and to inspect the conduct of officers causingl negligence and violation of duty to be prosecuted, and using his voice in recommendations regarding health, peace and economy. The eyes of the citizens were upon the aldermen, and their acts would be enquired into by the indefatigable gentlemen of the Press. They are quite right, but there are others, fault-finders, in every community, whose disease of complaint is chronic. It was truly said that there was "time in every trade save censure; critics are made." But such scrutiny would serve a good purpose by stimulating them to activity in the discharge of their duties. In kindly spirit he advanced a few words of advice. They had good men in the Council, and by all means keep them there. This repeated opposition at the polls, this annual drudgery, inconvenience, expense and turmoil were very injurious. Men who have nothing to lose but much time to canvass naturally gain the ears of the citizens and supplant a worthy man. It was said every year, "Oh, let us have some fun and excitement," but this agitation was not the business of a citizen, who desires good government. This partiality for new faces was decidedly wrong. It was evident that when men reach the Mayor's chair they pass away from public life. This was not proper. There were ex-Mayors who are young yet, and ought to be in the Council. Places should be provided for them that their ability and experience might be utilized. There were two or three questions which imperatively demanded the Council's attention:—the necessary renovation of the city building, the modification of the market by laws, and the providing of a mode of extinguishing fires in the upper part of the city. The tanks erected last year were serving a useful purpose, but not accomplishing all. The non-resident lands required attention, and in this, as in other matters, he asked for the earnest co-operation of the officials as well as the Council. Like in the postcript of a lady's letter, the best morsel he had left to the last. The retiring Mayor had won golden opinions for his unremitting assiduity and devotion of time and energies to public service. He had great delight in bearing testimony to the gratitude of the public. He asked for the indulgence of the Council, not because he was a young Mayor, or that he felt any craven hearted cowardice, but because the nature of the office imperatively demanded assistance. He concluded a really eloquent peroration upon the faithfulness which he, on his part, would employ.

THE AUDITORS.

Applications for the auditorship were received from Messrs. G. W. Creighton, A. LeRicheux, Geo. Jeffery and on behalf of J. C. Clark.

The Mayor nominated Mr. Sidney Scobell as his auditor, and a ballot was taken, on motion of Alderman Gaskin, for the council's auditor, Mr. Clark received 12 votes, Creighton 5, LeRicheux 2 and Jeffery 2.

On motion of Ald. Drennan, Messrs. Clark and Scobell were confirmed as auditors.

THE COMMITTEES.

Alderman Gaskin moved, seconded by Alderman Mooers, that Alds. Drennan, Gildersleeve, Harty, Anglin, Pense, Gaskin and Carson, be the special committee to strike the standing committees.—Carried.

Ald. Drennan moved that the Council adjourn for one hour to enable the Committee to report.

Ald. Dupuis, when asked, refused to second the motion, as one hour was not sufficient time in which to form committees out of the best men.

Ald. Drennan said that both sides were prepared with the best committees they could devise. The Fire and Water Committee were needed; for at any moment another fire might occur.

Ald. Carson questioned the unusual haste, and thought the Council should adjourn, as in previous years, for one week.

Ald. Price thought that if gentlemen of the Council were prepared with their lists, they need not take an hour, but pass them in at once. There would be just as much of a chance to digest them.

Ald. Gaskin was opposed to time, for it led to wire-pulling like last year, when even a report was altered.

Ald. Walkem did not think that anything could be produced by a week's hatching, when Aldermen had already made up their minds. The city organization should be put in force at once.

Ald. Metcalfe said it was due to himself and the Committee of which he was chairman, to state, in reply to Ald. Gaskin's statement, that the report of last year was not closed when the alteration was made; and yet the change would not have been made but for the Alderman's ungentlemanly, undignified and disgraceful act, as he was leaving the Chamber, which adjudged him unfit to be placed as chairman of any committee.

Ald. McCammon favored an immediate report.

Ald. Carson, seconded by Ald. Pense, moved that the Committee report at a special meeting on Wednesday evening.

Ald. Allen discussed the matter temperately, as he desired no places on the Committees, but the election of good men.

Ald. Carson's amendment was lost—9 to 10, and Ald. Drennan's motion carried—yeas 10. The Council at 12:30 adjourned for an hour.

Shortly after that hour the Committee concluded its work and reported its selections for the year to be:

FINANCE.

The Mayor, Ald. Drennan, Clements, Gaskin, Pense, Price, Carson.

STREETS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Ald. McRossie, Carson, Gaskin; Harty, Dupuis, Allen and Metcalfe.

COURT OF REVISION.

Ald. Walkem, Woods, McRossie, Price and Mooers.

FIRE, WATER AND GAS.

Ald. McCammon, Harty, Anglin, Wilson and Gaskin.

CITY PROPERTY.

Aldermen Drennan, Carson, Clements, Gildersleeve and Walkem.

MARKET.

Aldermen Gaskin, Mooers, Thompson, Fee and Anglin.

LICENSE, CABS AND CARTERS.

Aldermen Metcalfe, Pense, Asselstine, Wilson, Fee, Dupuis and Thompson.

WHARVES AND HARBORS.

Aldermen Allen, Mooers, Gildersleeve, Asselstine, Anglin, Clements and Woods.

SCHOOLS.

Aldermen Woods, McCammon, Price, Thompson and Walkem.

THE PARK.

Aldermen Dupuis, Mooers, McRossie, Gildersleeve and Wilson.

PRINTING.

Aldermen Harty, Allen, Metcalfe, Fee and Thompson.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Mayor, Aldermen Drennan, Harty and Asselstine.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Mayor, Aldermen Price and McCammon.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mayor and Aldermen and ex-Mayors and W. Harty, J. Carruthers, P. Browne, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. Gunn and James Richardson.

Ald. Drennan, seconded by Ald. Pense, moved the adoption.

Ald. Gaskin desired a change on the Fire, Water and Gas Committee. He desired Ald. Mooers to be placed on it.

Ald. Pense stated that such a change would upset the Report. Ald. Mooers had four places already, and as one who had given place to that gentleman on the Park Committee, he should withdraw the offer and thus lead the way to more changes.

The report was carried.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Dr. Sullivan and Alderman McCammon were re-elected Trustees of the Collegiate Institute.

THE ASSESSORS.

Ald. Drennan moved that the Council proceed on Monday evening next to elect three assessors by ballot.

FIRE BY-LAW.

Alderman Drennan gave notice of a by-law to amend the by-law relating to fires, and especially that part of it respecting erections within the fire limits.

NO CREDIT.

Alderman Allen suggested some stringent regulation against the exceeding of appropriations by Aldermen of the wards, but no action was taken.

Adjourned.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Panic in a Church—Insulting the Government—President's Feelings.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

Newark, N. J., Jan. 21.—A panic occurred in the colored church yesterday afternoon. Gas from the stovepipe was forced down into the room by a back draught, and ten persons were rendered insensible.

New York, Jan. 21.—The *Times'* Philadelphia special says that at the recent annual dinner of the German Society the Consul of the German Empire, Charles Mayar, in a speech ridiculed and derided the Government of the United States, and said that the only perfect Government was the Germant. The Imperialists toasted the health and success of the German Emperor, and confusion to the United States. Some members left in a body, and agreed that the State Department should be notified of the scandalous proceedings.

The *World* states that a rumor that the President is getting tired of the pressure brought upon him to dismiss the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, and that if this continues, as is not unlikely, he will ask the resignation of some other members, retaining those above named.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lord returned to this city on Saturday night.

A meeting of Italians last evening requested the removal of the Italian Consul in this city. He is charged with mercenary conduct in dealing with the Italians here.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

Montreal, Jan. 21.

Bank of Montreal—162 1 2, 161 3 4.
Merchants Bank—66 1 4, 65 3 4, 3 at 66 1 4.
Bank of Commerce—116 1 4, 115 1 2.
Ontario Bank—97 1 4, 97, 150 at 97.
Consolidated Bank—140 1 4, 137.
Dom. Telegraph—80 1 2, 80, 70 at 80.
Montreal Tel. Co'y—121, 121 1 2.
Richelieu—67, 66.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

(By Telegraph To day.)

Montreal, Jan. 21.

Flour—receipts 1600 bbls; market quiet and weak in absence of transactions; quotations are continued as nominally unchanged; grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

Hops—The best N. Y., State hops are quoted at 11 to 13 cents, the figures of two months ago. Prime hops are becoming a scarce commodity in the Oneida hop district. There has been nearly double the amount of hops shipped into New York this season as during the same period last year.

Dominion Telegraph Company

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the General Offices, No. 18, Front Street, East, Toronto,

On Wednesday, the 13th day of February Next,

At 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Annual Report of the Directors, with financial statements and to elect Directors for the current year.

By order.

F. ROPER,
Secretary.

Toronto, 12th Jan., 1878.

W. SAWYER,

PORTRAIT PAINTER, will be in Kingston for a while. Studio at his residence, corner of Earl and Wellington Streets. Portraits from life or photograph. Photos coloured in Water and India Ink.

Jan 19, 1878.

CHILBLAINS and LUMBAGO.

INSTANT RELIEF and cure by USING "DREDGE'S HEAL ALL." Prepared by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon-st., London, whose name see on the stamp. Of all Chemists. Price 1s, 1½d. per bottle.

CUPID'S HEADQUARTERS

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore.

WILL BE OPENED OUT TO-MORROW:

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—OF—

SENTIMENTAL

VALENTINES!

All Sizes, Styles and Prices.

The Best Variety Ever Shown Before in Kingston,

☞ WHOLESALE and RETAIL AT

HENDERSON'S

THE MAYOR

WILL ATTEND

At His Office, City Buildings,

EACH LAWFUL DAY,

(EXCEPT SATURDAY,)

From 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.,

For the transaction of any City business requiring his attention.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kingston, Jan 21, 1878.

REMEMBER TO BUY

The New Slates

Beatty's NEWEST Copy Books with Headlines.

All the New School Books,

—AT—

HENDERSON'S

☞ N.B.—EDITH THOMPSON'S ENGLAND has arrived.

Jan 21, 1878.

Information Wanted,

OF THE ADDRESS of MR. ROBERT HOPKINS, Junior, formerly of the Baltic Coffee House, London, who emigrated to Canada, with his family about the year 1870, and who is now entitled to some unclaimed money which if not shortly claimed will be forfeited. Address the publisher of BRITISH WHIG.

Jan 21, 1878.

CARD.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND customers and the public generally that I shall in a few days resume business near the old stand, where I was burned out yesterday. I thank all for the patronage I have received in the past, and hope I shall receive the same liberal support on my resumption of business.

THOMAS MILLS.

Kingston, Jan 21, 1878.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF

NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Sleighs Sleighs

FOR BABIES AND BOYS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE CITY IS AT

M. Kirkpatrick's Fancy Store,

M'CAMMON'S BLOCK, PRINCESS ST.

Jan. 8, 1878.

YARKER'S OLD STAND

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES GREAT pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Kingston and vicinity that he has on hand

A Large & Varied Stock of Skates

including the following styles

Acme, Barney & Berry's New York Club—all Clamp.

ROCKER, BROAD AND NARROW STRAPS

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

SLEIGH BELLS,

Body and Back Strap. The following patterns: ACORN!

DEXTER!!

CENTENNIAL!!!

In Tinned, Nickle, Oroide and Gold Plate.

A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

JNO. H. ROSE

Dec 10, 1877.

Just Published—post free

On Receiving Six Cents in Stamps.

"DYSPEPSIA and the SEVERER FORMS of INDIGESTION"—a small Pamphlet on these distressing complaints and the complete cure—by Richard King, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply to WM. FINLAY, Esq., Simcoe, Ont., sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

Dec 5, 1877

R. & J. GARDINER

WILL SELL DURING

The Cheap Clearing Sale

Table Napkins, Table Linens,

Towellings,

Lace and Muslin Curtains,

Sheetings of all Makes,

Pillow Linens and Cottons, all makes,

White Cottons, English and American Soft Makes,

Marseille and Lace Toilet Covers

Tickings,

Flannels, Blankets and Marseille Quilts,

Clouds, Breakfast Shawls and Cardigan Jackets,

☞ **We have made Heavy Reductions in all of the above partments.**

Also, on our entire Dress Stock,

On all our Silk Stock,

On Mantle and Trimming Velvets, of all colors,

On Trimmings of every description,

On Black and Colored French Merinos and Cashmeres.

☞ Every piece of Goods in our Store has been reduced in price.

Remember these Reductions hold good only during the Cheap Sale which ends the 31st Inst.

☞ Sales for cash

Strictly ONE PRICE.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET,

KINGSTON.

Jan 10, 1877.

Come One! Come All!

AND GET YOUR

Cracked Wheat & Graham Flour

FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT.

RECEIVED TO-DAY FRESH FROM OSHAWA.

Buckwheat Flour,

XXX Pastry Flour,

OATMEAL,

And everything else in my line FRESH and GOOD.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

The New Store, above the Albion Hotel, Princess Street.

Jan 19, 1878.

7

New Cutters, the Best in the City

5

SECOND HAND ONES.

3

Two Seated Pleasure Sleighs.

2

New two Horse Lumber Sleighs and one second hand one; one single Lumber Sleigh,

WILL BE SOLD AT COST. Also one Sett of 2nd hand Bob Sleighs and 1 new Sett.

STORAGE for Carriages and Sleighs at 50 cents per month and insured if required.

☞ Good Cutters and Robes for hire and special attention given Silver and