The Daily British Whig.

Ovifer ver Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 14, 1878.

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

ANNUAL Meeting of the Royal Scarlet Chapter at 7:30 p.m.

GRAND Masonic Conversazione and Ball and Reception of the Board in the City and Ontario Halls at 8 p m.

FRIDAY.

MEETING to form a Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 8 p m.

The Bill embodying the temperance legislation referred to in the Speech from the Throne will probably be introduced by Hon. Mr. Scott in the Senate, and will take the shape of an amendment to the Dunkin Act.

The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was continued last night, and has not yet been completed. The discussion took a very wide range, and exhausting the pet ideas of all shades of politics. To-day will likely wind up the debate.

In the Legislature Mr. Bethune then moved the second reading of his Municipal Comulative Voting Bill. After he had argued at some length in favour of the measure, Mr. Calvin protested that the rich had enough of influence already. Mr. Mowat argued strongly, and at great length, against the Bill from various points of view, and Mr. Cameron briefly concurred in the position taken by the Premier. After some remarks in the same direction from Messrs. Broder, Macdougall, Meredith, and others the *Globe* says the Bill was withdrawn.

Advices from the depressed locality say that three thousand persons are destitute through lack of work at Hoboken, New Jersey. Notwithstanding the usual specious pleas for the defence that the place is beyond Canadian jurisdiction, and that it enjoys the best protection a high shouldered tariff can afford it we are morally certain that Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright with their fiscal policy are in some way accountable for the above destitution. We hope soon to hear that. Sir John has brought this and kindred matters under the notice of Parliament and fastened the responsibility for the wide spreading depression of which we regret to say the above is but a mere incident upon the guilty shoulders of Hon. Mr. Cartwright and the rest of the Canadian revenue protectionists.

Speaking of "reactions" it has been manifest that for some little time past one of these peculiar institutions has 'set in' against the protectionist mania even in the ranks of the Tory party itself. This 'national policy' weapon is likely to prove literally a *retaliatory* one, for, as its peculiar beauties become more and more clearly defined and understood, it is likely to have a decidedly 'retaliatory' effect on those office-hungry Tories who, a short time since, were so keen to employ it upon their opponents. It really occurs to us that the Tory party itself is growing tired, and just a little afraid, of its own pet national policy. There certainly are not wanting signs that ere long this two-edged weapon will be returned to its scabbard at, any rate when our Conservative friends shall have fully mastered the adage which defines what *other class besides children* ought not to trifle with edged tools.

It is a fact that the Tories of the County of Holton have been trying to persuade Mr. John White, for many years Reform M.P. for that constituency, that he has been badly used by the ungrateful Grits. In this way, Mr. White was beaten by Mr. D. B. Chisholm, of Hamilton, in the 1874 election, and when the election was declared invalid by the Courts, Mr. McCraney, of Oakville, was nominated in the Reform interest, and triumphantly elected. Since then, the Conservative minority in "Glorious Old Halton" have been trying to sour Mr. White into the impression that he had been shabbily treated by his party, and lately it has been their boast that Mr. White would contest the County next time in the Tory interest against the regular Reform nominee. Just how much truth there was in these fond anticipations, has been shewn by the attendance of Mr. White at the Reform Convention, and his taking an active and enthusiastic part in the proceedings, even to filling the chair, and conveying the thanks of the convention to its President, Mr. James Young. Thus vanishes another flattering but delusive Tory fiction.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

Stanley is, without doubt, the popular as well as the scientific hero of the hour. That peace hath her victories as well as war is proven by the fact that no general in the Eastern conflict has earned for himself anything like so brilliant and imperishable a renown as has the young recoverer of Livingstone and explorer of Africa. A reception has been accorded the distinguished discoverer by the Royal Geographical Society in London, far outstripping in enthusiasm any of the public honours which have made his progress, since leaving the scenes of toil and travel, one continued ovation. Over three thousand of the nobility—titled and learned—of the Old Land vied with each other to do him honour. To be so received by such a company, including the Prince of Wales, Ex-Prince Imperial of France, the son of the Khedive of Egypt, Midhat Pasha and other royal and distinguished personages, is a more than national compliment that falls to the lot of not one in ten thousand. Stanley's graphic description of his adventures and discoveries seem to have spell bound his distinguished auditors, and more than ever impressed them with his great ability and the magnitude and importance of the work he has accomplished. Curiously enough Stanley combined in his person many representative interests. First of all as a member of the Fourth Estate he has done unbounded credit to the craft as well as to the two enterprising journals, the London *Telegraph* and N. Y. *Herald*, under whose auspices his great enterprise was undertaken. Hailing from America our cousins claim him, but being born in Wales the mother land can boast of him as her worthy son. He is deserving all round of the general honour of which he is being made the recipient.

PUBLIC DECENCIES.

Toronto is to be congratulated on its improved moral tone. There are many infallible signs of it. Although the Dunkin Act was defeated, yet it has been ordered since then that the Ontario Parliament, in that city, at every sitting shall be opened with prayer; and then that highly moral, we might almost say religious, though strictly non-sectarian, body, the City Council of the Queen City, has followed suit by inaugurating its proceedings with devotional exercises. Some time since it was ordered that the Bar of the House, that is to say, the refreshment *retreat*, should be abolished, although it is said that liquor is as freely as ever sold to members within the buildings—a contempt of Parliament which should at once be punished with its utmost rigour. In addition to all these salutary symptoms, a crusade has been started against the pollution of the street atmosphere by grossly obscene language, so often and shamelessly indulged in on the public thoroughfares. There are Arabs—some of them a pretty large size, too, on the streets of Kingston—by no means free from this filthy practice. In so far, then, as they apply to this city, we cordially endorse the appended remarks of the Montreal *Herald*: "We need not call attention to the extent of similar annoyance in Montreal, nor to the number of loafers that make some of our streets impassable at night to decent women. These evils are evident enough, unfortunately, for Montreal's credit. But the same remedy as that used in Toronto, sternly and repeatedly applied, would cure them, and perhaps prevent the necessity of citizens having to organize vigilance committees to thrash the blackguards out of the streets, as had to be done in London, some years ago. The latter was an effectual cure; but we prefer that the police should do what they are paid for."

UNFAIR AND UNTRUE.

The Ottawa *Citizen* makes a lame and vain attempt to trace to the promptings of remorse the measure foreshadowed in the speech from the throne in reference to the Independence of Parliament Act. Throughout an article on this subject it is falsely assumed that the Government has habitually violated the Act in order "to permit *their supporters* to revel in infractions" of it also. "They have" says the organ, "since 1874 feasted sumptuously at the public table, their *special friends* having fared equally as well as themselves. * * * Needy *Grits* and impecunious *Rouges* had only to present themselves to make their wants known "to be taken in and done for," and much more misrepresentation to the same effect. We wish to put one question in reference to the above. Will the organ kindly inform us to which of the classes of Government supporters, above so delicately specified, do those *Tories* belong who have found it necessary to vacate their seats for an infraction of the Act in question? Since the matter was first mooted last session, and a severe interpretation put upon the Act, Messrs. Currier, Moffatt and Hon. Peter Mitchell have found it necessary to resign their seats in the House from this cause. It sorely puzzles us to class either of these gentlemen from their record either as "needy Grits," "impecunious Rouges" as "supporters" or as "special friends" of the present Government. The fact that the infractions of the Act have implicated members of both parties disposes completely of the above deliberately lop-sided insinuations, and exonerates the Government most triumphantly from all corrupt intent in reference to this matter.

CURRENCY.

—Small pox has broken out in Brockville.

—The Dundas, Ontario cotton mill is running night and day to fill orders.

—Prescott bakers have reduced the price of bread to six cents per loaf.

—St. Catharines is to have gas at $2,80 per $1,000 feet; reduced to $2.50 to large customers.

About ten grain firms of Belfast have failed; total liabilities a million of dollars.

—The Senate *Hansard* is to be issued this year daily in the same form as that of the House of Commons.

—Ten thousand dollars were distributed to the poor of Havana on Monday, during the royal wedding festivities.

—Cowansville, Ont., boasts of a bride who was recently led to the altar for the fourth time, and who is not over 18 years of age.

—The St. John Street Railway Company have contracted with a Toronto firm for a supply of the necessary quantity of straight rails required for the construction of a line, at thirty seven dollars per ton.

—Prof. Chapin, of Lockport, N.Y., was severely stabbed on Wednesday by a boy named Bert Ferguson, who had been detained after school on account of imperfect lessons.

—Reported at Halifax that the militia will be called out to do active garrison duty in the event of the regular troops being withdrawn, owing to the complications in Europe.

—A three year old youngster saw a drunken man stagger through the street. "Mother, said he," "did God make that man?" "Yes, my child." The little boy reflected a moment, and then exclaimed "I wouldn't do it."

—A dentist in N.Y. State tried his first operation with gas upon a robust colored woman the other day. After she had used up all the gas in the office, she wheeled in the chair and shouted, 'Hurry up and bring on another kag of that sweetened wine!'

—A Mud Creek (N.Y.) fisherman has had extraordinary luck this winter, fishing through the ice, (when it would bear) using grasshoppers for bait. He caught the grasshoppers last summer, and preserved them by coating them thoroughly with gum-arabic.

—Mr. Flood, the wealthy Roman Catholic of San Francisco, held a mortgage on the Tabarnacle Presbyterian Church for $100,000. The tabernacle was sick, and no Kimball came along to clear off the weighty load, so it had to be sold under foreclosure, as the interest had long been unpaid. Mr. Flood bought it in, and then presented it to the congregation.

Our little daughter, aged 2½ years, was afflicted with spinal meningitis; could not use her limbs. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE CE AMMONIA is effecting a cure. MR. J. C. KEECHAM, 141 West 15th St., N. Y.

25c., 50c., $1 a bottle. Agents, Heath & Gunn, and E. H. Parker.

There will be a solemn requiem mass in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu to-morrow at 7.15 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A LIVELY DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—A great deal of the debate was most unpromitable, the whole amnesty question being fought again from the beginning. Mr. De St. George has for some years been a member, but has never taken much part in the business of either the House or the Committees. He has, however, been active in the country and is one of the recognized leaders of the Quebec section amongst the electors. As both the mover and seconder stuck pretty well to their text. Charlton is an able and versatile man. Before the Ministry had declared their policy two years ago he made an able protection speech. When the budget was brought down the statement of Mr. Cartwright as to the effect of the additional two-and-a-half per cent. duty in reducing imports convinced him that Canada had protection enough. He has since steadily defended the policy of the Government and opposed protection such as that of the United States. He claimed last night that the golden era of manufacturers in period before 1861. There was some amusement over his declaration that one of the things which had endeared the Countess of Dufferin to the people of Canada was the beauty of her person.

Sir John was most agreeable and pleasant in delivering his speech, but soon blundered in his statements about the Indians, so that he had to withdraw part of what he said after the comments of the Premier. It was most surprising that even he, reckless as he is should assert that corruption and intimidation in the whole constituencies had never been so rife as under the present *regime*. The important instances which he gave—the O'Donoghue amnesty and the Canadian shipping question during the Quebec election—are the best proofs of the absurdity of his assertions. The Premier answered completely in one case, and appealed very confidently to the papers when brought down in the other.

The Ministerialists laughed approvingly over the Premier's hint that struggling politicians concerned Sir John much more than struggling industries.

The most important statement in the whole debate was that in respect to the Pacific Railway survey, that the results were in the hands of the engineers, but that before the close of the session the Premier expected that the decision of the Government as the route in British Columbia and the information on which it was based would be laid before the House.

Mr. Mackenzie has been brief in his replies to Sir John so far, although quite effective, and it is suggested that this is part of a settled policy that the session may be finished sooner. Mr. Laurier, however, replied at length to Mr. Masson and in both languages, as the former speech had been.

Mr. Masson seems now to be the undisputed leader of the French Conservatives, Langevin's bad reputation being against him, and he, besides, having less dignity and force of character than Mr. Masson; the strength of the Conservatives also is in the western section of Quebec, away from the liberal and fair-minded Archbishop Taschereau. Mr. Masson's speech was an effort to show how very bad the Quebec Liberals are; much worse than those of other provinces. He got much more than he bargained for, however, for Mr. Laurier is a different French Minister from those whom the Conservatives have to deal with for some years past. He was very amusing in pointing out how much the Quebec Conservatives liked to be led, and in telling of the kind of warfare employed against him, one statement being that he was not a Minister of the Crown, but a Protestant parson. But the most effecting part of his speech was in justification of his statement, cast upto him by Mr. Masson, that the French Conservatives endeavored to introduce religion into politics. Mr. Masson was absolved from this, but the charge was proved, that although there had been a good deal of division before there was none during that part of the speech. The House evidently considered it a very serious matter, as it is. The House was well filled with Ottawa ward politicians, who were deeply interested; and Ottawa Liberals congratulated themselves on the effect which it would have.

Messrs. Desjardins and Langevin tried to parry the blows which Mr. Laurier dealt, but Mr. Taschereau and Mr. Laflamme met them at every turn with documentary evidence which could not be gainsaid.

Mr. Masson's boastings about the triumphant Quebec Conservatives was met by a calm challenge to the next general election.

Mr. Laurier's spirit was certainly one more conducive to victory and better fitting the beginning of a contest.

The Quebecers continued the debate until nearly recess next day, when Mr. Huntington's speech required a reply from one of the heaviest Opposition guns, so Dr. Tupper took the floor after him and soon carried the war into Nova Scotia, where it remained until nearly midnight.

Mr. Mousseau speaks good naturedly, but is not very well versed in English. He is willing to permit his opponent a good deal of the lattitude which he does not hesitate to take himself.

Mr. Jette succeeded, and spoke very clearly, although he is not very ready in English. He has taken very little part in the debates of the House, and so he has not been credited with that political ability which he really has.

One good result of this debate among the French members is, that there will probably be less disposition to introduce religion into politics in Quebec in future. The cheek of the French Conservatives in trying to deny that this had been done in the past, is something astonishing. Even now the favor of the clergy is the great sheet ancher of Conservative hopes in the Province.

Some statements of Mr. Mousseau about Mr. Cauchon, and regarding Messrs. Walker, of London, and Jadoin, of Chambly, brought up Mr. Huntington with a testimony to Mr. Cauchon's right dealing while he was acting with him; and the hint that he had belonged to the Conservatives brought out a denial from Dr. Tupper that any gentleman on the Opposition side of the House had ever denounced Mr. Cauchon. Mr. Cauchon will no doubt appreciate this tribute. Mr. Huntington was very eloquent, and his excuse for corruption by Liberals, or ex-Tories like Col. Walker, is that they were the victims of the system which had been devised, strengthened and defended by Sir John Macdonald during his long lease of power—a system which he always refused to put an end to by referring the trial of elections to judges until he could no longer withstand the pressure from the country behind the Liberals. His hits at Sir John Macdonald as to what might have become of him if the Hon. Ald. Campbell had not run away, were well received, and Sir John joined in the laughter over the honorable member who had recently been appearing as the friend of the workingman. The Knight from Kingston always wears his workingman's tweed suit in the House and carries his workingman's gold watch.

Dr. Tupper branched off into what was apparently prepared for stump speeches in the Halifax election, for it was an attack on Mr. Jones to the end. His refusal to name two Nova Scotians whom he said had been brought with Mr. Hill to desert to the Liberals was very discreditable. He should either have given the names or witheld the charges. Mr. Jones' reply was so complete as to elate his friends and bring that gloomy flushed look to Dr. Tupper's face which always comes over it when he is severely handled. It was never so marked before except on one occasion, when Mr. Blake denounced the manner in which he had drageoned Nova Scotia into Confederation. Mr. Jones is not eloquent, but he spoke better than on any previous occasion. The Ministerialists were evidently a little uneasy over the charge of disloyalty, supported as it was by General Hastings Doyle's letter, but the complete answer of Mr. Jones with the report of the speech in question and Gen. Doyle's subsequent regret for his letter, completely satisfied them. Dr. Tupper will probably hear from General Doyle about the use which he has made of this old letter, written in 1871. The Ministerialists, the Premier especially, were evidently well satisfied with the results of the encounter. Although Dr. Tupper was permitted to reply to the exceedingly grave counter-charges made against him, his answer was very unsatisfactory.

ST. JOHN.

Brutal and Mysterious Murder—Great Excitement.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

St. John, Feb. 14.—A murder was committed at Little River, four miles from this city, last night. The particulars so far as known are as follows: Mrs. Mary Quinn, a widow 65 years old, has been keeping house for a widower named John Crowley for some years past, and it is believed they have always been on good terms. Yesterday morning Crowley, who was working in the woods for Thomas Davidson, proceeded to work as usual, and when he returned at six o'clock in the evening he says he found Mrs. Quinn lying dead on the floor with her clothes torn and disordered and several ghastly cuts in her head. An axe with which the murder had been committed was by her side. Crowley at once gave the alarm and the police proceeded to investigate the matter. It was found that the woman had been outraged before she was killed, and that the murderer had also searched the house for plunder. Suspicion has pointed to a man named Vaughan, a fellow of bad reputation, who was seen in the vicinity of the house during the day, being in a semi-intoxicated condition. The police are searching for but have not yet found Vaughan; meanwhile, Crowley remains in custody. The murder has caused great excitement in the city, and every effort is being made to discover the guilty wretch.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Summary of Late U. S. News.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

New York, Feb. 14.—Edwin Balson, chief, and Owen Harris, second officer of the ss. China, from Liverpool, were swept from the deck during a gale on the 9th February.

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 14.—The Legislative Committee yesterday began an investigation of the coal combination recently organized.

New York, Feb. 14—The *Herald's* Columbia despatch says the Legislative caucus decided to disregard Hampton's wishes, and rejected all the Republican candidates for vacant Judgeships, excepting Mackay.

The *Sun's* New Orleans says it may be considered absolutely certain that no new trial will be granted Anderson.

The *Tribune* says the conviction of the entire Returning Board is a foregone conclusion.

The war news has had a tendency to depress the price of cotton, and a light demand has created considerable uneasiness on Cotton Exchange.

Judgments for over $11,000,000 have been entered against Tweed, doubtless in anticipation of proceedings begun under the sixty days act for his release on surrendering his property, which are to come before the courts to-day.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for "Whig" Readers.

—The vote on the Bland Bill in the United States Senate will be taken tomorrow.

—The R. C. Church and outbuildings at Chatham were burned to-day. Loss heavy.

—His Excellency the Governor General was yesterday made an LL.D. of McGill University.

—Louis Riel having recovered his intellect is reported to have left Beauport Asylum and to be in one of the Western States.

—The London stone masons' strike is said to have cost them £30,000, and the strikers are no nearer the attainment of their object than when they left work.

—The session of the Quebec Legislature is expected to last another month. Before the close Mr. Turcotte will once more bring up his motion for the removal of the seat of Government to Three Rivers.

—The Governor General and Lady Dufferin visited the convent of the Sacred Heart at Back River to-day, where an address of welcome by the nuns and pupils was presented to His Excellency.

—*La Liberta* (Rome) states that three parties have been formed in the Sacred College, namely, the irreconcilables, the advocates of the maintenance of the *status quo*. The first of these parties, led by Cardinal Manning, commands about twelve votes. The second is said to have decided to support the election of Cardinal Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna; while the third, which is the most numerous, is said to have selected Cardinal Luigi di Canossa, Archbishop of Verona, as its candidate.

TORONTO.

Election of Coadjutor Bishop.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Archdeacon Whitaker was this evening elected by the Synod, Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, on the fifth ballot. The election gave rise to a great deal of excitement, and on the declaration of the result, a question of law was raised as to whether it was not necessary to have a two-thirds' vote.

LATER.—Sixth ballot of Synod again resulted in no election, Archdeacon Whitaker not securing a necessary number of votes of the Laity. After the announcement of votes had been made, his lordship, the Bishop, expressed his regret that at his advanced age, and during his absence in England, that it was evident he would be unable to secure the service of a Coadjutor. He, therefore, with the authority of the gentleman whose name had been so prominently before them, withdrew the proposition. This declaration was received with mingled hisses and signs of approbation. The Synod then adjourned. The abortive result of the meeting is entirely due to the persistent obstructive course pursued by the low church party who resorted to almost every device to prevent the consummation of the Bishop's wishes. It is understood that Mr. S. B. Harman, Chancellor of the Diocese, intends to resign.

ROME.

The Pope's Burial Ceremonies.

(*By Telegraph to-day.*)

Rome, Feb. 14.—Time for celebrating the funeral of the Pope been changed to 15th 16th and 17th. The ceremony of consigning remains to their temporary resting place was performed yesterday evening.

NOTHING in the Quaker City has received more unlimited or well-merited praise from its guests than the Colonnade Hotel Philadelphia, for liberal management and excellent courtesy.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Excitement at Malta—English Fleet Passed the Dardanelles—Lord Derby's Resignation Denied—England Will Bridle Russia Alone—Anglo-Austrian Alliance.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Feb. 13.—The *Standard* announces that the Transport Department has commenced negotiations with large contractors for the immediate delivery, if required, of a considerable quantity of provisions for the troops.

The independent Liberal members have formed a committee to watch the progress of the Eastern question and prevent the Government from drifting into war. The movement has already received thirty adhesions.

There is considerable excitement in Malta in consequence of telegrams from the Admiralty that all ships under repairs shall be hurried forward and sent to join Admiral Hornby.

The *Advertiser* publishes the following in official form:

We have reason to believe that the fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is now in the Sea of Marmora. We understand that Admiral Hornby was left full discretion as to the force he would take with him, and in all probability a larger force has gone than was at first contemplated. We believe the Porte contented itself with a formal protest.

The *Standard* and *Post* confirm the report that the British ships have passed the Dardanelles.

The rumour that Lord Derby has resigned is positively denied.

The *Standard* says:

England is ready to act with any or every Power in bridling Russian aggression upon their rights and interests. But if all hold back, we must act by ourselves, and leave our neighbours to save their own interest and honour if they can.

A St. Petersburg special says: Late last night the Government received information that the Sultan refused most positively to grant a firman for the entrance of the British fleet. Russia maintains an expectant attitude, and has taken measures for the advance of part of her troops now before Constantinople as soon as any foreign men-of-war enter the Straits. The entrance of troops is not intended as an act of hostility, but anxiety is felt lest any accidental collision might occur. If the troops enter, it is thought the Sultan will retire to Brousa. In that event it would be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The Russian Government does not for the present desire such a radical solution of the question. In view of all this the negotiations for the assembling of the Conference have for the moment fallen into the back ground. An Anglo-Austrian alliance is now spoken of as a possibility.

A Vienna correspondent reports that torpedoes have actually been shipped from Odessa for the Russians. The prohibition against the shipment of war material in the armistice is a mere form.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—It is believed in competent quarters that matters will be arranged peacefully.

A letter from St. Petersburg affirms that the Russians, on entering Constantinople, will promise to resume their present positions on the assembling of the Conference. It is known that Germany, within the past few days, has urged moderation on Austria.

A Vienna special, however, says the excitement is daily increasing. The word "mobilization" is in everybody's lips, but as yet it is only a rumour. A perfectly reliable person writes from St. Petersburg that the idea of a Conference has produced general dissatisfaction.

AFTERNOON CABLEGRAMS.

Russia's Responsibility—Austrian Agitation—The English Fleet at Constantinople.

A Vienna despatch says while the Hungarian papers are warlike, the Austrian independent Press demand peace.

A Vienna despatch of last night says: "Count Andrassy's prolonged interview with the Emperor yesterday, and sudden return to Vienna of Arch-Duke Albrecht, has given rise to endless surmises as to the decision pending. Count Andrassy was closeted for several hours today with the Minister of Finance, and as important financial arrangements must precede the mobilization of any portion of the army, it is rumored the Government is about to resort to active military measures."

Count Andrassy's organ, the *Pesther Lloyd*, says the non-occupation of Constantinople is the foremost interest of Europe, and if Russia understands by regaining her freedom of action that she has the right to hoist the Czar's flag of victory in the Bosphorus, then it is time for the powers to abandon their different categories of neutrality, and an end must be put to the policy of accomplished fact. The occupation of Bulgaria and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that province will never be tolerated by Austria. Action and energetic action, can now save Europe.

Malta, Feb. 14.—Her Majesty's ship Escort arrived here from Frume with a cargo of Whitehead torpedoes. The Devastation leaves Malta to-day, and another vessel has been sent to Frume for more torpedoes.

London, Feb. 14.—It is curious to note the pacific advices and prognostigations which come from Paris. There seems to be an utter absence of interest or excitement there.

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Derby is expected to make a statement in the House of Lords to-night concerning the Eastern question.

The *Times* says Russia has incurred a grave and needless responsibility, and will have to give guarantees to Austria, as well as to England, that she will quit Constantinople, if she should fulfil her rash intention to occupy it.

London, Feb. 14.—The *Times* says Russia incurred grave and needless responsibility, and will have to give guarantees to Austria as well as England that she will quit Constantinople if she should fulfil her rash intention to occupy it.

A Vienna correspondent says the excitement is daily increasing and the excitement in Hungary is even greater. The British fleet passed through the Dardanelles at three p.m on Wednesday.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—A despatch announces the arrival of the British fleet. The Porte made a protest against the fleet having passed through the Dardanelles.

Rome, Feb. 14.—The time for celebrating the funeral of the Pope has been changed to the 15th. 16th and 17th. The ceremony of consigning the remains to their temporary resting place was performed yesterday evening.

London, Feb. 14.—The Admiralty received a telegram from the English Consul, 23 miles southwest of Gallipoli, confirming the report of the passage of six ships of the British fleet up the straits yesterday. The Admiral's orders were to enter the straits with or without leave, and to make arrangements to secure his rear; ships were prepared for action.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—Several newspapers call attention to the statement last year by Bismarck that Germany would use her efforts in the Eastern question for the maintenance of a general peace. They say Germany is all the more entitled to assume her part of arbiter by her military preponderance and disinterestedness in the Eastern question. She is the only power who could effectively discharge such a mission by declaiming herself against the Power who should fire the first cannon.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Russia and England Exchange Compliments.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Feb. 14.—Chancellor Northcote also stated in the House of Commons that a despatch had been received from the Russian Government, stating that the Czar was considering the question of the occupation of Constantinople by an armed force. To this England had replied that the action of Her Majesty's Government does not justify Russia occupying Constantinople.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—It appears certain that in view of possible contingencies the great Military Council of the Empire will meet shortly. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between Austria and Russia.

London, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons Northcote stated the Government had received a communication from Russia, previously reported, announcing that, in view of the powers sending ships to Constantinople, a portion of the Russian troops would enter the city. England protested. It can see no parallel between the two courses.

The Chancellor's statement was received with loud cheers from the Conservative benches. In the House of Lords Derby read a despatch from Gortschakoff, informing him that the Russian occupation of Constantinople was merely a Pacific measure.

Imports by Geo. Robertson & Son.

GTR, Sarnia—4 bales twine.
GTR, Coaticooke—17 cks sugar.
Sleigh, Cape Vincent—6 boxes cocoanut.
GTR, Coaticooke—3 cks sugar.
Sleigh, Cape Vincent—9 boxes cocoanut.
GTR, Coaticooke—67 bbls sugar.
GTR, Montreal—25 bxs tobacco, 75 catts do.
GTR, Hamilton—40 catts tobacco.
GTR, St Armand—100 bxs fish.
GTR, Coaticooke—47 bbls sugar.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

	Feb. 14th, 1878.
FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.50 @ 7.00
" XXX 100 lbs	3.50 @ 1.00
Family " 100 "	2.65 @ 2.75
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.55 @ 0.60
Rye " "	0.50 @ 0.56
Peas " "	0.63 @ 0.64
Oats " "	0.30 @ 0.32
Wheat " "	1.02 @ 1.01
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs	1.70 @ 1.80
Bran, per ton	16,00 @ 18,00
Shorts, per ton	24,00 @ 25,00
MEAT—Beef, per 100 lbs	4.50 @ 6.50
Pork, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.50
Mutton per lb	0.05 @ 0.06
Lamb	0.05 @ 0.07
Ham per lb. in store	0.11 @ 0.12½
Bacon " "	0.09 @ 0.11
HIDES—No. 1—Inspected	8.00 @ 0.00
No. 2	7.00 @ 0.00
No. 3 Hides (all kinds)	6.00 @ 7.00
Sheep & Lamb Skins	0.60 @ 1.00
Calf Skins per lb	0.10 @ 0.12
Deacon Skins	0.25 @ 0.50
Tallow rendered	0.07 @ 0.07½
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.90 @ 1.10
Geese, each	0.50 @ 0.60
Ducks per pair	0.70 @ 0.80
Fowls per pair	0.60 @ 0.70
Partridges	0.00 @ 0.00
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag	0.50 @ 0.60
Hops, per lb	0.00 @ 0.00
Bread, per 8 lb Loaf	0.10 @ 0.11
Turnips per bag	0.50 @ 0.60
Beets per bag	0.60 @ 0.90
Cabbages per dozen	0.50 @ 0.70
Butter, tub, per lb	0.17 @ 0.19
do print, fresh	0.22 @ 0.24
Eggs, per dozen	0.22 @ 0.23
Lard	0.11 @ 0.13
Cheese, factory, retail	0.10 @ 0.15
Onions per bush	0.75 @ 0.90
Hay, per ton	11.00 @ 14.00
Straw	4.00 @ 5.00
Wood, hard	3,00 @ 3.50
Coal per ton	5.50 @ 6.50
Mittens, per pair	0,30 @ 0,40
Socks, do	0,30 @ 0,40
Milch Cows, newly calved	25,00 @ 35,00
Common Cows	15,00 @ 25,00

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Montreal, Feb. 14.

Bank of Montreal—159, 157 1-4, 25 at 1 2.
Merchants Bank—65 1 2, 64 1-4.
Bank of Commerce—115 1-2, 115 1-4, 50 at 1 2.
Ontario Bank—94, 00.
Consolidated Bank—140, 138.
Montreal Tel. Co'y—119 1-2, 118 1-2.
Richelieu—59 1-2. 58.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Montreal, Feb. 14.

Flour—receipts 700 bbls; market quiet but firm, holders generally has advanced prices 5 cents, which checked the small demands which existed. Transactions reported were 300 spg extra at 4,85 and 300 superior extra at [illegible]. Grain nominal. Ashes, firsts 3,80 to 3,82 1-2, pearls nominal.

BIRTHS.

In Kingston, on Feb. 13th, the wife of Mr. Wm Tandy, of a son.

In Kingston, on Feb 14th, the wife of Mr. E. J Barker Pense, of a son.

At Napanee, on Feb 1st, the wife of Mr. John Carson, of a daughter.

At Napanee, on Feb. 12th, the wife of Rev. A. B. Chambers, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Kingston, at 5 o'clock a.m., on Feb. 14th, Mr. Edward Jenkins, aged 57 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow, (Friday) at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence, Princess Street, to Cataraqui Cemetery.

At Ernesttown, on the 12th inst., Mr. Hector Close, aged 39 years.

At Fredericksburgh, on Feb. 10th, Donald Urghart, aged 78 years.

Women's Foreign Missionary SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING OF the Kingston Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in CHALMERS' CHURCH, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18th, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Mr Mellingen, returned Missionary from Turkey, Rev. Principal Grant and other able men. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Society.

The public are cordially invited.

Feb 14, 1878.

Evangelical Alliance.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION passed at a Meeting held on Jan. 28th, A SPECIAL MEETING will be held IN THE CITY HALL,

On Friday Evening, Feb. 15th,

To inaugurate the formation of a Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

Addresses will be given by Rev. Principal Grant and others. Chair to be taken at 8. Collection to defray expenses.

Feb 14th, 1878.

ONTARIO Building and Savings' Society,

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

DIRECTORS:

Wm Ford, President. | M. Doran, Vice Pres'd't
John Breden, Wm. Nickle, John Fraser,
Edwin Chown, B. M. Britton, Wm. McRossie,
Samuel Woods.

MANAGER.....JAMES McARTHUR.

Loans made on the security of approved Farm, and city or town property, for periods to suit the convenience of borrowers. No commission charged to borrowers. Legal charges fixed by reduced and moderate tariff. Approved Mortgages purchased.

INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS in the Society's SAVINGS BANK.

OFFICE—Wellington Street, opposite the St. George's Hall, Kingston.

Nov 5 1877.

TO LET,

A DETACHED COTTAGE on Earl St., containing Parlor, Dining Room and 3 Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Woodshed, Wash-house, Cellar with hot air furnace, excellent Well and Cistern, Fruit and Flower Garden. Possession immediately. Enquire at this office.

Kingston, Feb 12, 1878.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the citizens of Kingston and surrounding country that they have opened A NEW CLOTHING STORE IN KINGSTON, where they intend keeping

A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which they will offer at extremely low prices.

☞ IN OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT which is under the management of Mr. McDonald, a practical Cutter of over 20 years experience in the largest cities in both Canada and the United States. We have

A Very Large and Well Assorted Stock of Tweeds,

Consisting of English Scotch, French and Canadian Tweeds of the best manufacture. Also Worsted Coatings of different patterns, which we will sell by the yard or manufacture to order in the very latest styles—guaranteeing A PERFECT FIT or no sale. We will be happy to show our Goods to any one who may favor us with a call whether intending to purchase or not.

FRALICK & BOYD,

PRINCESS STREET,

Four Doors Below the Albion Hotel, and opposite Frank Rigney's.

Feb 14, 1878.

THE NEW

BOOK-STORE!

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

COLLIER'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

do British History.

Vinet's Homeletics.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS from 20c to $7,50

12 Dozen 15c and 30c Juveniles—18 dozen more to morrow.

200 Sacred Songs—by Sankey and Bliss. Cloth covers 5 cents.

Boyd's Summary—additional supply.

Edward's Summary.

Dr. Fern's Elmentary Reader.

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice Books—new supply.

Index Books—4 leaves to a letter and stiff covers.

Full Supplies of all School and College Text Books, and at prices to astonish the CHEAP BOOKSTORES.

Our Subscription List for the MAIL or GLOBE has more than doubled since the 1st inst. Only 50c per month, delivered promptly, $5 a year.

☞ Handsome Wedding Presents from $2,50 to $25.

Prices of all Goods to Suit the Times.

S. WOODS.

Feb 14, 1878.

PRIME FRESH White Fish and Salmon Trout

ARRIVING DAILY,

AT RIDEOUT'S.

Feb 13, 1878.

FOR SALE,

THAT COMFORTABLE NEW RESIDENCE, with the Lot of a quarter of an Acre, on the corner of Patrick and John Streets, now owned and occupied by Patrick Falen. There are six rooms in the building, which is well drained. For terms and further particulars apply to MR. C. V. PRICE, Barrister, or to P. FALLEN, on the premises.

Jan 19, 1878.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD BUSH FARM, containing about one hundred and twenty acres. There is a new Frame Dwelling thereon. For terms apply to the owner.

WILLIAM DAVID,
The Cheap Broker, Princess St., Kingston

The Largest, Most Stylish and Best Stock for all Purchasers in the City.

THOS. SEALE, Merchant Tailor, Clothier

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods!

PRINCESS STREET,

(*Nearly Opposite the City Hotel, Kingston.*)

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT contains an immense assortment of Goods of the

Latest and Most Fashionable Styles,

Suitable for the present season:

IN READY-MADES the Stock is most extensive