The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

MONDAY EV'NG, MARCH 25, 1878.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

ADDRESS at Y.M.C.A. Hall at 8 p.m.
CITY COUNCIL.—Regular Meeting at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.

LECTURE by Prof. Jardine at 8 p.m.

QUITE "BIG ENOUGH."

In a recent issue the *Mail* newspaper declared that "Mr. Mowat was not big enough for the place," alluding to the rumoured transfer of the Premier of Ontario to the Dominion Cabinet. Now it will be remembered that the Hon. gentleman above belittled filled with the utmost credit so himself and benefit to the country the position of Postmaster General in a Reform Government in Old Canada. In the matter of experience and administrative ability, therefore, the Hon. Mr. Mowat has *proven* his equality, to say the least, with the heaven-born 'statesmen' who are so exactly after the *Mail's* own heart. Besides we take it that to be Premier of the premier Province of the Dominion is to fill fully as honourable and responsible a position as that of the head of any department in the Dominion Government. Of course the sneer has reference to the successorship of Hon. Mr. Blake as President of the Council, a position the Tory journals have repeatedly pronounced to be a sinecure, and yet the competent and responsible Head of the Ontario Cabinet is alleged to be not equal to the discharge of the duties of a position which is declared to have no duties attached to it. By the way, too, the Hon. Mr. Blake, whose shoes Hon. Mr. Mowat is pronounced to be unworthy to unloose, was Mr. Mowat's immediate predecessor as Ontario Premier, while Hon. Mr. Mackenzie filled under him the subordinate position of Provincial Treasurer, and yet the latter has proved to be 'big enough' to become the Premier of the Dominion. Our Tory friends may rest assured that Mr. Mowat is quite 'big enough' for any place in the Federal Government, but that he gives such general and complete satisfaction to the country in his present exalted position that neither his party nor the people generally would willingly see him relinquish it.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CHIEFTAIN.

For some months past the *Mail* and its satellites have been labouring hard to convince the people of Canada that a great revulsion had taken place in British public sentiment on the question of Protection. Free trade might possibly have been all very well for a time when England was mistress of the markets of the world, and when as yet, other nations had not entered into extensive and successful competition with her manufactures. But latterly this state of things had entirely changed. English manufacturers were being outlone and outsold by their foreign rivals, and could no longer hope to enjoy the monopoly which had been the only apology for her adoption of the Free Trade fallacies of Cobden and his contemporaries. All this from a Canadian Conservative point of view. Of course we haven't the remotest idea that the Tories of Canada would listen for a moment to the Londen *Times* as an authority, even on Imperial matters, in preference to the Toronto *Mail*. Still we take it that with the facilities and abilities at its disposal, the Thunderer may on this question be conceded to be worthy of some attention and credence from all except the party-mad Tories who are quite prepared to swear by their Toronto organ against all comers. And the *Times*, the "all-England organ of public opinion," is of the decided opinion that the present outcry in Canada for an elevation of the tariff is not in the interest of the Empire in general, or of this Dominion in particular. Furthermore, the *Times* believes that Sir John Macdonald is of the same opinion, but that he is prostituting the Protection question, and employing the hollow cry about our struggling industries, for the simple purpose of winning a sufficient number of dupes to his own desperate cause, in order to give him some faint chance of restoration to power. In this connection the compliments of the great English journal to the prince of Canadian corruptionists are of the most dubious nature imaginable. "The worst symptom of the movement in Canada," says the *Times*, "is that Sir John Macdonald has placed himself at its head. We do not suppose, for a moment, that he will give it success, but his conduct is much to be regretted *in the interest of a reputation that requires rather careful handling.*" The references to the "distressing carelessness" evinced by Sir John when in power, as to the means he resorted to in order to retain it, and to his "cynical negligence of the purity of his administration," are home thrusts at a signally corrupt career, which, it is evident, has left a stain upon the British colonial name, which has been neither forgotten nor forgiven in the Old Land. After the corruptions of which our Canadian Walpole has been guilty, he could never hope in England to be continued in any capacity in public life, much less could he presume on outraged British honor to restore him to power. No party there would consent to be compromised by his questionable record, and a merciful seclusion from political life and public criticism would be regarded as the mildest possible disposition of his case. And yet your superloyal Canadian Tory is fond of claiming a monopoly of British opinion in favour of his party and of quoting British precedent in behalf of his Chieftain and all his works, and not one of them is more addicted to this, for them, presumptuous, habit than Sir John himself, who is thus seen to be repudiated by British public opinion as quite unfit for the trusts of Government. In conclusion the *Times* warns those allies whom Sir John, with the trickiest duplicity, is trying to allure to his fortunes by means of a false Protection cry, that he will use them for his party purposes only "to get rid of them somehow if he again should become a Minister of the Crown." We shall see if this timely advice will be taken or whether the Chieftain's sell will be treated by his dupes to the latter end.

"BUSINESS!"

Parliament was this year summoned to meet for the "despatch of business" on the 7th of February. Owing to the almost interminable debates brought on by the Opposition for electioneering purposes by means of reflection of their efforts in *Hansard* and the press, the time, so far, has been pretty well consumed without getting at the real business of the session to any extent. Not that the Opposition has at all improved its fortunes or brightened its chances by the discussions that have so far occupied the attention of the House. In the several argumentative battles that have been waged, the Tory party in Parliament have been signally and thoroughly worsted. Particularly was this true, and noticeably so, in the debate which arose on the "all things to all men" amendment of Sir John Macdonald on his overridden hobby of protection. Not only have ministers given new proofs of their acknowledged ability not merely to propound but to defend their policy, but apart from members of the Government altogether, there has proved to be on the private benches of the Ministerial side far more than sufficient ability and information to easily overmatch the Opposition forces—ex-government and all included. In fact, on the several occasions on which the parties in parliament have joined battle, the Government has come out not only without loss of prestige and strength, but with the very decided *eclat* of victory. Under these circumstances, the only object the faction party can have in view in reviving purely party encounters is the obstruction of the public business. As though tired of tactics which recoiled upon themselves, the Opposition has lately been graciously permitting the public business to make some progress. The Ministry has been ready with promised measures, departmental reports, etc., long before the House was ready to receive them, and now that there is a partial cessation of party hostilities, the proper work of parliament is beginning to show encouraging symptoms of progress. Already the promised Permissive Bill has been introduced, as well as the bill further to secure the independence of parliament. On both these measures we have in previous articles taken the liberty of expressing an opinion which we believe to be the public sentiment respecting them. Both are measures for which there was a strong public necessity and demand, and the Government will be duly credited by the electors at large for thus complying with the popular desire. Then, too, other Government measures have been quite recently introduced, as, for example, a bill to amend the Post Office Act of 1875, the principal object of which is to prevent the transmission of lottery circulars through Canadian mails, and thus to check the transplanting hither of tha peculiar species of fraud of which our neighbours across the line are thoroughly sickened and of which there is therefore the greater danger of being infested here. The Premier's Prince Edward Island Railway Act, Hon. Mr. Laurier's Bill-Stamp Act and Hon. Mr. Mills' Bill to establish municipal government in the new Province of Keewaten are examples of what may perhaps be regarded as legislation of secondary importance but which attest, none the less, to the assiduous attention of Ministers to the duties of their respective departments and their devotion to the interests of the people in every part of the Dominion.

If Her Majesty's loyal Opposition will only be patriotic enough to give the Ministry half a chance to expedite the public business the latter will be transacted with a promptitude and despatch entirely unknown in times of Tory ascendency. Honest criticism is one thing and factious opposition quite another thing. Let the Tory leaders but try to discharge the proper functions of their present party position and the business of the House will be advanced with all the speed consistent with the public interest.

THE INDEPENDENT MEMBERS.

It will be remembered that when Quebec Centre was vacated by the acceptance of the office of Governor of Manitoba by Hon. M. Cauchon, and M. Malouin was elected to succeed him as an independent member, the Tory press scored the change as a loss to the Liberal party in the House. Furthermore, when Mr. Haddow, also an independent candidate, was elected to succeed Mr. Moffatt, the Tory member for Restigouche, who had resigned during the recess because of having violated the Independence of Parliament Act, the Conservative strength was claimed not to have suffered in the least by the change. Now, on scanning the division list on Sir John Macdonald's clap trap amendment, our Tory friends will find the names of both these gentlemen recorded against it, Mr. Haddow making an effective speech on the occasion in favour of the Ministerial policy and declaring that, as an independent member of the House, he could not conscientiously do otherwise than support a policy which did substantial justice to all classes of the people. The fact we have noted has a double significance. In the first place it is a refutation of the impudent Tory pretension that the goddess of political fortune in running an institution yclept the 'Conservative reaction' has given *all* the recent by-elections to the Opposition—the above two cases looking, as they do, in an entirely opposite direction—that of Mr. Haddow being a dead loss of his constituency to the Tories. In addition to this fact, that men, who were elected without political bias (as the above gentlemen presumably were,) and who, from this circumstance, would be likely to take an unprejudiced view of the political situation in general, and of this trade question in particular—the fact, we say, that such men should take the earliest opportunity of supporting the Ministerial and condemning the Opposition policy, may be safely taken as a proof that in framing their fiscal policy the Government have consulted 'the greatest good of the greatest number.' In this matter the independent members in the House will be found, when the testing time arrives, to have fairly represented the independent electors in the country. The vote in the House against the so-called 'national policy,' and in favour of the incidental protection arising from a revenue tariff, will be found to fairly reflect the opinion of the country.

THE LONDON TORTURER.

The fiendish conduct of the inhuman Margrave and his accomplices in the deliberate torture of the little girl in London for religious purposes, was unaccountably crazy as it was mercilessly cruel. The tortures inflicted on the poor little unfortunate entrusted to this villain's care were sufficient of themselves to prove him the very vilest stamp of a coward, and the fact that he was so manifest to all when he was exposed on his way to preliminary trial to the execrations of the enraged and outraged people. He is said to have manifested the most abject fear, and well he might, for the tendency of the crowd was decidedly in the lynching direction, and he was in genuine danger of a short shrift, to judge by the "halter" suggestions with which the popular imprecations were interlarded. Although such a thing is not to be tolerated in the land of law and justice, yet so thoroughly inexcusable was the crime in this case, perpetrated upon an unresisting and perfectly defenseless child, that the conduct of the crowd was quite natural, if not defensible. Happily such a crime is entirely without precedent in this country, and can scaacely be accounted for except on the double ground of insanity and depravity.

RINE'S CASE.

(*Till the Eddithur av the Whig.*)

DERE SOR:—Shure, betune the sarrow an' throuble oi've go wid me wife, Biddy, an' Terry Quinn anoopin' at (yez'll meind Terry, Misther Pinse) becase Royan convarted me from the ushe of shpiritewush lickers, (an' be me sockens oi've not hed a point a day since I jined,) me consthitushon is fairly used up. Oi've bin loike a harse betune 2 bunthles av hay iver since, wid thim a botherin' me to take me bithers. 'No,' sez oi, 'Oi won't, an' that's flat. It's a new co-at oi've got sence oi shtopped the dhrink, an' none av yer old Young Min's Chrishun Asociashun close an, an' thim grudgin it at that, an wantin' me to turn Pradistint wid their thracts.' 'Hades' delights till ye, Corney,' sez Terry. 'Sure a dhrop of the crathur is more'n all the coats in the wurld.' 'Thrue for yez, Terry, sez Biddy,' loightin' her dhudeen wid a coal. 'Thrue for yez; in these hare times it's mate, close an' rint.' An' then sez Terry: "Afther blackenin' yer gob loike a nager an' vothin' so bouldly agin Willum Dunkin, 'tis sorry oi am to see yez rethract yer principles. 'Tis sore noos this'll be in ould Tipperary whin it gits home. An' Corney," sez he, "do yez know that Royan's arresthed in Sthratford for an ondasent assalt on a young colleen there, an' that he's bin brakin' the sivinth commandmint?' 'Shure,' sez oi, 'fwhat commandmint's that?' 'Ahem,' coughed Terry. 'Faix the Missis is prisint, an' poloitness afore ladies.' Wid that Biddy seen she was'nt wanted, an,' as she sed, wint out to luck afther the childre; but she'd no sooner got forninst the doore than, sez oi: 'Terry, fwhat does brakin' the sivinth commandmint mane?' 'Git out, ye omadhaun; don't yez know fwhat yer boible sez? Yes shall not covet yer naber' ox, or horse, or maid-sarvint; an' faix that's fwhat they say Royan did wid his frind Hursht. An' there's another part where the rich man that had all the shape coveted the only lam' the poor man had, an' then the poor man wint for him. Faix, Corney, oi'm afeard its all up shtump wid yer timperance folks.' 'Ochone! Ochone!' siz oi; 'an' is that the sivinth commandmint? Shure oi allus thought it wasn't to shtale'— 'Ye cabbage-head,' sez he; 'fwhat's the differ; the two commandmints is sinnonnymus.' Bedad that big wurd flured me so's oi cudn't a thing back, an' oi've bin an the shpre iver since, an' feel like brakin the sivinth an' aighth commandmints.

Yers rispictfully av I was sober.

CORNAYLIUS MCCLUSHKEY.

March 25, 1878.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Says a correspondent: Shall I write it? I never would if I were the only one who knew it—the dreadful fact that twelve United Senators were drunk in one night, and that, too, while the Senate was in session. In the name of decency, have not these men self-respect enough to keep sober at least while the laws that are to govern the country are becoming such? Or, if they have not, the people at large ought to have better sense than to elect such men to the position of United States Congressmen. Think of it. Twelve drunken, silly, maudling, vomiting Senators! Are they not honorable! Isn't the sight impressive! A drunken Senator makes as great an ass of himself as a drunken sewer-digger does, and greater. New England and New York, congratulate yourselves! Not one of these twelve came from you. Virginia is not degraded. The South and West can sympathize with each other.

A matter of much interest to the whole country is now pending in the Alexandria Courts and bids fair to be decided against the Government. It is generally known that the Arlington estate, "Arlington Heights," was confiscated in war time and is really the property of the Government. But such is not the case. Mrs. R. E. Lee owned the property, and, leaving it when the war broke ont, she retired within the Confederate lines. Union troops took possession of the estate, and that is, in fact the only claim the Government has ever had. And now Curtis Lee, General Lee's son, is suing for his property as his mother's heir. 16,000 soldiers are buried there but their dust is not their own.

County Affairs.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—I notice in the *Gazette* that the "Ring" alluded to in my last—besides "Observer," whose article is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing—has now another apologist dubbing himself "A Highland Man." This correspondent endeavors to make the tax-payers believe that the Waterloo road, which the 'Ring' gave away, was not indebted to the County on the first of January, 1871. If he turn to the minutes of the Council, for January, 1872, on page 39, he will find a statement by their County auditors, Messrs. Watts and Kennedy, after having given the matter a thorough investigation, proving the road indebted to the County of Frontenac $8,629.12. Adding interest on this sum to 1st Jan., 1878, at 6 per cent., it would amount to $12,974.98, thus corresponding with my former statement.

New, when "Highland Man" can make himself believe that the walls of our House were worth only $10,000—a building that cost the County $100,000—it is useless wasting your valuable space to answer such nonsense.

Yours respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.

March 24th, 1878.

THE NEW OFFICES.—The Bill respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Attorney-General of Canada, just printed, provides, that the Minister of Finance shall be *ex officio* Receiver General of Canada, created by the Bill, will relieve the Department, of Justice of the duties connected with the Attorney branch of that Department, which is to be filled by a separate officer who shall be a member of the Privy Council. The Minister of Justice shall, assisted by the Attorney-General, preside over the Department of Justice.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Training Ship Capsized—Great Loss of Life.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, March 25.—The training ship "Eurydice" capsized in a gale to-day off the Isle of Wight, with over 300 on board. Five were pickedup by a passing steamer, being in the water an hour, but have all died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. She was under full sail when overtaken by a snow storm, accompanied by heavy squalls. Immediately afterwards nothing was visible except a few boxes floating down the channel; the others were sucked down by the ship as she sank.

LATER.—The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth telegraphs the Eurydice capsized off Dunnose Head at half-past four o'clock this afternoon in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved. Other advices indicate between 300 and 400 lives lost. The Admiral, on receiving the news of the disaster, immediately despatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck. The Eurydice was a training ship for ordinary seamen, under the command of Captain Marcus Hare. She was of the sixth rate, 921 tons burden, and carried four guns.

LATER STILL.—The disposition of her guns, stores, or other dead weight, may have given leverage to the force of the wind. The Eurydice had been on a practice cruise to the West Indies, whence she had been expected at Portsmouth. She had a smart crew, of from two to over two hundred. Only five persons, including Lieut. Taylor, were rescued. After they had been an hour in the water three of these were dead, so the only survivors are Benj. Cuddeford, an able seaman, and S. Fletcher, 1st class boy. Cuddeford: "Over three hundred were aboard, all of whom, except myself and Fletcher, were, I believe, lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down, and she carried with her a large number clinging to her, or drawn down in the vortex. A man near me saw a vessel was close by when the squall came on, and therefore we were sure to be picked up. Being a first rate swimmer, very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off." Steamers have been sent to search in the vicinity of the accident, but no further report is received.

THE LATEST.—It is now believed the "Eurydice" had about 320 officers and seamen, of which 270 were young men in training, besides about 20 officers and men taken on at Bermuda as invalids. A bark was seen bearing towards Dunnose just before the squall. There is some hope entertained that she may have rescued others. All hands were mustering on deck for prayers at the time of the disaster. But for the passing of the schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster in consequence of the blinding snow storm, and it would have been thought the ship had gone on to Spithead. The esplanade was crowded with visitors admiring the "Eurydice," which was carrying every available stitch of canvass. She sailed so close to shore that the cordage of her rigging was visible. Suddenly sleet decended. When the storm lifted, only the schooner lowering her boats could be seen. Fletcher states that he was below, and heard the noise on deck. Rushing up he found the vessel on her side, sinking. He seized a life buoy and jumped overboard. He had been in the water scarcely a minute when the vessel lurched forward and sank, drawing him down such a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but the life buoy drew him to the surface again. The vessel lies with her masts visible.

London, March 25.—It is stated there is no doubt but the Eurydice was carrying too much sail. It is feared that with the men emkarked at Bermuda, and probably from Admiral Keyes' squadron, the Eurydice had nearly four hundred on board.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The Cotton Operatives' Meeting—Printers' Strike—Fall River Operatives.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, March 22.—A great meeting of cotton operatives was held in the Exchange at Blackburn to-day. There were two thousand present, besides delegates from the manufacturing towns and villages of North-East Lancashire. Four resolutions were carried unanimously, the first regretting the action of the employers in proposing a 10 per cent. reduction, the second pledging the workmen to accept a rate of wages equal to that in towns where a reduction was recently accepted, the third declares if the employers persist the workmen will resist to the utmost any reduction, except with a corresponding reduction in working hours, and the fourth adjourned the meeting to April 13th. In the meantime deputations will urge the masters to resort to short time in preference to a reduction of wages.

Paris, March 23.—The printers strike is expected to terminate to-day.

Fall River, Mass., 23.—The operatives on Monday evening take action relative to the reduction of wages on April first.

As far as known up to Saturday night the North of England iron workers had rejected the compromise jointly urged by the masters and their own delegates. The original demand of masters was for 10 to 17 per cent. reduction. The question will now be submitted to arbitration.

RETURNING BOARD.

The Logical Result of the Supreme Court Decision.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

New Orleans, March 24.—The decision of the Supreme Court in Anderson's case caused universal astonishment there. The State Supreme Court, without a dissenting voice, has just virtually decided the Returning Board had no right to officially proclaim the result of the election from documents that were entirely unofficial, that they are not responsible for the forgeries they committed, because these papers had no legal bearing on the result of the election. By the highest tribunal in the State, it is thus decided the vote of Louisiana for Presidential electors in 1876 has never been officially counted or promulgated, and that the Commissioner's returns, which gave Tilden eight thousand majority, were the only documents on which the said vote could have been lawfully promulgated.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

The Dickering over its Payment to Canada.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

New York, March 25.—The *Herald* says in the recently published correspondence two important letters are omitted, one from Thornton to Fish August 19th, and Fish's reply August 21st. In the first the British Minister reiterates the wish that Fish will accept Delfosse, and in the reply, which is somewhat tart, Fish expresses his opinion of the singular course of the British Government in the matter. The President's friends say he believes the country is with him, and there is therefore no occasion for a change of policy.

—A most daring burglary was committed in Rodney village Saturday evening last. A cash box containing about $150 was stolen from the store of W. & S. B. Morris, general merchants.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Eastern Question Assuming a Grave Aspect—Britain's Attitude Firm and Unyielding—Russia not Inclined to Give Way.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Constantinople, March 24.—50,000 Turks are now encamped in the plain of Buyukdere, and there are fifty battallions on the lines defending Constantinople.

WHAT THE TREATY REOPOSES.

London, March 24.—The *Times* says: The Treaty proposes the creation of a new State in the Balkan peninsula, which would would dwarf al the others, and which, supported by outside influence, would inevitably strangle all other interests. New Bulgaria would extend considerably beyond the limits within which the Slave population is preponderant. The generrl result is that a new Principality would occupy the whole central mass of the peninsula, forming a State in comparison with which Servia and Monenegro would be insignificant, and reducing the remaining possessions of Turkey to an absurdity. Europe cannot avoid grave doubts whether such an arrangement would be either just or exempt from danger of great future disturbances.

RUSSIAN CALCULATIONS.

Vienna, March 24.—The British Cabinet requires a declaration from Russia that the connunication of the instrument of peace to the Powers is equivalent to its formal presentation to the Congress. The Russian Cabinet, however, considers that by making the above mentioned communication it fulfilled the international duties, and is less inclined to agree to a special presentation of the Treaty to Congress, inasmuch as by making known all the conditions of peace it afforded each power an opportunity of making the separate provisions of the Treaty the subject of European deliberation. An understanding upon this point has not yet been reached. Until it is decided the fate of the Congress is uncertain.

SICKENING PICTURE.

Constantinople, March 24.—The Sanitary Commission have arrived at Erzeroum from Tiflis. They found 20,000 corpses buried two feet under the ground frozen but not decomposed. The Commission are deliberating whether to cremate the corpses or use quicklime.

NOT WHAT WAS EXPECTED.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The *Galos* declares that the treaty of peace falls short of the aspirations of the Russian people.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* says the treaty does not affect German interests.

PERSONAL.

Constantinople, March 24.—Reouff Pasha, Osman Pasha and Gen. Ignatieff arrived this evening. They will make a formal and ceremonious entry into the city to-morrow, and have an interview with the Sultan. It is not yet known in what capacity Gen. Ignatieff returns to Constantinople.

RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

Count Zeichy, Austrian Ambassador, has postponed his intended departure on furlough, because of the critical aspect of affairs. The Czar has not absolutely declined to grant the concessions asked for by Reouff Pasha, but has made his assent dependent upon a condition, which is believed to be the Russo Turkish alliance. It is asserted that Raouff and Osman Pashas favour such an alliance. There is, however, a strong pro-English party which opposes it.

THE HOPE OF PEACE.

London, March 25.—A St. Petersburg correspondent learns from good source that no formal representation will probably be made for the present about the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, but the Russian troops will not embark now as was intended. Influential and moderate politicians remark that the fear of England's policy will force Russia to occupy Constantinople and drive the Sultan from Europe, and adds that the only hope of peace is in the speedy assembling of Congress; that hope, however, throughout Russia, is fast fading. Bellicose excitement is intense even in St. Petersburg.

PREMATURE.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The *Agence Russe* says the statement that Russia requested England to withdraw her fleet from the Sea of Marmora is premature.

REPORTED MASSACRES.

Athens, March 24.—It is reported women and children were massacred by Turks in the sacking of the Thessalian villages Olympus, Respana, Coria and Litochori to the number of many thousands. Admiral Hornby, at the request of the British representative at Athens, despatched a vessel to ascertain the truth about these reports.

DERBY'S POLICY.

London, March 24.—The *Times* says Lord Derby continues to insist that the whole of the treaty shall be submitted to the plenipotentiaries, but to guard against laying too much stress on the formal point. He has asked whether the communication of the document to the several Powers is equivalent to the submission of it to Congress. Russia is understood to have replied it is. Thus she declines only the condition on which our Government will send a plenipotentiary to Berlin.

"ENGLAND MUST YIELD."

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says England must yield her wishes to England, and cease obstructing a definite conclusion of peace or the Congress must act without England, else Russia must act alone.

BLOCKADING.

London, March 24.—A despatch from Volo says the Turks are blockading the insurgent villages of Mt. Pelion by land and sea. Greece threatens to send ships to rescue the starving inhabitants, if the Powers do not interpose. Greek interference would most certainly cause a war.

TREATY RECEIVED.

London, March 25.—In the Commons this afternoon Northcote announced that Russia had communicated to England the terms of the Treaty of peace. Maps of the districts affected were being prepared. He refuses to answer any questions on the subject, as the communications between Russia and England on matters of great importance were not yet closed.

THE POINT OF HONOUR.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where the point of honour more and more engages attention.

SERIOUS HITCH.

London, March 25.—From all advices received here believed in Government circles notwithstanding the efforts of Germany to bring about an understanding between the Powers there is little hope of Congress assembling. England will probably decline to negotiate. Further situation regarded serious.

—The clergy of Montreal, attached to the Church of England, waited on the Metropolitan and requested him to reconsider his resolution to resign his appointment. His Lordship said he had made up his mind to retire, and he regretted that he could not alter it. He had taken the step, he said, from the knowledge that he could not adequately fill the position.

—Dr. Tupper, Hon. James Beverly Robinson and a number of other M.P.'s were in Toronto yesterday.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE—Barley 50c; Wheat 1,00; Oats 32 to 33c; Peas 64c; Rye 56c; Buckwheat 50 to 55c; Beef $4 to $5; Lamb 5 to 6c; Mutton 5 to 6c; Hams 9 to 10c; Butter, roll, 17 to 22c; Butter, tub, 14 to 17c; Cheese 9 to 10c; Eggs 10 to 12c; Lard 10 to 12c; Potatoes 45 to 60 per bag; Flour $5 per bbl; Hay $11 to $13.

PERTH—Flour per bbl 5,00 to $5,50, Oatmeal per bbl $4,50 to $5, Wheat—spring, per bush $1 to 1,10; Fall do 1,00; Peas 50 to 55c; Barley 40c; Oats 29c; Rye 45 to 50c, Pork, Mess $12 to 13; Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5.00; Lard 10 to 10c; Butter 12 to 15c; Cheese 12 to 13c; Eggs 10c; Potatoes per bush 25c; Wool 20 to 22c; Hides $5,00 to $5, Sheep skins 45 to 70c, Hay $10 to 12.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, March 25.

Flour—receipts 1300 bbls; market quiet but a turn firmer in sympathy with the advance in Chicago; sales 1,00; choice extra 5,55 to 2,00; strong baker's 5,10 to 8.00; choice spring extra on Saturday afternoon at 4,85. Grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, 12:30 p.m.

Corn 41 1-2 at 41 5-8, cash; April 42 1-4 at 42 3-8; May 41 1-2 at 41 5-8; June wheat 107 3-4 7-8; May Pork dull at 9,47 1-2.

BIRTH.

In this city, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. N. H. Asselstine, of a son.

To Rent or Sell,

AN EXCELLENT TERRACE HOUSE, ten rooms, good stable, &c. Rent £35. If sold purchaser can make annual payments in place of rent.

C. V. PRICE.

March 25.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT MY ROOMS,

On Saturday Next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

That Comfortable and Pleasantly Situated Cottage,

ON BARRIE STREET, opposite the Park, owned by Mr. Christie.

C. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

March 25.

THE NEW

BOOK-STORE!

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Four Dozen Literature Primers,

Being Extracts from Book iv, with Historical and Critical Notes, and Examination Papers for Candidates entering the High Schools. A good little work by an accomplished Scholar and one that must sell.

Four Dozen Literature for III Class Teachers,

Being Notes Critical and Explanatory on Books IV and V. for the use of Third-Class Candidates. Buy it read it, and it will do you good. Verbum sap.

Angus' Bible Hand-book,
Arnott's Anchor of the Soul,
do Parables,
do Laws from Heaven,
Gillett's 226 Pens, fine points.

All Goods reduced in price to suit the times.

S. WOODS.

March 25, 1878.

1812 Pensions.

UNDER THIS ACT, any person who served fourteen days or participated in one battle, in the War of 1812, is entitled to a Pension of $8 per month from date of approval of Act. Widows of soldiers as have died after similar service, no matter what was the date of marriage to the soldier, are entitled to the same Pension.

No other parties are entitled.

All 1812 Pensioners dropped from the Rolls because of alleged disloyalty are restored by this Act.

Applications MUST be executed before an officer of a court of record.

Send to us for any information or blanks needed.

GILMORE & CO.,
620 F Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

March 25.

LECTURE.

The Rev. Principal Jardine,

FROM CALCUTTA,

Will deliver A LECTURE ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, in Queen's College Convocation Hall, at 8 o'clock, on

'The Results of Missions in India.'

Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at the Bookstores.

March 23.

SNOW HAS COME!

SO THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR

CARRIAGES!

DONE OVER CAREFULLY.

And we will Guarantee More and Better Work for the same money than any Shop in the City.

J. W. BROWN & CO.,

The Only First-Class Carriage Builders in the City.

Close and Electro Plating a specialty and Vehicles for hire. a lot of second hand work very cheap.

March 4, 1878.

YARKER'S OLD STAND

Important Notice to Builders, Farmers and Others.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received a large consignment of

CUT NAILS,

Is prepared to offer them AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. Also a complete assortment of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

A call solicited.

JNO. H. ROSH

March 7, 1878.

W. DUNN,

Having Enlarged his Premises,

IS NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN ever to furnish his friends and the general public with

Stoves and Tinware

And is prepared to receive all orders for

Tinning, Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

On the lowest terms and with promptitude and despatch.

REMEMBER THE PLACE — PRINCESS STREET, opposite the residence of Dr. Dupuis.

WM. DUNN.

March 4, 1878.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT OUR

GREAT GIFT SALE!

WILL CONTINUE FOR

ONE WEEK ONLY.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

AT RIDEOUT'S

Fresh Oysters as Usual,

Fresh Fish Daily,

After Tuesday, noon.

W. W. RIDEOUT.

March 25, 1878.

For Teachers & Scholars

Literature Primers for Admission to High Schools. 20c.

Notes on the Fourth Reader (Campbell's Edition.) 20c.

Literature Primers for Third Class Certificates. 25c.

FULL SUPPLIES

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore.

AT HENDERSON'S.

FOUR BOOKS IN ONE

For 20 Cents.

Mark Twain's Idle Excursion,

Why Wife and I Quarrelled—by Carleton.

Farm Ballads, by Carleton.

Farm Legends, by do

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Three Sermons—by Dr. Fulton, in Reply to Canon Farrar, Beecher, &c 10c.

Moses Stuart on Future Punishment. 75c.

Rice on Immortality of the Soul. 60c.

Edward Beecher on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution. $1 25.

Lecky's History of England in 18th Century.

May's Democracy in Europe.

Parkman's Frontenac and New France.

From Killarney to the Golden Horn—a good Book of Travel.

John Henderson

BOOKSELLER.

March 25, 1878.

Desirable Country Residence FOR SALE.

THAT PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NEWCOURT," the residence of the late William Wilson, Esq., will be sold by William Murray, Auctioneer, at his Auction Room, on Market Square, Kingston, on

Saturday, 20th of April Next,

AT NOON.

It is situated in the Township of Kingston, within a short distance of the Portsmouth terminus of the Street Railway, and fronting towards Lake Ontario.

The House contains large Drawing, Dining and Breakfast Rooms, four Bedrooms, Winter and Summer Kitchens, with Servants' apartments and Roomy Cellars. Attached are Forty-four Acres of Excellent Land, on which are the Stables, Coach House and Barn, a Garden with a large Orchard adjoining.

If desired the property will be offered in Two Parcels. Parcel No. 1—the Residence, Stables, &c., and Twenty two Acres of Land. Parcel No. 2—the Twenty-two Acres adjoining on the East.

Possession of the House, Stables, Lawn, Garden, &c, can be given on the first of May next, of the rest of the land on the first of January next.

TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL, and may be known on application to Dr. Henderson, Q.C., at his office, Clarence Street, Kingston, and the Auctioneer.

March 21.

PERAMBULATORS!

A NICE ASSORTMENT

JUST RECEIVED AT

HORSEY'S

No. 2, Golden Lion Block.

March 23, 1878.

LIME FOR SALE

AT THE

Kingston Lime Works

MONTREAL ROAD.

Orders may be left with

JOHN DUFF,
Golden Lion Block.

March 20.

ASTHMA

AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS DATURA TATULA, prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Notice.

BETHEL CHURCH are about erecting a building on the late Union Church Grave Yard, head of Johnson Street. Any persons having friends buried there are requested to have the remains removed, otherwise the Committee will have the bodies which come in the way of the building carefully removed to another part of the lot.

GEO. MORFORD,
Sec. to Committee.

March 23, 1878.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE SHOWING

NOVELTIES

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

OSTRICH PLUMES—a large attractive Stock

VEILINGS—in all the new Colors.

SCARF NETTS—a large assortment.

RIBBONS—in all the new Shadings.

KID GLOVES—an unsurpassed Stock.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—in Zanella, Alpacca and Silk.

HOSIERY—English, French and German makes.

Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ruffings and Lace Ties.

Silk Fringed Ties, Muslin Embroideries and Costume Muslins.

Also, a large assortment of

New Spring Prints.

WITH A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

The Newest Dress Materials,

All of which we are selling at low prices

One price only. Sales strictly cash.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

March 23, 1878.

Wanted,

TWO GOOD COAT MAKERS. Apply at once to

C. LIVINGSTON.

March 23, 1878.

TO BE LET,

HOUSE Number One, Vaughn Terrace, Princess Street; nine rooms, (new). Apply at WHIG OFFICE.

March 1, 1878.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT RESIDENCE, nearly opposite Queen Street School; six rooms; well of water on the premises. Apply to

WILLIAM LAKE,
At the Brick House, adjoining

March 22, 1878.

A GOOD CHANCE.

BAKING, CONFECTIONERY and LUNCH business for sale. Terms moderate. For particulars address Box 398, Kingston.

March 21, 1878.

For Sale,

"THE LIGHT PLUME," on Princess Street Williamsville, Kingston. For particulars inquire at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Kingston, March 19, '78.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE ICE BOX, lined with zinc. Apply at Redden's China Tea Store.

March 23.

FOR SALE,

THAT COTTAGE on Earl Street, at present occupied by Mr. L. J. Erly. Title indisputable. Possession when required. Apply on the premises.

March 19, 1878.

FOR SALE,

A LOT—an eligible building site, situated at the head of Bay Street. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office.

Kingston, Feb 23, 1878.

FOR SALE,

THAT HOUSE AND PREMISES on Sydenham Street, West, between Earl and Union Streets, will be sold en block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

JOHN McMAHON,
Builder.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE

A FRAME HOUSE, cheap, on Albert Street, near All Saints' Church, one and a half Stories, containing six rooms, and having good outbuildings and garden attached, a well and other appurtenances attached. Apply to

JOHN HOPSON,
On the premises

March 9th 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, Barr