QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The closing Convocation of the Session for the Laureation of Graduates in Arts, Medicine and Theology will take place in Convocation Hall on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m. The public are invited. The University Council will meet in Convocation Hall on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. The Mackerras Memorial Committee will meet in Convocation Hall on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. By order, J. B. MOWAT, Registrar.
April 24th, 1880.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO Persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at $2.75 per week in a private family. Apply at the Whig Office for address.
Kingston April 1st, 1880.

MACHINISTS WANTED.

MACHINISTS Wanted. Address Watertown Steam Engine Company, Watertown, N.Y.
April 24th, 1880.

C. CREGGAN, L.D.S.,
DENTIST—Office over Mills Bros'. Hat Store, corner of Princess and Bagot Streets. Entrance Bagot Street.

The Daily British Whig.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

We wonder if it has occurred to the obstructionists in the City Council that they are trying to utilize one part of the school law for the very purpose of defeating another part of it? It is the School Act which confers upon civic corporations the power to refuse by a two-thirds vote, the requisition of a School Board for any expenditure upon capital account. But it is also the school law which insists that there shall be so much school accommodation for so many of school population. We fancy it was not the intention of our legislators when they invested the Council with the above supervisory power that that power should be used to practically nullify another and far more vital provision of the School Act.

It may be law, but it certainly is not equity, that Government employees should be exempt from civic taxation. Prior to their appointment each of these gentlemen paid his assessment of taxation as a matter of course. Not one of them will say that obtaining his present position did not better his condition. Had it not been a financial "lift" or promotion there would not have been the eagerness to get it. Not one of them is less unable, on account of any personal sacrifice he has made in becoming a servant of the public, to pay his taxes than he was before. Neither can it be urged that they do not fully participate in and enjoy the benefits and privileges in which the taxes are expended. From either standpoint, then, it is not only intensely selfish, but very unfair, to claim exemption. As reasonably well paid servants of the public they should be willing to pay their part of local taxation in common with other citizens. It is, in fact, or ought to be, humiliating to ask the mechanics and laboring men of Kingston to pay their taxes for them. And yet this is precisely what their exemption will amount to, for taxing the burden of taxation completely off the shoulders of a favoured few will ultimately increase the burden of the less fortunate many. We will warrant that many an efficient set of gentlemen could be obtained to fill the places these officials now occupy, and be cheerfully content to pay their due share of taxation out of the comfortable salaries attached to the position. If by law the occupants of these Government offices are exempt from civic taxation, it is a most flagrantly unjust arrangement, and all taxpayers should unite to demand its immediate repeal.

THE DEBATING PREPONDERANCE.

It is a fact which cannot have escaped the notice of candid Conservatives themselves that although there was such a disparity in numbers when the recent vote took place in the House on Mr. Blake's Pacific Railway motion there was nothing to indicate that difference in the debate which preceded it. On the contrary the advantage of oratorical power and argument lay very largely with the Opposition. It is drawing it mild and doing the Ministerialists more than justice to say that in the above respects the magnificent speech of the Hon. Mr. Blake himself more than outweighed the combined efforts of all the Conservative participants in the debate, and that the able addresses of the other Liberal members served to augment the argumentative advantage of the Opposition. The fact arose not only from the incidental circumstance that upon the particular question in hand, the long end of the lever was in the hands of the Liberals, thus giving them a decided advantage all through the discussion, but that man for man the ranks of the Opposition contain an absolutely larger number of effective debaters. According to the relative strength of the two parties in the House the ministerial party should furnish two or three times the amount of debating talent as their opponent. So far from this being so, however, the Opposition can not only hold its own in this regard, but can actually outdo the Government party in the discussion of any question which is or can be submitted for parliamentary consideration. Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, Cartwright, Mills, Laurier, Cauграin, Anglin, Huntington, Charlton, Ross, Casey, and others we might mention, constitute a phalanx of debating power to which the present session has proved Sir John Macdonald, Tilley, Tupper, Langevin, Plumb, Colby, White *et al.*, to be utterly unequal. Even the number of efficient speakers on the Opposition side is larger than that of their opponents, while as to individual merit and power the ministerial leaders suffer still more by the comparison. Outside of the present Cabinet there is precious little debating talent upon the Ministerial benches, while a full Government could be formed out of the able men on the Opposition side and leave plenty for the formation of at least another Cabinet besides. The difference we have pointed out is not by any means an immaterial one, but one rather which will tell upon the formation of public opinion ere the return of the next general election. The solid, silent and mechanical majority which now votes so unreasoningly and blindly for the policy of the Government, no matter what that policy may be, may make the most of the present Parliament, for the growth of public opinion will scatter them to the four winds at next election.

THE QUEEN AND THE PREMIER.

Referring to and ridiculing the N. Y. *Herald's* sensational rumour that the Queen had offered an affront to Lord Hartington on the occasion of a recent interview the Detroit *News* pays the following tribute to Her Majesty: "But even if Queen Victoria were personally unfriendly to Lord Hartington, she is not a fool, but, on the contrary, the most sensible Sovereign England has had in a century and a half. Indeed, she has shown in a higher sense than any sovereign the world has ever seen a keen appreciation of her position as a constitutional Queen, who, to use the language of the late M. Thiers, reigns, but does not govern, and who never attempts to impose her personal opinion, or even preferences on the Government." Not only is the whole of this excerpt literally and historically true, but the closing clause of it proves to be a bit of prophecy which was rewarded with a speedy fulfilment. It has long been known that there was "no love lost" between the Queen and Mr. Gladstone. There were many reasons why she should prefer a Premier like Beaconsfield, who, with stately oriental servility, has made it his study to please the monarch and to enhance the prerogative, even at the expense of the privileges of parliament. But Gladstone is of very different metal and temperament. With him the liberties of the people are paramount, and receive the benefit of every doubt when they conflict with the power of the crown. With such a fearless John the Baptist style of statesman, whose intrepid spirit has struck out for the rights of all, and in whose eyes the liberties of the peasant are just as sacred as the powers of the sovereign, it is hardly in human nature to suppose that Her Majesty would not be tempted to give her preferences to her Tory Prime Minister. Whether we have correctly guessed the reasons or not certain it is that she did so, and that she felt considerable personal repugnance to Gladstone's accession to the premiership. Apart from all this it was her constitutional duty to send, not for Gladstone, who was, so far as she was supposed to know, simply a private member of parliament although an ex-Premier. In accordance with time-honored usage, therefore, Her Majesty summoned Lord Hartington to form the new ministry under his own leadership. So far no objection was shown to or slight reflected upon, Gladstone. The Queen's dislike to accept the latter as her Prime Minister became apparent in the long interview in which the matter was debated between herself and Lord Hartington; and especially in her suggestion as a final compromise that a peerage should be the recognition of his recent triumph at the polls. But all this while the voices of the people was demanding that Gladstone should be Prime Minister, and Her Majesty had the good taste and the good sense to surrender her personal objections at the joint representations of Earl Granville and Lord Hartington, and to send her summons to the great popular leader in order to entrust to his hands the formation of the new Cabinet. Thus it turns out in this exciting crisis to be literally true of Her Majesty that she has not "imposed her personal preferences" upon the people of whom she is the constitutional sovereign. Had she done so and persisted in her objection it would have seriously impaired and imperilled her popularity with the vast majority of her subjects in their present temper. That she has subordinated her own preferences in deference to the national wish will renew and enhance her popularity and give her a fresh claim to an abiding place in the loyal hearts of her people, as "possessing in a higher sense than any sovereign the world has ever seen" a true appreciation of her position as a constitutional monarch, and of the rights of her free people to say by whom their national affairs shall be administered.

FACTS V. FICTION.

It is said of facts that they are stubborn things and of figures that they don't lie, and both these are rough enough in their reflections upon Mr. Gault's assertions about the National Policy prosperity of Montreal. The Treasurer of that city has just issued his annual report, which shows that the civic revenue during the past year has fallen off to the tune of $31,614.50. The report further announces and gives figures to prove "the depreciation of real estate and continued depression in all branches of business." Property assessments are placed at nearly twenty thousand dollars less than in 1878, and altogether the official, and for this reason real and actual, picture of the condition of Montreal is discouraging in the extreme, and in striking contrast with the disingenuous assertions of prosperity in which Mr. Gault has been indulging. If what Mr. Gault asserts were true there would be no way of explaining the exodus which is streaming from our commercial metropolis to the United States. It is a flat contradiction to Gault, and a fact which the City Treasurer's exhibit helps to explain, that as many as 2,000 persons left Montreal in one week for the Eastern States. People do not flee as from a pestilence from a place as prosperous as Mr. Gault declares his city to be, and the only inference that can be drawn from the facts of the case as opposed to Mr. Gault's fiction is that he has either been fearfully imposed upon by false information, or else that he has been guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. He can choose his horn of the dilemma.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE.—Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been affected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottle free. Regular size $1.00. For sale by J. G. King, successor to E. H. Parker, Market Square.

THERE'S WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.—Corns are a capital indicator. They tell to a hair's breadth, whether your shoemaker has made allowance for their dimensions or not. Corns will require an accident policy at once for Putnam's Painless Corn Extracts removes them at once without pain or discomfort. Sold by N. C. Polson & Co.

BELLEVILLE.

Burning of the Opera House—Heavy Loss.

Belleville, Ont., April 27, 2 a.m.—Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the Opera House. The alarm was instantly sounded and the firemen turned out promptly. After they had been working about an hour the fire broke through the stage and caught among the scenery. In a few moments the whole interior of the building was in a blaze. At the time of writing (2 a.m.) the southern wall has just fallen outward. Last night the Haverley colored troupe performed in the Opera House, and it is supposed that the fire originated from the carelessness of the members of the troupe. The Opera House was one of the prettiest and most complete in the Dominion. It had a seating capacity of about 900. The loss will be greatly felt by our citizens, especially as its rebuilding is by no means certain. The building was owned by Mr. Geo. Bull, and was leased by Mr. G. E. J. Harwell.

Belleville, April 27.—The fire broke out in the Belleville Opera House shortly after midnight, and resulted in the entire destruction of the building, which, with its contents, was valued at from $12,000 to $13,000. Insurance $6,000, chiefly in the Western. The origin of the fire is unknown. Dr. Ridley's residence was partially destroyed, and slight damage was done to other property in the vicinity, in which was located the Weights and Measures, Crown Timber and Division Court offices, and a number of law offices. The fire was finally got under control at five o'clock this morning. But for a fortunate change of wind and a shower of rain the fire must have extended much further. As it was the roofs of several buildings near by were fired by sparks, but the firemen and inhabitants were able to combat the flames successfully.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Dunkin Act has been repealed by a large majority in the county of Argenteuil.

—There will be an addition of three new ocean steamship lines at Montreal this season.

—Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived on Saturday at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and left immediately for Natal.

—The inspectors of ties on the Canada Pacific railway are to receive $1,200 per annum, with expenses paid.

—The Boundary Committee will not make a report this session. Anything to save time and put off the day of reckoning.

—The Hull sufferers are still anxiously awaiting the announcement of Sir John Macdonald's private subscription to the fund.

—The Argenteuil election trial is set down for the 1st of June at Lachute. The bill of particulars must be filed by the 15th of May.

—Regulations regarding the grinding and packing of wheat, maize and other grain in bond are published in the *Official Gazette*.

—Nearly all the Quebec Conservative papers have published Mr. Tupper's speech on the Pacific, without publishing Mr. Blake's.

—A pretty girl in court, especially if she be near sighted and cannot look around with any freedom, is a sort of bouquet to a dry law case.

—Bricks have advanced 50 per cent. in the Quebec markets. A great deal of red brick is manufactured by farmers in the county of Quebec.

—Mr. W. Marshall, of Glasgow, Scotland has bequeathed to that city a sum of one million dollars for the erection and endowment of an educational institute for destitute children.

—The Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to Australia in the autumn.

—Many of the strikers at the Hudon cotton mills are leaving for the States. Strikes are looked for at the Cornwall and Valleyfield mills.

—Mr. F. H. Himsworth, of the Privy Council Department, has, after thirty three years' service, been superannuated to make room for a new appointment.

—An owl's head carved in ivory, a ball of iridescent glass, a horn of a deer or rhinoceros, are the latest devices for parasol knobs. Some of the sticks are carved in relief with garlands of ivory leaves or tiny oak leaves and acorns.

—Captain Louis Shickluna, the well known ship-builder, of St. Catharines died on Saturday.

—A great snow and rain storm visited California during the past week. In the mountains the snow fell to a depth of sixteen feet, and in some places the railway track was covered to a depth of forty feet.

—The price of the Quebec vote against Mr. Blake's motion will probably be discussed when Hon. James Macdonald introduces a Bill, of which he has given notice, with respect to the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad.

—A boy in Philadelphia, supposed to have had a well defined case of hydrophobia, has almost entirely recovered. He suffered excruciatingly for several weeks, barking like a dog, frothing at the mouth, and showing other well known symptoms.

Immigration.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—There are agencies at work for attracting emigrants to the Eastern townships in the Province of Quebec, to Kansas, Dakota and Manitoba. Old as well as new settlements find it to their profit to prosecute such work as a business. If it were announced in your columns that one hundred immigrants had arrived here with the intention of settling in Frontenac, farmers and merchants could rejoice, and it would be looked upon as an indication of future prosperity.

It is utterly idle to hope for anything of this sort unless an effort be made to attain it. With all respect to popular sentiment, there is not a town in Canada in which so little attraction is given to the agricultural interests of the surrounding country as in Kingston. If the railroad brings in lumber and iron ore, it is about all that is looked for. The agricultural interests of the country were better cared for twenty-five years ago than now, and that was the palmy day of the old Midland District. Kingstonians then took stock in macadamized roads, every one of which was intrinsically a profitable investment, and would have paid good dividends but for jobbery and stupidity. At this moment, the construction of a bridge near Jones' Falls would bring over the Storrington road to Kingston the produce of half a township. If the city will give to this work and to the improvement of the Perth Road a few thousand dollars in connection with an effort to attract here the better class of agricultural immigrants, the result will be a crowning success. Without some such effort the tide of immigration will pass by us to those sections where people make it their business to encourage immigrants to settle.

Yours truly,
FRONTENAC.

April 26th, 1880.

Mohawk, Feb. 25th, 1879. Wm. M. Giles & Co., 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a check for one quart of your Liniment. I use it for almost everything, and I know it to be the best I know of or have seen tried. It prevents all discolorations from bruises, and in neuralgia, headaches, &c., it is king. When you struck Iodide Ammonia, you struck a bonanza, and a big one, too. Send the Liniment to the address of H. H. Ranney, Mohawk, N. Y. Trial bottles 25 cents. For sale by J. G. King, Druggist, Kingston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

National Currency Question—Bank Charters—Rush of Business, etc.

(*Globe.*)

The Minister of Justice introduced a Bill to authorize the making of certain investigations under oath, which it was explained merely empowered the Departments to enquire as defined into the conduct and actions of subordinates.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole upon the resolution providing for the increase of Dominion notes from twelve to twenty millions of dollars, with a basis of fifteen per cent. in gold and ten per cent. in Dominion securities. The Government had in their hands £600,000 sterling of the four per cents floated in 1878, which it was proposed to utilize as security. In proof that no danger need be anticipated because of the smallness of the gold basis, it was claimed that although the circulation was nearly thirteen millions of dollars last year the Receiver-General was only called upon to redeem in gold $1,600,000. It was proposed to only issue four millions of dollars this year, and a similiar sum next year. To assist in distributing this sum the Government contemplated paying the Indians their annuities in Dominion bills, and to make all payments of less than $5 by banks payable in Dominion bills. The cities of Charlottetown, Winnipeg, and Victoria will be provided with branches of the Receiver-General's office.

Sir Richard Cartwright offered three objections to the Government's scheme. It was a long step in the direction of the Government's assuming control of the currency, and universal experience has shown that such an assumption always is succeeding by the adoption of an irredeemable currency; secondly, on account of the currency's rapid return the Finance Minister, particularly in times of financial stringency, would experience great difficulty in keeping it out, and in his efforts to do so would probably increase the stringency; and thirdly, it would reduce the already small amount of gold held in the country. While he admitted his belief that the Government ought to share somewhat in the benefits arising from the circulation, yet he feared that the present scheme would only result in extracting a large part of the country's capital, the result of labour, from the active operation of trade.

Mr. Wallace (Norfolk) accepted the resolutions as a concession in the direction of adopting a National Currency.

Mr. Charlton expressed mistrust as to the result of the Government's currency resolutions.

After a few remarks favourable to the resolution by Mr. McCallum the motion was carried.

In Committee Messrs. Anglin and Mills both briefly expressed their disapproval of the resolution, to which a brief reply was offered by the Premier. The resolution was adopted.

In the House it was concurred in on a division and the necessary Bill introduced.

Sir Leonard Tilley then moved the House into Committee on the resolutions renewing the bank charters on certain conditions already communicated to the public. He explained the meaning of the provisions in detail.

In Committee Mr. Plumb appeared to favour a gradual adoption of the American system of banking.

Mr. Casey could not favour the American banking system, because it was not sufficiently elastic.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) believed that the Government's scheme would prevent traders having sufficient small bills in their hands to meet the requirements of change.

Mr. McLennan (Glengerry) favoured the House with a few weighty arguments against the National Currency, and expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the Government's course in increasing the volume of the currency.

Mr. Wallace moved in amendment to the first resolution that words be added to the effect that no banks whose charters are now renewed shall issue bills under the renewed charters to an amount exceeding that issued under their old charters.

After a speech by Mr. Boultbee in favor of a National Currency.

Mr. Casey argued at length against it. The amendment was negatived, the resolutions adopted, reported to the House, and incorporated in a Bill, which was read the first time.

The House resolved that Government business should take precedence on Wednesday, thus depriving private members of every day. This is an indication of a prorogation at an early day.

The House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

A Report Against it in Congress.

New York, April 27.—The *Sun* says the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means appointed to consider the Bill by Hurd, to establish the regulations as to imported goods in bond, and with duties paid, etc., have unanimously agreed to report favourably. Hurd introduced two Bills. They have been amalgamated and slightly amended. The reasons given in the report accompanying the Bill are, (1.) the Canadian order prohibiting the transportation of American cattle through the Dominion. (2.) That the Canadian railways ought to submit to the regulations imposed upon our own railways engaged in interstate commerce. (3.) Carrying goods through Canada in sealed cars offers an opportunity to see that no discrimination against American railways is exercised by foreign Governments. The report criticises the Tariff of Canada, as discriminating against the United States. The Canadian Railways received last year more than $10,000,000 for the transportation of American products. The report argues that negotiations should be opened with a view either to reciprocity with Canada or to secure important modifications of the Treaty of Washington.

MONTREAL.

Foundry Accident—Masonic Banquet—Increase of Drunkenness.

Montreal, April 27.—An employee in Clendenneng's foundry, named James Kennedy, while intoxicated, put his foot into a pot of melted iron and was severely burned.

Judge Badgley, the oldest Mason in Canada, is to be honored with a grand banquet at St. Lawrence Hall here tomorrow by members of the craft from all parts of the Dominion.

Out of thirty-seven prisoners arraigned at the Recorder's Court this morning twenty one were for drunkenness.

A subscription list, opened here last night for the Hull sufferers, amounts to $233.

STRIKERS' ROW.

The Cotton Operatives Fight the Police.

Valleyfield, April 27.—At six a.m., the cotton strikers blocked the street leading to the factory and worked hard to persuade the workers going to work to join. When the police appeared the mob attacked them. After using their batons they fired with blank cartridge. The police retreated into the mill where they still are. One man is said to be wounded and one policeman badly cut by a stone. The mob is gathered round the factory doors, and at the bridge. They are quiet at present, and the Mayor is endeavoring to get them to keep the peace.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for the "Whig" To-day.

—The Governor General and Princess Louise will, it is said, visit Quebec immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

—Miss Ruth Stark, a wealthy well-known lady of Philadelphia, was robbed in a hotel in Pittston, Pa., yesterday of $3,600 in money, jewellry and papers. No clue.

—The graduates of McGill University, Montreal, have resolved upon founding a Principalship Endowment Fund of $30,000 in honour of Principal Dawson.

—The *Monetary Times* says: A firm in Montreal is shipping one thousand gallons of maple syrup and a quantity of maple sugar to Manitoba and the North Saskatchewan.

—Heavy freshets are reported from Lower Canada. A railway bridge over the Etchemin is said to have been carried away, and one district of the county of Beauce is submerged.

—The oldest Indian inhabitant don't remember so cold a winter in British Columbia as the one just closed. The destruction of animals has been terrible, and in many places the dead bodies of steers have been found standing stiff.

—The strike at the Hudon Cotton Mills ended yesterday, but a large number of the employees have gone to Massachusetts. The employees of the Valleyfield Mills struck work yesterday morning, and a posse of Montreal police are on the scene to preserve order.

—Little Johnny O'Connor has gone to reside in Kensington, where his parents have rented a house. A store-keeper named Jones has been sworn in as special constable, and he will sleep with Johnny, and remain with him in the day time till after the Donnelly trial.

OTTAWA.

The Hull Fire—Lumber Cut—Railway Schemes—Telegraph Extension.

Ottawa, April 27.—The Government has agreed to subsidize the South Western Colonization Railway, of Manitoba, to the extent of $25,000 acres of land per mile. Work will be commenced on the railway immediately.

The Railway Committee met this morning and had under consideration the Bill to extend the powers of the Direct United States Cable Company to Canada. Mr. Mackenzie opposed the bill on the ground that it was promoted in the interest of the Anglo-American monopoly, and moved that its further consideration be postponed. At this point it was found there was no quorum, and the Committee was counted out.

Subscriptions still continue to flow in in aid of the Hull sufferers. A donation of $600 has been received from Hamilton. The Merchants Bank gives $500, and Sherbrooke $250.

Gilmour & Co. expect to cut 80,000,000 feet of lumber this season on which they expect a profit of $300,000.

Mary Anderson plays here this evening. The Governor-General and Princess Louise will be present.

It was considered unnecessary to hold an inquest on the body of Kennedy, the Nepean, who took poison by mistake.

G. A. Simmonds, of Ogdensburg, and an old Ottawa pedestrian are likely to be matched for a thirty hour "go as you please."

FISHERY QUESTION.

A Recommendation of American Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The *Herald* says a report will be made to-day by representative Rice to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine and Massachusetts, in regard to the present condition of the Fishery Question. Rice recommends the adoption of a resolution, that the Provincial Governments have, by hostile legislation and violence, prevented American fishermen from reaping the benefits of the treaty, and that great losses have followed. The President is called upon to take measures to obtain indemnity for the fishermen who have suffered, and to abrogate the fishery sections of the treaty of Washington at the earliest practicable day.

The report that the 'Vandalia' and 'Alliance,' now at Hampton Roads, will be sent to Canadian waters to protect our fishermen, has given rise to much speculation.

Secretary Evarts says the story that he has requested assistance of naval vessels, is pure speculation.

Washington, April 27.—In the House a resolution, calling on the President for copies of correspondence with reference to alleged interference with American fishermen in Fortune Bay, was adopted.

TORONTO.

A Clerical Scandal—A Cross Action—Book-keeper Missing—Murder Trial.

Toronto, April 27.—In a statement given to the *Evening Telegram*, Rev. T. W. Handford denies the charges made against him by Mr. Thompson. Religious circles are very much excited to day at the revelation. One of the ladies alluded to is about to bring an action for defamation of character against the Rev. John Potts of the Metropolitan Church, who it is said, was the first to spread the stories of Mr. Handford's visits to her house. Mr. Handford will not resign.

Specific charges of embezzlement, drunkenness and adultery were made against the rev. gentleman by two members of the congregation.

For unexplained reasons John Boyd, book keeper of Messrs. A. and T. Darling, has been absent from business for a week. He had $600 of the firm's money in his possession when last seen.

Counsel in the DeCoursier murder case are addressing the Jury this afternoon. A verdict will probably be arrived at before the court rises at six.

AMERICAN.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Bloomington, Ill., April 27.—At Pardu township yesterday, during a family quarrel Abraham Hendry shot Bailey, his brother-in-law, dead, and his friend Stoneman fatally.

LEGISLATIVE INDIGNITY.

Frankfort, Ky., April 27.—Ex-member of Congress John D. White, now a member of the Kentucky House, charged Speaker Bigger yesterday with favoring dilatory legislation. The lie was passed and after the adjournment the parties had a rough and tumble fight in the State House grounds, White getting the best of the Speaker.

GRANT'S STAND.

The *Times* says Mr. Logan has returned from Illinois. He says he has talked freely with Grant, but ignored his politics. Logan says Grant is in the hands of his friends, and they will not withdraw him until he is beaten, no matter how many ballots are taken.

TRAIN COLLISION.

Charlottesville, Va., April 27.—Two freight cars on the C. & O. Road collided at Waynesboro, badly wrecking the engine and fifteen cars, killing the fireman, and dangerously wounding the engineer.

A PLAGUE SPOT.

Panama, April 27.—The epidemic of sickness, with which Panama has been suffering recently from the dry weather and excessive heat, has now assumed the form of yellow fever and black vomit. Many cases have been reported in the city during the past week, but it is hoped that with the appearance of rainy season an epidemic may be averted.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Home Rule Meeting—Mr. Parnell's Letter—Call of Parliament.

London, April 23.—A Dublin despatch says that at the meeting of the Home Rulers, in session, the question of admitting the reporters was under discussion. This is probably a meeting of Shaw's adherents, in which case the rupture with Parnell seems complete.

Dublin, April 27.—Mr. Parnell has writted to Mr. Shaw that he is obliged to go to London. He recommends the postponement of the Home Rulers' meeting called for to-day. Mr. Parnell says on his return he hopes for an early conference with Mr. Shaw regarding the best means of securing a full and united meeting before Parliament assembles.

London, April 27.—The Conservatives of Oxford city have determined to contest the re-election of Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Liberal.

Parliament will meet at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next. Brand, Liberal, will be re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons. The Commons will adjourn on Friday for about a fortnight, to permit of the re-election of members who take office in the new Ministry.

London, April 27.—The *Times* says the rumored Liberal Government intend to convert consols into 2½ per cent. stock.

London, April 27.—It is believed the following appointments have been sanctioned by the Queen:

Lord President of Council—Duke of Argyll.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt.

Secretary of State for the Colonial Department—Earl of Kimberly.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. John Bright.

President of the Local Government Board—Right Hon. J. Stansfeld

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—Earl Granville.

Secretary of State for India—Marquis of Hartington.

Secretary of State for War—H. C. Childers.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Selbourne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Wm. E. Forster.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Northbrook.

It is believed the following appointments, outside the Cabinet, have been arranged:

Attorney General—Henry James.

Solicitor General—Farrer Horschel.

Lord Chamberlain—Lord Kenmar.

Mistress of Robes—Duchess Westminster.

There will be a Council at Windsor Castle to-morrow, when the expected new Ministers will be sworn.

Liverpool, April 27.—It is reported that the Marquis of Ripon, who was Chairman of the High Joint Commission at Washington, will succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India.

CABLEGRAMS.

News From Across the Ocean.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

London, April 26.—The Norwegian barque 'Loveland', from Messina for New York, was abandoned at sea after being in collision with the British ship 'Ronsdal' for New York. The crew of the 'Loveland' was landed at Liverpool. The barque 'Loveland' is a vessel found derelict and towed into New York harbour on the 19th inst., by the British steamer 'Thanemore.' She seemed in good condition and had a cargo of lemons.

MR. CALLAN'S ELECTION.

The Home Rule League requests Callan, the Home Rule member elect, to acquit himself of the charge of applying to Right Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland (Conservative), for money to contest Louth.

THE LOST "ATLANTA."

London, April 26.—The troop ship 'Tamar' has arrived at Portsmouth from the West Indies. On being interrogated the officers say that they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of the lost training ship 'Atlanta,' but about three days after leaving Bermuda the 'Tamar' passed a quantity of wreckage, although they saw no marks that would indicate its origin.

SARA'S WRATH APPEASED.

A despatch from Paris says Sara Bernhardt will play at the Theatre Francaise, and that the difficulty with her manager has been adjusted. She will appear in London in May.

A FINANCIAL BILL.

Pesth, April 27.—The financial bill for 1880 shows a deficit of 19,900 florins, which will be covered by the issue of 15,000,000 rentes and the sale of bonds.

GRAIN EXPORT.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The exports of grain from Russia, in January and February, were 1,099,000 quarters below those of the corresponding period in 1879—a decrease of 37 per cent.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

The negotiations were well advanced for the issue of the fifth Consolidated Russian railway loan of £15,000,000 by Rothschilds. It is expected the loan will be issued simultaneously in London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and Berlin.

SOCIALIST MEETING.

Berlin, April 27.—At Manheim, Baden, on Sunday a large Socialist meeting was broken up, and five leaders were arrested.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

Berlin, April 27.—Bismarck is suffering intensely from neuralagia. He only awaits the passing of important Government Bills to proceed to Luxemberg. Count Von Hatzfeld, Ambassador to Turkey, will assume charge of the Foreign Office for the Autumn.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 27.

Flour—receipts 2,640 bbls, sales 000; market quiet, unchanged; Quotations: Superior extra 6,00 to 6,00; extra superfine 5,95 to 0,00; fancy, 5,90 to 5,90; spring extra new ground, 5,85 to 5,90; superfine, 5,50 to 5,60; strong bakers' 6,25 to 6,50; fine 4 80 to 5,00; middlings 4,25 to 4,50; pollards 3,50 to 3,75; Ontario bags 2,80 to 2,90; city bags delivered 3,10 to 3,15.

Wheat per 60 lbs—Upper Can. spring 1,35 May.

Corn per 56 lbs—43c to 46c May delivery in bond.

Peas per 66 lbs—84c. to 85c.

Oats per 32 lbs—32c to 33c.

Barley per 48 lbs—50c to 60c.

Rye per 56 lbs—80c to 80.

Oatmeal per 200 lbs—4,50 to 4,60

Cornmeal per 200 lbs—2,90 to 3,00.

Butter—rather easier; new West. 17c to 19c; Brockville and Morrisburg 18c to 21c; Eastern Townships 19c to 21c.

Cheese—14c to 15c.

Pork—mess $14,50 to $15,00.

Lard—10c Canadian; 11c Chicago.

Dressed hogs per 100 lbs—5,25 to 5,75.

Bacon—9c to 10c.

Hams—10 to 11c.

Ashes per 100 lbs—pots 0,00 to 0,00, quiet; firsts 3,75 to 3,75; pearls nominal.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 27.

Bank of Montreal—138, 137 1-2; sales—25 at 81 4, 50 at 8.

Merchants' Bank—96 1-2, 96; sales—15 at 1 2, 12 at 1 4.

Bank of Commerce—121, 120 3-4; sales—20 at 1, 10 at 20 3 4.

Ontario Bank—81, 80 1-2.

Bank of Toronto—000, 127; sales—3 at 30.

Molson's Bank—85, 80.

Exchange Bank—00, 00.

Montreal Tel. Co—96, 95 3-4; sales—25 at

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, April 27.

Flour—No. 1 spring 6,00 to 6,25; amber winter at 6,25 to 6,50; white winter at 6,50 to 6,75; double extra 6,75 to 7,00; new process at 7,50 to 7,75; Graham 6,25 to 6,50.

Wheat—lower; No. 1 hard Minnesota spring 1,34; white state 1,24; red state 1,26.

Corn—lower; High Mixed 52; No. 2 51.

Barley—weak and quiet; Choice Canada 00; No. 1 Canada held at 85 to 85; No. 2 Canada above grade 85 to 85.

Lake Receipts—Rye, 6,700; Lumber, 487,000, Corn 19,000.

Rye—Quiet and scarce; Canada nominally 82 to 83 in bond.

Cornmeal per ton—bolted 22; unbolted 21.

Mill feed—shorts 00 to 22,00; shipstuffs 00 to 22,00; middlings 00 to 23,00 per ton.

DIED.

In Kingston, on April 25th, Mrs. Royce, widow of the late John Royce, aged 72 years. The funeral will leave her late residence corner of Queen and Ontario Streets, on Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock for St Mary's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be sung. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On April 26th, at her residence, Earl street, Jane Jarvis, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Pollitt, aged 44 years.

The funeral will leave her late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock for Cataraqui Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Engineer up to Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., for the following service, viz.:

Carting Broken Stone per Toise.

Horses with Drivers and Carts per Day, as many as may be Required.

The Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

W. COVERDALE,
City Engineer.

Kingston, April 24th, 1880.

AUCTION SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GUN, RIFLE, &c.

I HAVE received instructions from Capt. Peters, "A" Battery, to sell at his residence, Westbourne Terrace, West Street, on

Wednesday, April 28th,

Part of his Household Furniture, &c., consisting of B. W. Sideboard, Dining Chairs, B. W. Extension Dining Table, Sofa, Marble Top Table, Dressing Case and Washstand, East lake Bureaus, Washstands, Fancy Tables, Spring Bed, Music Stool, Tables, Dresser, Common Chairs, Tubs, Stove, Oil Cloth, Hall Stove and Pipes, Refrigerator, &c. Also, at the same time will be sold one Breech Loading Remington Shot Gun with Case and Loading Fixtures complete, and one Sporting Express Rifle, by Daws, of London, Dog Cart, &c., with a lot of other articles.

Sale at 10.30 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. F. HUTCHESON,
Auctioneer.

April 20th, 1880.

AUCTION SALE.

The Brick Cottage and Premises occupied by Robert Pogue, on the East side of Arch Street, in this city, will be sold by James H. Metcalfe, at his Auction Rooms in the Anchor Buildings, on

SATURDAY, 1st DAY of MAY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

The Lot has a frontage of 40 feet by a depth of 132 feet. The building is a desirable one. There is a good Well on the premises. For further information apply to the Auctioneer or to

MACDONNELL & MUDIE,
Vendors' Solicitors.

April 26th, 1880.

IMPROVE YOUR FIGURE

BY PURCHASING YOUR

CORSETS

AT

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

LADIES—Good Fitting Corsets which can be recommended, not simply because they are Extremely Cheap but also on account of their being the

BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE MARKET.

Insuring to the wearer Comfort and Symmetry of Figure.

We have this Season introduced several NEW AND IMPROVED SHADES of French Modelled Corsets.

An Inspection invited.

R. & J. GARDINER

April 27th, 1880.

SEEDS.

FRESH GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED GROWERS IN EUROPE,

AT THE—

Central Dispensary,

124 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

W. T. C. BETHEL.

Kingston and Picton.

THE STEAMER

CITY OF BELLEVILLE,

(H. BOGART, MASTER)

WILL Commence Running on MONDAY, APRIL 26th, leaving Swift's Wharf at 7.30 o'clock a.m. for Picton.

RETURNING will leave Picton at 2.30 p.m. For further particulars apply to J. Swift, or H. Bogart, on board.

Kingston, April 23rd, 1880.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY