GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Hours of Arrivals and Departures from Kingston Station Montreal Time;

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	4:47 a.m.	4:52 a.m.
Express	4:05 p.m.	4:10 p.m.

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Express	2:00 a.m.	2:15 a.m.
Express	2:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Mixed	1:10 a.m.	6 a.m.

TRENAMAN, Station Master. JOSEPH HICKSON, G.T.R. Manager

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

MONDAY EVEN'G, DEC. 18, 1876.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

CURLING—Soop it up at 7:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Rev. Mr. Jeffery—7:30 p.m.

CITY COUNCIL.—Regular meeting—8 p.m.

MEETING of St. George's Committee—8 p.m.

CHALMERS' Church Bazaar—afternoon and evening.

TUESDAY.

DAVIN's Lecture at City Hall.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Sale afternoon and evening.

ENTRANCE Examination High School and Female School at 9 a.m.

For Christmas Books and Stationery go to

John Henderson,
Samuel Woods,
City Bookstore,
T. McAuley,
G. W. Maxwell.

For Christmas Groceries and Good Cheer:

James Redden, Brock Street,
F. Y. Parkhill, Princess do
A. Martin, Princess Street,
J. Halligan, Brock Street,
T. J. Donoghue, Ontario Street.

For Christmas Toys and Fancy Goods:

J. F. Austin, Brock Street,
C. J. Mitchell, Princess Street,
M. Kirkpatrick, do
W. Routley, do

For Elegant Christmas Presents in Jewelry

M. Gage, Princess Street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Candidates in the Field.

FOR MAYOR, 1877:

Mayor B. M. Britton.
Alderman John McKelvey.

FOR ALDERMEN:

Sydenham Ward—C. F. Gildersleeve.
do do W. Power.
do do W. McRossie.
Cataraqui Ward—James Campbell.
do do —Wm. Allen.
Ontario Ward—John F. McDermott.
do do —L. Clements.
do do —P. Harty.
Victoria Ward—H. Mooers.
do do —Richard T. Walkem.
do do —William Newman.
do do —John Gaskin.
do do —R. W. Vandewater.
Rideau Ward—John McIntyre.
do do —Johnston Brown.
St. Lawrence Ward—S. T. Dremman.
do do —W. Burrows.
do do —T. R. Dupuis.
Frontenac Ward—James McCammon.
do do —James M. Metcalfe.
do do —J. B. Forsyth.

A DIFFERENCE.

The great issues before the country now are. Who is President of the United States? and who is member for Lincoln?—*Hamilton Spectator.*

In each case they still remain great open questions. Bad as is the muddle in the States, unfortunate Lincoln is in a far worse plight. Grant still rules in Washington, but Rykert is outcast from Lincoln. The great Republic has one President in fact and two in prospect, but Lincoln has been deprived of her member by the corruption that crushed him. In all misfortunes there are degrees of disaster, and in these two interminable contests Lincoln has been the first to taste the bitterness of political bereavement.

Then, too, though the minions of Grant, while really convicted of corruption, yet escaped its proper penalty, not only Rykert himself has bit the dust, but his agents have been visited by fine or alternate imprisonment and the eight years' term of disfranchisement.

Both are great "issues," but the Lincoln contests seem nearer to its close than does the Presidential struggle.

APPOINTMENTS.

We have heard the Reform Press called the 'echoes of the *Globe*.' It does not require any special attention on the part of the reading politician to discover that the Opposition papers are nothing but vamping machines, repeating anything and everything that gains publicity in the *Mail*, no matter how absurd these editorial utterances may be. We see an exhibition of this anent all appointments made by the Federal Government. The *Mail* sums up the list of elevations since Mr. Mackenzie assumed the Premiership together with the stated salaries, and the Bellevile *Intelligencer* and Kingston *News*—that self styled original and independent organ—print the same in an altered form, and moralize upon the manner in which the Government leaders are at present shelving themselves, so that they can enjoy the fruits of office and at the same time be removed from the vexatious and wearying turmoil of public life. Who should Mr. Mackenzie appoint, pray, if not his friends? Who should he select if not Hon. L. De St. Just for the Quebec Lieutenant-Governorship? The position required a man of administrative ability and a man of experience, and these qualities the new incumbent possesses. Since the vacancy had to be filled, the choice to us seemed to be very happily made; but perhaps Willie McDougall, or Dr. Tupper, or the gallant Chieftain himself, should have been decked out in a cocked hat, and hoisted high in dignity in testimony of the magniminity with which Mr. Mackenzie should treat those who are eternally slandering him, and doing their uttermost to injure his character and good name. The Government of the day seems to be continually sinning, and the greatest offence of which they are guilty is in making appointments. The Tory press fear that Mr. Mackenzie may follow the bad example of the pious Sir John, and, by filling every available post, leave affairs in such a position that when the Cabinet Ministers step down and out, life in Ottawa will be without the luxury of closing the mouths of the greatest howlers for political purity, by lifting them into nice, cozy snuggeries, with big salaries and nothing to do.

NAVIGATION.—The Pierrepont astonished the natives of Picton a week ago by breaking her way through the ice and taking a load of sheep from there to Cape Vincent. The marvel was repeated on Saturday last, when the same steamer left here and made a successful passage over the same course on a similar errand.

"LOST NO TIME."

These words applied by our local contemporary to the action of the Government in the appointment of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec are strictly true. Standing alone, however, they are no doubt intended to convey the idea that the Government has acted with a greedy promptitude inspired by an anxiety to fill the vacant chair the moment it could be done with decency. The slightest explanation of the reasons for haste would have been too much to expect of the Tory Press, which so seldom listens to the suggestions of fair play. We are therefore compelled to repeat our remarks of Saturday by stating, that unless the Federal Government had acted promptly, the local Government of Quebec would have been at a stand-still. Although our neighbor knew all about it—'twould have been too magnanimous a waste of fairness to have stated that the Conservative Government of Quebec would have been paralyzed from all action without a governmental head, and that the Quebec Parliament now in session would be compelled to adjourn from day to day until that head were appointed. The commission of Chief Justice Dorion as Administrator conveyed the power to act in that capacity during the illness of the late M. Caron. At the death of the latter, the powers of the Administrator ceased, so that in any case, a Provisional Governor would necessarily have been appointed, and this action would have been equally open to criticism. What possible disadvantage the Dominion Government had to fear from a selfish point of view, it is difficult to see. Do our Tory friends imagine the Government to be in danger of a speedy collapse and that the fear of it hastened the appointment in question? Perhaps in the wildness of joy at last Thursday's victory, the Conservative Association expected nothing else than a sudden and general upheaval which should hurl the Reform Government from power and throw this and all other patronage into the clean hands of Sir John. Notwithstanding the Cardwell 'handwriting,' however, the Tory organs will find the present Government will be able to keep on the even tenor of its way. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues might have taken a very long time to consider this appointment, had the public interest permitted it, without the slightest fear of the patronage slipping through their fingers. We can remember when the policy of a Dominion Government was to dangle its vacant offices before the longing eyes of crowds of greedy applicants in order to retain the active support of each with the delusive assurance that he was the favourite candidate; but the administrative policy of the present Government is expressed by one word 'efficiency,' of which the present appointment is an unanswerable proof.

We are also favoured with a list of such members of the Reform Cabinet as have been assigned to civil or judicial offices since its inception. And the organ rather bemoans that at the present rate of appointment the Government will soon be depleted of its original material altogether. Now, if we are to judge from the charges of incapacity levelled at the heads of these gentlemen, while in the Government by the Opposition Press, the country should be congratulated on being delivered from such Governmental mediocrities, since, after shelving them, it may be possible to recruit the Ministry with abler men. If on the other supposition which is the true one, the Government included the ablest men in the country there can be no objection to their elevation to the dignity of judges and governors as the exigencies of the case may require. Why did not the organ complete the list by giving the judicial appointments made from outside the Cabinet by the present Government. Then, too, the list might have been further extended by that memorable batch of posthumous political appointments arranged for during the last hours of the expiring Tory Administration, embracing, if we remember correctly, governorships, collectorships, and hosts of minor tho' important offices. We believe "no time was lost" in that party exigency in making the appointments, altho' the government that made them was literally dying of its own corruption, and the real powers of government had already been transferred by the people to abler and certainly to honester men.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Intermediate Examination of the pupils of the Collegiate Institute takes place this week in the Council Room. It lasts from to-day until Thursday at 4 o'clock, and is supposed to cover the work of two years' attendance at the School. There are only fourteen candidates this time, whilst in June last there were were twenty-nine. In answer to several inquiries on the subject, we have to state that the subjects of examination for admission to both Boys' and Girls' Department of the Institute are the following: Arithmetic, to the end of Tractions; Grammar, parsing of simple sentences; Geography, maps of Europe, America, and Dominion of Canada; Spelling and diction. In the case of the Girls, this entrance examination is, as previously stated, entirely *optional*, and will take place in St. Andrew's Hall, Princess Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

SAD CASE.—A Toronto telegram reports: A woman, named Eliza Charlton, hailing, it is supposed, from Kingston, was found last night wandering the streets homeless in an idiotic condition and nearly frozen to death. It was gathered from her fragmentary utterances that she had had her carpet bag stolen the previous evening from the Union Station, and since then had wandered the streets with nothing to eat.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Alexander Nadeau, of Seeley's Bay, Ont., while crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice at Long Point had a narrow escape from being drowned by the ice shoving. As it was he lost his horse, sleigh load and a bag with $300 was saved by two drovers who had previously been separated from a drover of fifty head of cattle and sheep, which also were all lost.

THE Grand Central Hotel, the largest in New York, has made another innovation, and "tumbled" its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Lecture By Bishop O'Brien at St. Mary's.

Last evening, in order to assist the Ladies' Benevolent Association in the great work of charity and relief which the advent of another severe winter has brought like a flood upon them, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Kingston last evening delivered a special address in St. Mary's Cathedral. There was a large audience, than which any would be lost in that large edifice. It was composed of all classes, for the Association has well-wishers and deeply interested friends out of the congregation as well as in it, while Dr. O'Brien has faithful, eager hearers among Catholics as well as admirers for talent and moderation of language among Protestants. Some very fine voluntaries were played by the organist, and the Salve Regina sung by the choir, led by Mrs. P. O'Reilly, with good effect.

The Bishop stated the subject, "Has the Priest the power to forgive Sins?"—one which even at first impresses the hearer with its importance. Few there are who will not admit that they have sinned sometimes, and therefore it became a weighty consideration what was left by Jesus Christ to conquer sins? Sin is an act of rebellion against God, and God only can forgive it, or give others the power to do so. If He did not leave the power, then there is none. The existence can only be proved by fact and testimony, such as would be accepted in worldly cases in a court of law. If it was left here, it was intended that all should use it, all have recourse to it, all be saved, all stand in the brightness of His glory, unless through sin. The question was more important than all the political, social and other public considerations of the day—the blessing more valuable than all the gold and silver of the world. To be reconciled, we must be convinced that God left it, and before making this point clear, he would remove some doubts which cloud the subject when sceptics discuss it. Penance was one of the seven sacraments of the Catholic Church. Confession was only a part of it. This last was deemed most obnoxious by many who declare they might be Roman Catholics but for it—that it was arrogance in a priest to offer to forgive sins. But, hold, it is not claimed that he held the power as man; he had no virtue in himself, and claimed none; science, station, wealth, virtue, could not avail; it was the grand character of Jesus Christ alone which was represented at His command, by His chosen representatives—in the church, speaking in His name. When God gives or conveys the power it is no arrogance on man's part to use it. Again, it is said: "It is a great torture of souls to force them to make known their inward consciences." But is that not the natural course of events in worldly matters? Do we not in our sorrows, troubles and reaking of mind go to a confidential friend, make known our case and seek his advice and consolation? Then, why, not go to the priest, in the natural order of spiritual things, and tell him, a man of reason, of science and of religion, and let him assist you with his advice and consolation? Humility was the first and greatest foundation of all religion, and yet we are told that the confessional "encourages sin by providing an apparent remedy." This was another of those foolish objections fit only for children. Does it encourage sin for a man to have to humble himself sincerely before God, to pray fervently for a pardon, and promise solemnly to avoid the fault in future—does that entice sin. The confession must be sincere or the person confessing knows it has no weight with God. Men who go to confessional are made to live godly, to be faithful to marriage vows, to avoid bad company, to mortify evils passions—the most popular preventives of sin in their natural order. They did not encourage sin by any means. The Church is a spiritual kingdom, with one Shepherd, one Faith, one Baptism. No mere aggregation of individuals, be they as many as forty millions, could alone make such a kingdom—it was God's. We naturally might expect such a tribunal to take cognizance of spiritual sin, just as our earthly kingdoms do of state sin. Of the authority given to this spiritual kingdom there could be no doubt. The Saviour founded it upon Peter, and conferred and enjoined the Blessed Eucharist on His disciples. He gave Peter the keys of heaven. Since sin closed the doors, what could open them but those keys in the hands of Peter and the Church. The disciples were also told that whatever sins they loosed on earth would be loosed in heaven, and those retained on earth would be retained in heaven. Then again our Saviour told His disciples: As the Living Father sent Me, (the Church sprang from heaven) so send I you. He gave them "all power in heaven and earth," and breathed on them the Holy Ghost,—that divine breath—that solemn life—that blessed gift of His last appearance. He made wise provision for us. He came down to abolish sin, but His death alone could not save us—He had to have some means to enable us to work out our own salvation. There was to be some comfort for those who loved Him, and he said: Whose sins ye forgive, I forgive. If this did not mean what the Catholic says, what can it mean, in the name of all that is sacred or just? Mark the language: If *you* don't forgive I retain. None therefore could forgive but the Twelve, and none now, reasonably, but their lawful successors. If this is not fact, there is no force in the language of Christ. He gave a judicial power or discretion transmitted at ordination. Catholics knew what the exercise of that was, when refused forgiveness till they were proved sincere in reforming. But, say some, this power was for the Apostles alone. What, the Church founded for a century only! Indeed no. Not for ten nor a hundred—for all time. He would not come back again save to judge the living and the dead. Sceptres may fall and crowns break, but the Church never dies. All was left to us as well as the Apostles. The lecturer referred his hearers back to Pope Clement, 3rd century, Turtullion, St. John in the 4th century, and all the intervening centuries till now for proof that the doctrine was the same as that of to-day, based now on monuments of history. The sects who left the Church in the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries practiced a confessional they took from it. The Greeks now in the 19th century retained the same thing taken from the Church when they left it in the 9th. At the dawn of the 16th century, or the "Reformation," the confessional was in universal use in every Church, as it had been for fifteen centuries. Where did it come then but from Christ. Having showed its origin and antiquity it was left to the lecturer but to implore its use. Let it be approached with a feeling that it possesses no power but God's, and with love and determination kneel before the priest bound to a secrecy which would suffer death rather than dishonor, and he will guide, soothe affliction, and ease the heart's sorrows and sins, in virtue of the power of God, by his announced authority, and in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Then with the mantle of virtue thrown over the repentant, the bright and the beautiful return to the hearts, which go forth with joy and thankfulness. In death is seen the power of confession, not only in the dying so eager for it, but in the priest, who feeling its divinity braves hardship, danger, disease and death to hasten with it to the last bed. But he hoped none of his hearers would wait for death to step in and urge them to their duty, but now meet it and receive the joy, love and tranquility which presages the bliss of Heaven.

The Dunkin Act.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR.—Temperance seems to have become a mania with some of our citizens, and the arguments they make use of to prove the soundness of their doctrine, in some cases is ridiculous. The latest corresponding advocate "X" goes beyond all precedent in defence of his principles. In his letter of Friday he states that the offspring of a moderate drinker will raise to manhood debilitated wrecks or criminals, not through any misdeeds on their part, but solely because their male (or female) parent enjoyed an occasional glass of wine. Such language as this cannot fail to bring the cause into public contempt. I ask "X" how many men are there in the upper walks of life strictly tee-total? He is very well aware that by far the largest portion of the statesmen, scientists, physicians, etc., of this and other countries, are constantly in the habit of drinking spirits moderately and their fathers before them. 'Tis almost needless for me to say anything about the drunken proclivities of the better class of Englishmen a century ago. The subject has been aired often enough, yet no other land has produced a finer array of talent in literature, legislative ability and other branches of the highest education.

Letter No. 2 has been founded on a more reasonable basis and the majority of the facts cannot be disputed. But of what use is this trade against the evil. None but temperance agitators read then or if there are others, the reckless statement made against a common custom which is abused frequently, will in many cases induce them to oppose the Dunkin Act.

There is not a doubt that whiskey drinking and the traffic generally is a great curse, which may be modified to a certain extent for a short time, but on the relaxation of the efforts made to control it in the beginning, it gradually sinks back into its old channel. This has been the experience of every community that has endeavoured to abate the nuisance. It is universally conceded that unless the manufacture is stopped it will continue to be sold in quantities to suit buyers despite all restrictions. We had the opinion of two ministers of the gospel at a temperance gathering not long since, who distinctly said that the Dunkin Bill was a failure, and had never realized the expectations of its devotees. Epressions like this coming from men, whose reputations cannot be questioned, should be sufficient evidence of the futility of the measure. Thanking you for the space I have taken up,

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours, &c.,
X. X. X.

CURRENCY.

—Gold is the only power which receives universal homage.

—When you bury animosity, don't mind putting up a tombstone.

—The dog-star is so designated from its being a sky-tarrier.

—Nothing new under the sun. It is now proven that spiritualism has flourished serveral thousand years in China.

In Senegarubia they have found a race of monkeys who know enough to rub sticks together and light a fire. Carry the news to Darwin.

—Lord Salisbury, the English member of the international conference at Constantinople, is accompanied by four private secretaries.

—Germany is wanting Heligoland again. Would not a piece of Ireland or Scotland do as well? The British Government would just as soon give one as the other.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thinks it would have made no difference how wide the Brooklyn stairway was; that 2,000 men would trample one another to death, in an open prairie, if struck by a panic.

—A Temperance Convention will be held in Ottawa on the 27th, for appointing a sub-committee, and taking other steps to forward the interests of the Dunkin Act.

—A woman in Allegany county, N. J., hasn't used soup in her kitchen for five years. She heats the water and then pours in a little milk. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine glow, and doesn't spoil the hands.

—Prince Bismarck has established it as principle that no official of the Foreign Office can marry a foreigner. The Prince reasons thus—a husband is sure to tell his wife and the wife to tell some one of her countrywomen.

—Boston, the hub of the universe, has just elected a Democratic Mayor. This is represented as being one of the results of President Grant's bayonet rule in South Carolina. And enthusiasm reigns in the camps of the Democratic party.

A New Candidate for the Mayoralty.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

GENTLEMEN,—I, John Skivers, present myself as a candidate for election as Mayor of the city of Kingston for 1877. I have been a resident of said city for about twenty-eight (28) years, and have secured a first-class Grammar School education, which few men in my position can boast of; and I, the said John Skivers, being a man of great intellectual ability, consider myself a competent person to govern a large city such as this; yea, and even a whole world if necessary. I am as yet a dry goods clerk in in good standing, but my abilities are lost in that sphere, but before the day of election I expect to be on the editorial staff of the *Daily News* when I am sure you will be proud of me.

I am, gentleman, your obedient servant,
JOHN SKIVERS.

Kingston, Dec. 18, 1876.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.—One of the usual weekly meetings of the Alma Mater Society of Queen's College took place in the classical class room of the University on Saturday evening. The attendance was not large, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The question of University consolidation is one, which, perhaps ere long, will come up for discussion in the Provincial Legislature, as some provision will soon have to be made to supply the increasing educational wants of Ontario. This was the subject of debate, "Should existing Universities surrender their power of conferring degrees to one central Provincial University?" On the one hand it was urged that the value of a degree would be much enhanced if obtained from one examining body, whilst, on the other, it was maintained that such a system would cramp and perhaps destroy all individuality in the teaching of the professors of the various colleges affiliated to the central University. The decision was of course for decentralization. Arrangements were made for holding a public debate on the 19th of January, and the following gentlemen appointed to take part in it: Messrs. Knight, McGuire, Ross, Givens, McKenzie and Elmore. It was also proposed to change the ordinary character of the debate for next night by forming a government of five members, and instructing them to bring in a bill for passage through the House.

THE WAR CLOUD.

A CONFICT INEVITABLE.

Russia Preparing for Battle.

The Conference Results.

The peaceful reports received from the East has been broken in upon by a rumour from Berlin to the effect that notwithstanding the favorable news from Constantinople a Turko Russian war is inevitable, and that Russia is merely playing fast and loose with the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers in order to gain time to complete her preparations. St. Petersburg advices confirm this statement to a certain degree, asserting that Russia is determined to rectify existing grievances, but will take no decisive step until she is sure of success. From Turkish sources we are informed that the Sultan's advisers are equally stubborn in their determination, not only to oppose any foreign occupation of Ottoman territory, but to object to the disarming of the Mohammedans and the control of the administration of the Provinces by an International Commission. A Russian genera has been appointed to command the Servian troops, who have received orders to join their colours on the 22nd inst. The preliminary conferences were brought to a close on Saturday, when, after mane reciprocal concessions had been made, the plenipotentiaries came to some sort of an understanding, and separated to await instructions from their respective Governments. It is expected that Lord Salisbury's instructions will reach him to-night, in which case the formal Conference will probably meet on the 24th. The Austrian plenipotentiary has been appointed to report on the reforms needed in Bosnia and Herzegovinia, and it is likely that Lord Salisbury will undertake the same task with regard to Bulgaria.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

—Probabilities for next twenty-four hours: Rising barometer, winds fresh, backing to north west and west, clearing and continued cold weather.

—Three coloured gentlemen are candidates for aldermanic honours in Toronto.

—Poor committees reorganizing in Toronto.

—Col. Raillin has made a final appeal for the commutation of Belcher, Sandwich murderer's, death sentence.

—Grand reunion of railway men under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Ottawa, this evening.

—A Mr. Cash, of Providence, R.I., fell into a pot of hot water in Dundas, and was fearfully scalded.

—Ice jammed in the river at Montreal, causing a rise of water, and the formation of a permanent ice bridge.

—Hon. John Young has been elected President, and Mr. J. L. Perrault the Secretary of the Commission to Sydney exhibition.

—Richard Hempton, a farmer of Magog, fell among thieves at Montreal, and was robbed of $100. He was also severely beaten.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Russian Grand Duke wants 100,000 more soldiers.

—1,300 people can get out of a Toronto Opera House in 3 minutes.

—In Welland the Municipal elections are run on a political basis.

—Premier DeBoucherville and Mr. Thomas White have fallen out.

—A fire at Memphis, Tenn., on the 15th inst. destroyed 22 houses. Loss $200,000.

—H. J. Smith, plumber, Toronto, has assigned. Liabilities $45,000.

—The census of Barrie has just been taken. It gives the population at 5,148.

—The *Leader* nominates Mr. John O'Donoghue for the office of Surveyor of Customs, Toronto.

—The funeral of the late Lt. Governor Caron will take place on Tuesday.

—Mr. Adam Hope thinks Hamilton should give more money to railways for many years to come.

—There are only three white men in the Republican Legislature of South Carolina.

—And now John Knox has been appointed a policeman in Hamilton, and John Bunyan keeps a tavern in Guelph.

—Chief Joseph, of Oka, who was appointed Grand Chief of the Iroquois by the Earl of Gosford in 1877, died at the Oka settlement on Tuesday last.

—It is rumored that the engineers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway intend striking for higher wages about the 22nd of this month.

—The *Freeman* says there is a very general impression that the financial condition of New Brunswick is nearly as bad as it can be.

—An old distillery property long lying idle at Cobourg, Ont., is about to be utilized by a Matting Company, employing one hundred hands.

—Poisoned sugars are now exciting the attention of the curious. A correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* advises people to use Muscovada sugars, if they have fear of being poisoned by the refined.

—The Silver Bill, making silver dollars of a certain weight legal tender for debts in all cases except were sold, is required by law, has been agreed to by the P. S. House of Representative.

—Sir John Macdonald's paper thinks there are too many office holders in Canada. It makes all the difference when one considers who has the appointing of those officials. Sir John never complained before 1873.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

—Cardinal Patrial, Dean of the Sacred College, is dead.

—Hon. John Young has been appointed sole Commissioner for Canada at the Sydney Exhibition.

—The gale of Friday night and Saturday appears to have been general east of Michigan and in the Northern States. Heavy snow falls, accompanied by high winds and intense cold are reported from various quarters, the damage to shipping and other property being very considerable. So far, no lives are known to have been lost.

—The German National Liberal party have effected a comprymise with the Government on the subject of the Judicial Bills, thus putting an end to the conflict between the German Parliament and the Federal Council.

—An unconfirmed report has been spread in Columbia, S. C., to the effect that Governor Chamberlain is about to cause the arrest of Governor Hampton. The report obtains but little credence, however. In the Republican State House a Bill has passed its third reading providing for the publishment of persons attempting to set up a Government in opposition to the State Government.

—The Lieutenant-Governor has issued his proclamation setting apart withdrawing the City of St. Catharines from the jurisdiction of Lincoln, and constituting it a separate and independant municipality.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

—House and barn of A. D. Waite, Worcester, Mass., burned this morning, and one Sumner Flogg, while rescuing stock, was burned to death.

—Charles Brent, Louisville forger, will certainly be surrendered to the United States to-morrow.

—Two hundred and fifty members of the National, Liberal and Independent Conservative Parties in the German Parliament have signed a compromise upon the judicial laws.

—In the Senate, this morning, the resolution referring to the message of the House in regard to devising means to count and declare the electoral vote to select Committee of seven Senators to act with the Committee appointed by the House, was agreed to by an unanimous vote.

—The Spanish loan to Cuba has been annulled, because of the exorbitant terms.

—Capt. Gordon, the African traveller, has embarked for England.

—The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs on good authority that the Khedive is dissatisfied with his American military officers, and has notified them that their contracts will not be renewed.

—Accounts say that the Madras famine is worse than that at Bombay. Much distress exists in the country districts.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 18.

Bank of Montreal—180 1-2, 185 3-4, 1 at 186.
Merchants Bank—Ex Div. 90 1-2, 90.
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 122 3-4, 122 1-2, 50 at 122 3-4.
Ontario Bank—103 1-2, 103.
Bank of Toronto—178 1-2, 177.
City Bank—98 1-2, 98, 10 at 98 1-2.
Montreal Telegraph Co—131 1-2, 131 1-4, 25 at 132 1-4, 150 at 132, 110 at 131 3-4, 9 at 131 1-2.
Dominion Telegraph Co—90, 94
National Bank—90.
Quebec—100 1-2.
Richelieu Bank—90 1-2, 89 3-4.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, N.Y., Dec'r. 18th, 1 p.m.—Flour selling at 6,75 to 7,25 for No. 1 spring; 7,50 for amber winter 7,50 to 7,75 for white winter; 7,50 to 8 for extra. Wheat firm; No 2 red Wabash at 1,40; No 2 Milwaukee club at 1,35; No. 1 white Michigan at 1,40; No. 1 white Toledo at 1,50, extra white Michigan held at 1,55. Corn dull, Western mixed at 58. Barley quiet. No. 1 Canada held at 1,06 Shorts 15; ship stuffs 17; middlings 21 per ton.

BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Jas. Richmond, Esq., of a daughter.

At Gananoque, on Dec. 10th, the wife of Mr Bethnel DeWolfe, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Picton, on 13th inst., John Vaucleaf, to Miss Emily Maud Scott, all of Athol.

On 5th inst., Mr. John Watts Harrison, of Kingston, to Elizabeth Prichett, of Pembroke.

At Ramsay, on Dec. 8th, Rev. R. L. M. Houston, B.A., Incumbent of Lansdowne, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Spencer, of Carleton Place.

DIED.

At Belleville, on 16th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Jas. McCrudden, aged 38 years.

NEW GOODS

TO THE AMOUNT OF

$2000

Has Been Added to the Stck of the

STATIONER'S HALL

(LATE STACEY'S.)

For the Holidays.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Family Bibles,
Church Services,
and Prayer Books,

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
MOTOES and CHROMOS.

☞ On and after the 9th December the Stationer's Hall will be open until 9 o'clock, for the double purpose of giving the public ample time to inspect the Stock and for me to sell the Goods.

T. McAULEY, ALONE.

Dec 9, 1870.

REES BROS.

In returning thanks to their BREAD CUSTOMERS for their patronage since commencing the Bread Baking beg to announce that

They will discontinue delivering by Waggon after Saturday next

WILL SELL

From Bakery and Stores Only.

☞ Any customers holding Tickets can have Bread or Cash on presentation at any of our places of business.

REES BROS.

Dec 13, 1876.

1840-76.

CLARK WRIGHT.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs

IN STOCK.

Ladies Fine S. S. Seal, Persian Lamb and Astrican Sacques.

Strict attention to ordered work.

Repairing neatly done.

WELLINGTON STREET,

Kingston, Ont.

Oct 17, 1876.

IMPERIAL

MEASURES

FOR SALE AT

McKELVEY & BIRCH'S

Nov 30, 1876.

TO BE LET,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Barrie and Deacon Streets, with modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to

W. MUCKLER,
Kingston Foundry.

Dec 14, 1876.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

CHEAP SALE

AT THE

GOLDEN BLOCK.

The Cheapest Lot of Dry Goods Ever Offered in Kingston.

LUKE J. ERLY.

☞ See hand bills for Price List.

L. J. ERLY

GOLDEN LION BLOCK,

will remain open in the evenings until Christmas,

TO GIVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF PURCHASING

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Dec 18, 1876.

FRESH ARRIVALS

—AT—

82 MACKAY & CO'S. 82

NEW DRESS GOODS.
New Lustres,
New Winceys,
New Seal Cloaking.
Something Choice in Ladies and Children's Gaiters.
Ladies' Opera Squares only $2.
do do Clouds from 25c.
Another Lot of Men's Ulsters, Pilot Overcoats and Pea Jackets.
Full Stock of Men's L. W. Shirts and Drawers.

J. M. MACKAY.

The Great Bankrupt Sale,

82 Princess Street.

Dec 18, 1876.

COTTAGES IN PORTSMOUTH FOR SALE, CHEAP.

TWO COTTAGES on Gardner Street, Portsmouth, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Marks, will be sold on very easy terms of payment. Apply to

BAWDEN & MACHAR.

Offices—McRae's Block, Wellington St.

Dec 18, 1876.

Desirable Residence For Sale.

THAT COMMODIOUS STONE BUILDING on George Street, lately occupied by Capt. Kensington, containing seven rooms. Terms easy. Apply to

BAWDEN & MACHAR,
McRae's Block, Wellington Street.

Dec 18, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership business carried on by the Subscriber at the City Bookstore, under the name of T. McAULEY & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS McAULEY.
CHAS. WRENSHALL.

Dated at Kingston this 16th day of December, A.D., 1876.

To the Electors of Cataraqui Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent request of a number of the Electors of this Ward, I have consented to offer myself for re election as Alderman for Cataraqui Ward. Should I have the honour of being elected, I shall do all in my power for the interest of the Ward and the general welfare of the city.

ISAAC NOBLE.

Dec 18, 1876.

Shakespeare Saloon.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends that he has re-leased the above until the 1st of May next, and hopes his friends will honour him with a call.

SAMUEL McMILLAN.

Dec 18, 1876.

10c

For a Silver Watch.

SEE SMALL BILLS.

10c

For a Good Lunch.

N. B. OYSTERS

STANDARD BALTIMORES—CAN, PLATE OR QUART.

CANADIAN OYSTERS in Shell, 20c per dozen.

J. C. HARDY

GOLDEN LION BLOCK.

Dec. 15, 1876.

Cutters, Cutters,

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

JAMES LATURNEY,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand some of the finest Cutters made, being all made under his own supervision, and of the best material and of a superior finish; they are second to none in the city. No slop work, as all work is warranted to give general satisfaction. Parties give me a call will be convinced that there is none superior to them in the city or country. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble in showing.

☞ Wood working, Blacksmithing, Painting, Trimming and Silver Plating all promptly attended to.

JAS. LATURNEY,
At Jenkins' Old Stand, Princess Street

Dec. 5

Notice.

ALL parties depositing nuisance or trees passing upon any of the Lots of the House of Industry, will be rigidly prosecuted.

WM. A. DONALDSON,
Superintendent

Dec 14, 1876.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR THOSE

Who Intend to Make Them.

No more elegant or acceptable Present can be offered to a friend or relative than a

Rich Black Silk Dress.
A Handsome Colr'd Silk Dress.
A Real Irish Poplin Dres.
A Lyons Silk Velvet Mantle.

A choice assortment of the above Goods offering at specially low prices, at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

Also—a large assortment of

CHEAP DRESS MATERIALS,

In Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and other Fashionable Shades, with Trimmings to match.

Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs.
Ostrich Feathers.
An unrivalled Stock of Josephine Kid Gloves
Also—a very large assortment of WOOLEN GOODS for present wear. All offering at popular prices.

Inspection invited. Sales for cash.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

Dec 16, 1876.

"Moore and Burns and Irish and Scotch National Poetry."

A LECTURE

on the above subject, under the auspices of the IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be delivered in the

CITY HALL,

On Thursday Evening, 19th Instant,

—BY—

MR. NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN,

OF TORONTO.

Tickets—25 cents each, may be had at the Bookstores, from members of the Society, or the undersigned.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. As the lecture is in aid of the Society's Charitable Fund, the members hope their effort will be sustained by the public.

J. JOHNSON,
Secretary

Dec 15, 1876.

THE CHOICEST SELECTION

—OF—

Christmas and New Year Presents!

CONSISTING OF

Beautifully Bound Books

AND OTHER EQUALLY

Elegant and Suitable Articles

IS NOW TO BE SEEN

AT THE

CITY BOOK STORE:

Always Noted for the Finest Display of Goods.

☞ All are invited to come and buy. Prices will be found to suit the times.

CHAS. E. WRENSHALL

Dec 18, 1876.

Curling Notice.

THE ICE IS NOW READY FOR PLAY, and a good attendance of the members of the Club is requested THIS EVENING in order to have a good game. Any gentlemen wishing to join the Club will please give their names to any of the members or to the undersigned.

J. RICHMOND,
Secretary.

Dec 18, 1876.

Soop It Up!

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is altogether the best thing published. To take it as matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household we interesting literary visitor.—*Chicago Journal.*

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of a most attractive character. * * * In its literary and artistic features, the Bazar is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—*Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4.00.
$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

An extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the BAZAR commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wish