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.

TEENAMAN, Station Master. JOSEPH HICKSON, Gen'l Manager

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

WEDN'SDAY EVEN'G, DEC. 20, 1876.

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

EMERGENT Meeting of Cataraqui Lodge at 7:30 p.m.

ADJOURNED Meeting of Licensed Victuallers Association at 7:30 p.m.

Mass Meeting in favour of the Dunkin Act at City Hall 8 p.m.

THURSDAY.

ADJOURNED Meeting of the Board of Trade.

ST. ANDREW'S Church Bazaar at Victoria Music Hall.

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,
J. 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. Houlgey, 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.
do do—Isaac Noble.
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. Drennan.
do do—W. Burrows.
do do—T. R. Dupuis.
Frontenac Ward—James McCammon.
do do—James M. Metcalfe.
do do—J. B. Forsyth.
do do—E. J. B. Pense.

The *Irish Canadian* has harped upon the subject of Scotch ascendancy until the very sight of the phrase is annoying. It has been the hobby of that journal to insist that the Scotch were rising in their might, and that, under Mr. Mackenzie's petting and personal encouragement, other nationalties were gradually losing in public influence and taking inferior places in the important institutions of the country. The *Irish Canadian* is a good paper, but it is excessively Irish, and, guided by a genius of fanciful mind, it is generally afflicted with a nightmare, of which this Scotch ascendency hobby may be termed the greatest. The Ottawa *Free Press* recently published a statement showing that the Irish were in no way slighted in public appointments—that the public institutions had a due representation of Emerald's sons, and that so far as the Capital was concerned there was no room for grumbling. The Hamilton *Times* now presents a similar statement, setting forth that of the officials in the various departments in that city there are in the Post Office 1 German, 3 of United States, 3 Scotland, 3 Ireland, 6 England and 19 Canadians. Going back to origin in each case, the *Times* finds only 1 Canadian, 1 German, 3 United States, 5 Scotch, 11 Irish and 14 English. Next!

"SPEAK NOW."

The New York *Herald* wants to know what kind of a hair pin General Hayes is. It takes it for granted that he is elected, and, ever eager for something new, demands that the Great Republic should know what sort of a chap the coming President is, and the notions which ramify through his noddle. The time has come that he should speak. The *Herald* says:

"Very well; now then, let him declare his policy. The time has come; the air is full of rumours and reports of what he intends; there are even stories of private promises and intrigues which are not quite creditable to him, and which, therefore, we do not choose to believe for the present; but it seems to us that on many accounts the time has come for him to make a public declaration of his policy. We ask that he shall do so, not in the name or for the sake of the politicians of either side, whose anxieties we can afford to regard with great complacency; we ask it for the people, who, when they heard that Governor Hayes believes himself elected, instantly want to know what sort of man he is whom they may see in the White House after the next 4th of March."

THE EAST.

A day or two since, the war barometer indicated an almost immediate storm in the region of the Bosphorus and shores of the Black Sea, with turbulent and conflicting winds in Great Britain and other countries. The peacemakers seemed to have poured, in vain, their oil on the troubled waters. The armistice was on the point of expiration. Lord Salisbury and the other Umpires had made but slight impression on the angry passions and conflicting interests of the principal disputants. The despatches tried hard to renew the sensation of the nearing struggle. Russia was moving southward, and her masses were soon to cross the Danube. Turkey sounded aloud the tocsin of alarm and defiance, and nothing could avert the clash of the conflict. Yesterday's intelligence, however, turned all these flashing swords into plough shares and spears into pruning hooks. A new armistice has been tacked on to the old one. This promissory peace is to run three months from date. What seemed to make war so certain and imminent, has really assisted in postponing it. So true is it that the best preservation of peace is a thorough preparation for war. Turkey was armed to the teeth and ready, and bade the Muscovite 'come on.' Russia, not quite so far advanced in preparation, listened to the friendly offices of 'the Powers' and consented to a winter's truce. Turkey has concurred, so the clouds are parting and the eastern skies are brightening with gleams of a peaceful issue out of all the trouble. It is to be hoped that in the extension of time thus secured, heated passions will have a chance to cool, and that reflection and mutual forbearance will permit or discover some other solution than that of slaughter for the Russo-Turkish feuds.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Our local contemporary is kept pretty busy lately in compiling those lists so necessary and convenient for party reference. The information thus tabulated will prove of incalculable value to the party statistician who may be in quest of information on one side of the question. Among others a "list" is preserved of all the appointments made from within the Dominion Cabinet, vide *News* of 16th. There is also a carefully selected "list" of such members of the Dominion Parliament as have been floated into the House since the general election on the wave of re-action. And now we are to be favoured with a "list" of the prey out of which the gallows has been cheated. Two fresh names were yesterday added to the latter "list," viz., Belcher, of Kenyon, and Alden, the young American murderer of the night watchman Jefferson, of Hamilton. It is a redeeming feature of our rather acrimonious political warfare that on a few points at least the keenest foemen may agree. Although the platform we are considering is rather a grim one on which to find a common footing, yet, we repeat, it is a beautiful thought and fact that on one matter, at least, the lion and the lamb can lie down together; in other words, the *News* has endorsed the *Globe* on the commutation question. We acknowledge there is much force in what the *Globe* advances and the *News* endorses. Let the prisoner in all cases get the benefit of the doubt, but where the evidence is conclusive let the memory of the murdered be vindicated. As somebody's common sense has said, it will be quite time enough to abolish the death penalty when the assassins set the example by ceasing their work of blood. But this "life and death" question is the gravest responsibility that can possibly weigh upon the shoulders of any Minister of the Crown. We should therefore counsel caution in pronouncing on the merits of any particular case, not because of our faith in the judgment of the present Minister of Justice—though that, we confess, is very strong—but because he is in possession of all the facts, the evidence taken at the trial and the advice of the convicting Judge, and must necessarily be better able and more likely to reach a just conclusion than any uniformed outsider. True, the insanity plea is very specious and very convenient, and has very frequently screened undoubted guilt from penalty. Here again, however, all the facts in the case are necessary to establish comparative or absolute criminality, and to determine the extent and severity of punishment the interests of society and the exactions of justice demand. While, therefore, our neighbour's comments on the condemned and commuted list are in agreeable contrast with the almost fiendish insinuations of those Tory organs, that virtually charged the Minister of Justice with the foul stain of blood money, we think a generous latitude should be accorded, regardless of politics, to the man on whom devolves the delicate duty of deciding whether the blackness of a culprit's guilt is deep enough for the shadow of the gallows, or, whether the interests of society and the claims of justice would be sufficiently met by an imprisonment for life.

CABINET CHANGES.

The Toronto *Telegram*, in noticing the changes in the Dominion Cabinet, points out that it must not be lost sight of that the Leader of the Opposition of 1867-73 in the House of Commons had never been Premier or even member of a Dominion Government before, and that, consequently, he had to form an administration which for the first time gave a policy to his party. This could not be done all at once, but changes gradually took place until the Mackenzie Cabinet became what it now is. Our contemporary thinks it cannot be said with truth that the quality of the Cabinet has deteriorated by any of these changes since Mr. Dorion's elevation to the Bench. And since Mr. Blake's return to the Government, in the capacity of Minister of Justice, the really important portfolios, Justice, Finance and Public Works, the holders of which will always constitute the backbone of any Dominion Government, have remained in the same hands. In regard to the recent changes, Mr. Mackenzie is to be congratulated upon the accession to his Cabinet of two such men as Mr. David Mills and Mr. Laflamme, who cannot fail to bring both strength and ability to the Administration. Should it prove to be the case that Mr. Joly is going to fill the place vacated by Mr. Letellier de St Just, then a trio of the ablest and best men amongst the Government supporters—next to Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Cartwright—will have become members of the Ottawa Government during the present parliamentary recess. Excepting Mr. Cauchon, whom few seem to like, the *Telegram* thinks the present Government, as far as *personnel* is concerned, has a prestige far greater than that which is attached to the Government of Sir John in latter days.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Reconciling Conflicting Opinion.

This morning's budget of news from the East contains the announcement of the termination of the preliminary conference, coupled with the pleasing assurance that these meetings have resulted in a reconciliation of conflicting opinions. Extreme views have given way to moderate counsels, and there now seems to be every probability, not only of an agreement between the European representatives, but also of the Turks being brought to acquiesce in the projected reforms, after the latter have undergone some slight modification. This possibility is heightened by the fact that the Sultan has discarded his Grand Vizier, who belonged to the old conservative Turkish party, and has appointed to the position Midhat Pasha, a follower of the new school and one of the most enlightened and liberal statesmen Turkey has produced.

DUNKIN BILL.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—As a great deal of misunderstanding seems to prevail respecting the powers and provisions of the *Temperance Act of 1864*, commonly called the 'Dunkin Bill,' you will perhaps confer a favor on many of your readers by publishing the following extracts from its first five sections which set forth the conditions under which the Bill may become law, and show to what extent the Council of any municipality is empowered to interfere with its adoption or its rejection.

And I hope, Mr. Editor, that in view of the agitation regarding this Bill, every elector in the city will do as I have done, that is, procure a copy of the Bill and read it for himself.

Section 1, enacts that the Municipal Council of every county, city, etc., *shall have power* at any time to pass a by-law for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of license therefor, in their respective municipalities, under the authority of this Act.

Section 2, declares that 'such by-law *shall be* drawn up, and passed in ordinary form,' and Sec. 3 says: 'Any Municipal Council, when passing such by-law, *may order* that the same be submitted for approval to the Municipal electors of the municipality.'

The second sub-section of this same section empowers thirty duly qualified municipal electors, by a requisition delivered to the Clerk, to require that 'any by-law which the Council may pass for the enforcement of this Act, be submitted for the like approval,' and declares that such by-law shall not take effect unless approved.

Section 4 enacts that any thirty duly qualified electors, by a requisition signed by them and delivered on their behalf to the Clerk or Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality, may at any time propose a by-law for the enforcement of this Act, for adoption by the electors of said municipality, and require that a poll be taken to determine whether or not they will adopt the same.

Sub-section 2 provides that the Clerk shall take care of the requisition by filing it among the records of the Municipal Council.

Section 5 enacts that the Clerk or Secretary-Treasurer on receiving an order from the Council for the submission of a by-law, (to the people) or a requisition from thirty electors that a by-law which has been passed by the Council be so submitted, or a requisition from thirty electors for the adoption of a proposed by-law by a vote of the electors of the municipality, *shall forthwith* proceed to advertise it, and make such other arrangements as are necessary for having the vote of the electors taken for and against the adoption of said proposed by-law.

The sub-sections of this section from 2 to 12 inclusive provide for the times, places, and manner of holding the elections on the by-law.

Sub-section 13 empowers the Municipal Council, after the adoption of the aforesaid by-law by the electors, to pass a *repealing by-law*; but it also provides that such *repealing by-law* "shall be submitted for approval to the electors in the manner and with the formalities prescribed by the forgoing sub-sections, and shall not take effect unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.'

Now there are four provisions in connection with the adoption of a by-law for the enforcement of the *Temperance Act of 1864*, as set forth in its first five sections, which should be especially noted by all who are interested in the Act; and more particularly by certain persons in this city on both sides of the question, who are inclined to blame the City Council in their recent action with regard to it.

First. The Council *shall have power* in itself to pass a by-law for the enforcement of this Act, and if it is so inclined, can do so, independent of the electors.

Second. The Council can pass a by-law, and if they see fit, they *may* of their own accord submit it to the electors for their approval.

Third. But if thirty electors feel aggrieved by the passage of any such by-law, they can by requisition demand that it be submitted to a vote of the people.

Fourth. Any thirty electors, by a requisition to the clerk of the municipality, can demand that a by-law for the enforcement of the Dunkin Act, be submitted to the electors for their adoption or rejection without any reference whatever to the Council; and their demand must be obeyed.

At the last meeting of the City Council there were two petitions—one from the ladies and one from the clergy—presented to the Council, both of them praying for the passing of a by-law to enforce the Dunkin Act. As is well known, no action was taken on either of them. But, beside these, there was the requisition, with the names of about sixty electors upon it, presented to the Clerk. This took the matter completely out of the hands of the Council, and left them without a 'yea' or a 'nay' upon it, whether they were temperance men or non-temperance men, while at the same time it secured the bringing of the by-law before the electors for their adoption or rejection.

Now to those that are inclined to censure the members of the Council because they did not strangle this by-law at its inception, I would say, 'Read the Act for yourselves and you will at once perceive that they had no power to do so—that there was no alternative in the matter—that the by-law must go to the electors in this case, they alone having the power to deal with it.' Whatever may have been heard respecting the action of the County Council of Haldimand, the fact is that had their Dunkin men known as much law as those of Kingston seem to know, the County Council would have been powerless in their hands. That Council cannot have done any more in the matter relating to the adoption or rejection of a by-law than the Council of this city did, namely, refuse to pass the by-law on a petition of the people. The proper 'requisition' could not have been presented to it, for if it had been their power would have been *nil*.

To those who may think that the Council did not do its duty by refusing to act on the petitions presented to it, I would say, Remember that the passing of an Act fraught with so much importance to the community should not originate with the Council, but with the people themselves. Laws that affect the interests of large numbers of persons, as oppositely as this law does, should begin among those that are affected by them; and if ultimately they are required to come before the Councils of the people, as to a superior tribunal it should be at most, for minor modifications by a more deliberate body, if not solely for their ratification alone, as being the expressed will of the majority. Legislation *upwards* is the privilege of a free people; legislation *downwards* is the lot of slaves. That is to say, the laws of a free people is the embodiment of their will, expressed through the acts of their legislators, while the laws of a people enslaved is the will of their oppressors enforced upon them by their rulers.

Hence, if we, in this Free Dominion, desire to retain the inestimable treasure of Freedom which we now possess, we should constantly bear in mind that "The people are the sovereigns yet," and that our "rulers" are only the servants of the people.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS R. DUPUIS.

Dec. 15th, 1876.

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.

WHIGGINGS.

—The railway war is over. Carry away the wounded.

—A second infantry company organized at Winnipeg.

—Guelph has gone back to the light of other days—the tallow candle.

—Alabama has just abolished the tax of $50 on commercial travellers.

—$9,000 worth of carriages destroyed by the fall of the carriage shed at Ottawa.

—Beware. The *Leader* thinks Mr. Letellier's appointment "not creditable."

—The N. Y. Board of Apportionment is asked to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of the out-door poor.

—Mr. Turner has withdrawn from the Mayoralty contest in Toronto, owing to a severe attack of illness.

—A Mr. J. F. Gimson, merchant, of Lindsay, has had a fortune of $150,000 left him in England.

—The Globe Printing Company asks for power to establish offices outside of the Province of Ontario.

—There are rumours of a compromise between the South Carolina Democrats and Republicans.

—It is probable the *Globe* will open a branch editorial and news department in in Montreal shortly.

—English sparrows are reported in nearly every town in Western Ontario. There is a colony of them at Amherstburg.

—Ottawa will be asked to contribute $2,000 towards the cost of the proposed Centennial banquet to be given in that city.

—Morrissy has declared all bets on the Presidential Election off, but has retained his per centage.

—A despatch from London says 'there is a general rise in Grand Trunk stock, owing to Vanderbilt and the Trunk lines agreeing to and advance on though rates.

—From *Fun*: — "Mistress — "Well, Bridget, is there a fire in my room!" Bridget (anew importation)—'Sure, mira, yis, there's a fire—but it's out.'"

—Chicago *Tribune*: "It is no wonder that the people of Oregon should be wrought up to the pitch of burning Governor Grover in effigy."

—On some railroads the conductors are ordered to warn innocent-minded girls against flirting with drummers, but nothing has been done to protect our creatures against the wiles of the conductors.

—Therm. at Des Joachims, 30° below on Saturday, Belleville, 16° below, Kingston, on Sunday, 17°, Quio, 36°, Upper Ottawa,, 35°, L'Orignal, 24°, Arnprior, 26°, Ottawa, 25°, Beachburg 30°, Alymer, 28°.

—Green bulldog with ultramarine eyes in a cardinal landscape on yellow velvet, is a good design for No. 5 slippers designed for friends with No. 11 feet.

—It is now proposed that cremation be done in gas retorts, and it is estimated that the average human body, excluding politicians, will yield some 2,000 feet of illuminating gas.

—Ex-Empress Eugene gave the Arctic explorers of the Alert and Discovery of woolen head dresses, or Welsh wigs, before they started on their icy voyage, and the two elder royal brothers of Britain presented them with books.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

DEAR WHIG,—I observe in your last week's issue the County Council had a special meeting to receive and adopt the report of the valuators appointed at a former session to value the different local municipalities in the county, said report supposed to be the basis on which the County Council are to equalize the different municipalities for the purpose of levying the county rate. Now if I understand anything about this equalizing that is causing so much trouble and expense to the country, the rate must be already levied for 1876; therefore the Valuators' Report cannot be made use of before the equalizing of 1877, thus the Council of 1876 have prepared a guide for the Council of 1877, which seems to be ahead of their time, as there is not anything in the statutes to compel the Council of 1877 to take any notice of the report. And it does not seem that the report has anything in it to induce an honest body of sworn men to adopt it. I find three municipalities out of the seventeen valued at over one half of the whole amount in the report. Should the Council of next year adopt the figures in said report, as the figures in their equalization, several of the municipalities will have a still greater reason to appeal to the County Judge for justice than certain municipalities had this year, but it is hoped that the electors of the county will send to the County Council next year men who will have more modesty than to make an engagement to meet and entertain the valuators when near the completion of their work to a dinner, in a village in one of the back townships, to discuss and dictate how the report should be made out. Does not said report smell strong of Parham and sound like the King of the County Council. I see also in your last week's issue that Messrs. Watson and Williams were paid $550 *each* and Mr. Elsington $150 for their services and expenses in connection with the valuation of the County. The valuation and special meeting of the County Council will make a nice bill for the ratepayers of the County to pay for reports, dinners, &c.

Yours truly,
COUNTY RATEPAYER.

Dec. 18, 1876.

*** "County Ratepayer" is presuming on a typographical error in stating that the valuators were paid $550. It should have read $550 in all.

THREATENED STRIKE ON THE G. T. RAILWAY.—We have been shown a circular issued to the employees of the above Company, stating that "in consequence of the great depression in trade and falling off in the Company's business, it has been determined to discontinue a large number of trains on and after the 23rd inst. The reduction will, it is estimated, amount to about twenty per cent. of the train service, which will necessitate a large reduction in the number of engine-drivers, firemen, train hands and others employed by the Company." In thus reducing the staff, care, it is said, must be taken to give every consideration to the claims of old employees, and that the reductions are spread over the various grades in equitable proportions; but the engineers, a very important body, claim in this last respect that they have "no show at all," owing to the fact that they belong to an organization formed to their mutual protection, and which is, moreover, a very powerful one. Under these circumstances, it is reported that the engineers intend striking at 12 o'clock on Saturday night next, leaving their engines at whatever station they may be at the time. If this should take place travellers about that time will be put to considerable inconvenience, and there will be many absent ones from the usual Christmas gatherings. This proposed action on the part of the engineers seems an ill-advised one for various reasons, and will doubtless react upon themselves, as it will give further excuse to the G. T. R. authorities to curtail expenses by permanently reducing their trains of all descriptions to a more paying footing, and thus the number of hands employed.—*Witness.*

MR. J.C. HARDY has just received 267 cases and three tubs of these famous N.B. Oysters, just in time for 'Xmas.

—The Bonaventure local election case came up yesternay in the Court of Review at Quebec. The respondent was unseated on the ground of insufficient property qualification, and sentence of disqualification for corrupt practices was pronounced upon the petitioner.

QUEBEC.

Skating—Public Buildings.

Quebec, Dec. 20th.—The skating rink opened last night for the first time this season.

The citizen's meeting, called to discuss the question of improving the Public Buildings in the matter of egress for the audience, in the event of a panic, was well attended. Several resolutions were adopted.

OTTAWA.

Water Works—Still Missing—Eddy's Failure.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Water Works Commissioners have decided to accept $9,000 for supplying the Parliament Buildings with water.

Nothing further has been heard of the missing man Hutcheson. The police are still on the search. His clothes have been found.

A building, owned by Mr. Brading, was to-day partially destroyed by fire on Wellington street.

L. J. Forget, of Montreal, is here on business connected with No. 15 contract.

Eddy's creditors yesterday accepted an offer of twenty cents on the dollar, without interest. His liabilities were $716,000.

TORONTO.

Probabilities—Bank Embezzlement.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Winds moderate veering to north east and east with continued cold weather, increasing cloudiness and snow at night.

W. B. C. Barber, Assistant Accountant of the Bank of Montreal, was before the Police Court this morning charged with embezzling $12,000 in City of Toronto debentures, the property of the bank. He was remanded for a week on his own application, and with the consent of the bank party, on account of the inability of his counsel to be present.

MONTREAL.

Frozen to Death—Forgery—Embezzlement—Ice Shove.

Monntreal, Dec., 20.—James Harvey, a boy of five years of age, without home or friends, succumbed to the intense cold last evening in Chaboillez Square, and was found badly frozen by the police.

Joseph Feterult, clerk, is under arrest for forging his brother's name to a $500 check. He did it, it is said, to buy food and clothes.

The ice on the river shoved several times during yesterday afternoon and evening, and the channel is now completely blocked up with ice. Men are to commence cutting the road to Longueuil to-day.

The trains yesterday were delayed several hours by snow drifts.

Mr. W. C. Barber, of Toronto, charged with embezzling $100,000 from the Bank of Montreal, was formerly a resident of this city, and was transferred from the Bank here to Toronto as Assistant Accountant in the branch bank of Montreal in that city. Mr. Angus stated to a reporter to-day that the sum stated to be embezzled will not reach $100,000, but no other information was given.

THE DRY DOCK.

(*To the Editor of the British Whig.*)

DEAR SIR:—There is seldom any project, having for its object the advancement of commerce or prosperity of a city but it will meet with with some opposition from one quarter or another; and the Dry Dock in question is no exception to this rule. The dock is owned exclusively by my own family and connections. Outside of them there is no other person forming the Company, consequently "A Catizen," or snake in the grass, is wrong in his statement. And as an Alderman I deem it my duty to promote the interests of the citizens generally, and by endeavoring to construct the Dock here I cannot recommend any work that will be of more lasting benefit to the city. As to its construction, and the workmanship thereon, any practical engineer will bear me out. The bottom is solid limestone and no fissure is within the limits of the dock. When cut, on each side the stone forms a wall and is not like docks that could be named. It will never break down under a heavy weight, and vessels can be taken in loaded as easily as if light. Any master of a vessel will inform you how much better and safer it is to have a vessel docked than it is to be hauled out on the Marine Railway. Any person keeping pace with the march of improvement, and takes into account the large vessels that must come here when the Welland Canal is enlarged, cannot deny the great advantage of a Dry Dock at this harbour. You can imagine vessels coming to this port carrying upwards of 50,000 bushels of wheat in one cargo. These as well as other vessels require repairs. When I say vessels I mean steam or sail. The machinery will require repairs and many other branches of trade will be benefitted by having a Dock at this port; in fact, sir, the harbour is not complete without such a place. As to the amount of stock asked by the Company from the city I am fully satisfied that it will all be refunded by the Dry Dock Company in due time. The town of Owen Sound has paid Mr. John Simpson, shipbuilder, a bonus of $15,000 for a similar purpose, and he also obtained some five acres of land to construct the Dock. The town of St. John's, Quebec, lately took stock in a woolen mill to the amount of $20,000. Now, sir, the Dock we are constructing here will, I am quite certain, be of as much benefit, if not more, to Kingston than the stocks above named are to those respective towns.

The total cost of the Dock will be $38,000. The amount paid out is $13,000; amount subscribed, $10,000; amount required of city will be $15,000; making in all, $38,000.

WILLIAM POWER.

Kingston, Dec. 20.

Last Night's News.

—Hon. John Sharples, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec for the district of Stadacona, died yesterday after a brief illness.

—The Chairman of the Oregon State Central Committee, in obedience to an order from the National Democratic Committee, has called a meeting of the first named body for Thursday next. The object of the meeting has not been made public.

—The United States Minister in Paris has presented to the Duke De Cazes Presidens Grant's apologies for the arrest of Captain Auirye, of the French legation at Washington, in connection with the charge of false imprisonment made against him by an ex-guard in the French department at the Philagelphia Exhibiton.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Dec. 20.—Flour receipts 650; sales none; market quiet and steady at generally unchanged rates and dull Grain and provisions unchanged. Dressed hogs—market steady, 6.90 to 7.10 per 100 lbs. Ashes 4.25 to 4.30. Pearl—no sinal.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

ACCIDENT TO S.S. BRISTOL.

THE LONDON "TIMES" OPINION OF THE WAR.

IT DISAPPROVES OF ENGLAND PETTING TURKEY.

TUG EXPLOSION.

Vienna, Dec. 20.—Russia has granted two million roubles for the reorginization of Servian troops. The Montengrins have released Osman Pastha.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Yesterday morning L. S. Hill, an old and highly respected citizen, who lives near Shelby Depot, was shot and killed by Golly Bond, who had been paying attention to Hill's daughter. After seeing that his victim was dead, he seized the young lady and carried her by force before a neighbouring minister demanding to marry her. The girl refused to marry him and he threatened to kill her. Bond seeing that he was pursued by officers made his escape.

Versailles, Dec. 20.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pauyer Quertie, President of the Financial Committee, recommended that the Senate reinsert in the budget certain grants for army chaplains and for other religious purposes which had been stricken out by the Chamber of Deputies. He said the Senate would thereby assert its right which it should exercise as freely as the Deputies did theirs. The course recommended by Panyer Quertie, however, if followed, will occasion a conflict between the Chambers.

New York, Dec. 20.—The ties in the recent Billiard Tournament, were decided last night. Slosson is in New Orleans, and accepts third prize. Rudolph and Joe Dion played 600 points for first and second prizes, won by Dion in the 52nd innings. Rudolph's score was 371, Dion's highest runs, 125, 88, 62 and 59.

Lennoxville, Tenn., Dec. 20.—Allison & McClung's warehouse was burned today, and George H. Smith, jeweller and a prominent citizen, was killed by the falling wall.

London, Dec. 20.—The steamer City of Bristol, which left Liverpool Dec. 6th for Philadelphia, has put back to Queenstown. She lost her foremast, bowsprit and all attached during a north west gale. At noon on the 14th inst. the second officer and four seamen were washed overboard and drowned.

The *Times* to-day in leading an editorial on the Conference says: "It is interesting to observe how far the Conservative as well as Liberals have travelled from their original position respecting the Eastern question. A few days ago we indicated that Russia would abandon her design for the occupation of Bulgaria if the Conference should provide some other effective guarantee, and we also mentioned the suggestion that the duty of the police should be undertaken by the troops of some small State like Belgium."

The *Times* thinks uncompromising resistance on the part of Turkey is out of the question, if she be not permitted to believe that she would have England's support in case of conflict. The article concludes as follows: "If the Marquis of Salisbury should be instructed to tell the Porte that it would forfeit the support of England by uncompromising resistance, the new Grand Vizier would, we believe, see the necessity of submission, and the last danger of war would pass away."

A second editorial article in the *Times* ridiqules the idea of Belgian occupation, and says if peace is to be preserved by a union of the six Powers they must be resolved to act for themselves as well as to deliberate.

Chas. Brent, the Louisville forger, has been delivered into the custody of an English detective designated by United States Minister Pierrepont to receive him, and will leave to-night for Queenstown to embark for the United States.

New York, Dec. 20.—The tug boat "Jacob L. Nefie," while off the Highlands, about ten miles from shore this morning blew up, killing Captain Deck, one hand and the Steward.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Senate reconsidered the votes by which the Bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was ordered to a third reading and passed on the 8th of August last. The name of the new territory which is to be organized out of a portion of the present Territory of Dakota was changed from Pembina to Huron, and the Bill was passed.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec., 20.—Last night's conflagration was brought under control between eleven and twelve o'clock. The flames were confined to Miller and Pensel's block. Loss $160,000; insurance less than half that anount. Losses from fire within the past week in this city aggregate $35,000.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, N.Y., Dec'r. 20th, 1 p.m.—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. 2 Canada held at 97. Shorts 16; ship stuffs 18; middlings 22 per ton.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 20.

Bank of Montreal—184, 184 3-4, 231 at 184.
Merchants Bank—Ex-Div, 90, 39 3-4.
Bank of Commerce—ExDiv 122, 1 2 122.
Ontario Bank—103, 102.
Bank of Toronto—178, 175 1-2.
City Bank—98 1-2, 97 1-2.
Montreal Telegraph Co—127 1-4, 126 3 4,
Dominion Telegraph Co—90, 93.
National Bank—90.
Quebec—100 1-2.
Richelieu Bank—101-2, 89 1-2.

MARRIED.

LOW-HINDS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, by the Rev. Conway E. Cartwright, Mr. Philip W. Low, son of Philip Low, Esq., Q.C., of Picton, to Annie Olivia, eldest daughter of the late W.G. Hinds, Esq., Manager Bank of Upper Canada.

DIED.

In Kinston, on the 20th instant, Ann, wife of the late Mr. John A. Greenwood, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Mrs. McCutcheon's, Brock Street, on Friday at three o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At her residence, Bell's Corners, Ottawa, on the 18th instant, Margaret Marie, beloved wife of Col. J. F. Bearman, and eldest daughter of R. Spooner, Esq., Glenburnie, Township of Kingston, aged 30 years and 6 months.

In Kingston, on Dec. 2 th, George Nichol son, second son of Mr. Chas. H. Corbett, aged 3 years.

109 PRINCESS STREET.

The Prince of Wales in India

BY F. DREW GAY.

Illustrated.

Paper $1.00, Cloth $1.50.

G. W. MAXWELL.

Dec 16, 1876.

FESTIVAL

—OF—

St. John the Evangelist.

Ancient St. John's Lodge, No. 3, F. and A.M.

THE BRETHREN of Ancient St. John's Lodge No. 3, are hereby summoned to attend the Regular Communication of the Lodge at the MASONIC HALL,

On Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1876,

AT HIGH NOON,

For the purpose of Installation of the Worshipful Master and Investing the Officers for the ensuing Masonic year.

Pursuant to time honored custom the Brethren will DINE TOGETHER at 7 o'clock p.m., at the British American Hotel.

TICKETS—$1.50, can be had at Brother Davis', from the Secretary and at the Lodge Room. All Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W.M.

FRANCIS ELKINGTON, Secretary.

Dec 20, 1876.

LADIES!

Now Is the Time to Make a Christmas Present to Your Friends.

J. M. MACKAY.

82, The Great Bankrupt Sale 82

Have just received a large consignment of DRESS GOODS in all the latest colors and styles which they intend running at

Prices that will Surprise You.

Also, another lot of those OPERA SQUARES, CLOUDS.

Something special in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S L.W. GAITERS.

Gentlemen it is your turn now—GOOD NAPED OVERCOATS from $4.

GOOD PILOT OVERCOATS from $5.

A SWELL ULSTER COAT just the thing you want when you call on your Gal, only $7 each.

OUR GREAT SALE will be continued for two weeks longer.

J. M. MACKAY.

82 Princess Street.

Dec 20, 1876.

PHOSFOZONE **For Bronchitis.**
PHOSFOZONE **For Nervous Debility.**
PHOSFOZONE **Renews Brain, Bone and Muscle.**
PHOSFOZONE **For Consumption.**
PHOSFOZONE **For Neuralgia.**
PHOSFOZONE *Renews the Spinal Marrows.*
PHOSFOZONE **For Indigestion.**
PHOSFOZONE **For Catarrh.**
PHOSFOZONE *For Rheumatic Complaints.*
PHOSFOZONE *Gives Health to the Feeble.*

FRESH TEAS. 50

OPENING

OF THE

CHINA TEA HOUSE

At the old spot, Princess Street, Ferguson's New Block.

JAMES REDDEN,

New and Commodious Premises.

New and Extensive Stock.

In moving again to suitable premises, the proprietor is in a position to offer his patrons a return for the inconveniences they have suffered in the store on Brock Street, into which he was driven by the late Big Fire. With his thanks for past consideration, he offers them many wishes for

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR."

He is prepared for these joyful seasons with a large supply of the finest

Fruits,
Spices,
Teas,
Sugars,
Coffees,
Raisins,
Currants,
Pee's,
Potted Meats,
Potted Fruits,
And Breakfast Delicacies.

Everything in the Grocery Line Good and Cheap.

JAS. REDDEN.

PRINCESS STREET.

THANKS.

THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE return their best thanks to the Ladies of the Benevolent Society for 32 pairs of Boots, received from them for the Orphans of their Institution.

Dec 20, 1876.

STOVES, STOVES STOVES.

CALL AT

McNEIL'S

And See the New Base Burner

SULTANA.

IT IS A REAL PARLOUR ORNAMENT For beauty of Design and excellence

It Cannot be Surpassed.

I believe it is the finest Stove in the Market. Call and see it and my

General Assortment of Stoves.

N. McNEIL,

Plumber and Steam Fitter, and Dealer in Stoves, &c.

Oct 21, 1876.

FRONTENAC WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS:—

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for

E. J. B. PENSE,

As Alderman for 1877.

Dec 19, 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 Lish 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.
Houlton 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.

THANKS.

REV. C. E. CARTWRIGHT thanks the Royal Insurance Company for prompt settlement of recent loss by fire through M. Strange, Esq.

Dec 20, 1876.

Dunkin Act Meeting.

THE LADIES are cordially invited to be present at the Meeting in the CITY HALL, THIS EVENING.

Dec 20, 1876.

AT THE BAZAAR

AND CHRISTMAS SALE

Held by the Sabbath