KINGSTON POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DELIVERED.
Eastern, per G.T.R. including the Maritime Provinces	1.00 p.m. / 9.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m. / 9.30 a.m.
Western, per G.T.R.	3.30 p.m. / 9.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m. / 7.30 a.m.
United States, via C. Vincent	1.15 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Picton	7.00 a.m. / 3.30 p.m. / 9.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m. / 5.50 p.m.
Prince Edward Route, (by Stag)	7.00 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
Newburgh and Odessa	3.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m.
Harrowsmith & Loughboro, by K & P. R	2.45 p.m.	10.00 a.m.
Wolfe Island	3.00 p.m.	1.50 p.m.
Garden "	1.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
Newboro Route	7.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.

Battersea and Sunbury—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Close at 3:30.

Amherst Island and Stella—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Close at 7 a.m.

Inverary Route—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Close at 3:30.

Portsmouth—Close at 7 a.m.; deliv'd 9 a.m.

British Mails will be closed as follows: Via New York, every Monday and Tuesday at 1 p.m. Postage 5c per 1-2 ounce.

Per Canadian Line, every Friday at 12 noon. Postage 5c per 1-2 ounce.

Registered Letters should be mailed half an hour previous to the time of closing the Mails.

Money Orders granted on all Money Order Offices in Canada, the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and the United States.

Deposits received under the regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

E. DEACON, P. M.

Kingston, 1st Oct., 1876.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

I.C.B.A.—Special Meeting—8 p.m.
City Council.—Regular Meeting—8 p.m.

MONDAY EVEN'G, FEB'Y 26, 1877.

THE RIVAL LEADERS.

A Western contemporary says that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's speeches are of two kinds, and that he is not able to distinguish between vigor and violence. If this be true of the Premier, what shall be said of the leader of the Opposition? We would not presume to limit Sir John to two kinds of speeches. He can make on occasion very peculiar speeches as at Colborne, loyal speeches as when in our City Hall he distinctly encouraged secession in British Columbia, and truthful speeches as when in Peterboro he "wished to God he could catch" Riel, when he had bribed that worthy to leave the country, and was even then supporting him across the line at the expense of the very people to whom he uttered the above profane and false ejaculation. Sir John can harangue the crowds that throng to political pic nics with the reckless clap-trap of the demagogue, and cram his auditors with baseless slanders, not daring to repeat his out-door fabrications from his place in Parliament, where he playfully toys with the Speech from the Throne and makes his pie crust promises not to offer a factious opposition to the Government. We also take leave to doubt Sir John's powers of discrimination between "vigor and violence." We can recall an exhibition of downright pugilistic rowdyism at a Kingston hustings, on which very likely the Chieftain's admirers base his claim to rank as the first gentleman in the land with about as much reason as they assume the same political trickster to be Canada's foremost statesman.

TAXATION OF LIGHT.

The present Government may as well relinquish all idea of appeasing the displeasure or disarming the bitterness of the Tory faction in the House of Commons. Nothing has more clearly demonstrated their predetermined implacability than the stormy reception they have accorded to the Finance Minister in his unfolding of the budget and arrangement of the tariff. To extract party capital from it is the sole object of all their criticism. If this be not so we are at an utter loss to account for their condemnation of the Government action which has practically lifted from the people the odious tax upon light. The excise on Canadian oil has been entirely removed, and the duty on the imported article reduced, not, as some Tory journals are untruly stating it, from 15 to 6 *per cent.* but from 15 to 6 cents per gallon. Under this excellent readjustment the Canadian producers will enjoy a complete immunity from the expense and the annoyance of the excise assessment but will be further protected by the reduced duty on imported oil. Better than all, consumers will reap the benefit of the change in the great reduction of the retail prices. Here, one would think was an opportunity for an honest word of commendation from the Opposition particularly when the change was sure to meet with the public approbation. But no, the cry is raised that Canadian refiners are not sufficiently protected by the specific duty of 6 cents on the rival commodity from the States. True, the parties directly interested are said to have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the new arrangement; but then their opinion is not entitled to consideration unless based upon the utterances of the Tory Press. The great point, however, in favour of this change is that it will cheapen an article of prime necessity in the homes of the people throughout the land. Next to the staff of life, light should go untaxed, as being, even more than fuel, indispensable not only to comfort but to existence itself. The greatly reduced price at which it will now be purchased will be an argument which all classes will appreciate, and Mr. Cartwright will be universally commended for effecting the change, an incidental advantage of no small importance will be the removal of the temptation to smuggling which has been more notoriously indulged in in the matter of coal oil than in any other commodity subject to duty. The Finance Minister estimates a loss to the revenue from the abolition of the imposts of $200,000.00. When it is remembered, however, how many dealers ran the blockade of the customs under the old tariff, but who will not now care to pay the smaller duty now to be imposed, we are inclined to think that the above figures will prove in excess of the actual loss. In any case a wise step has been taken in transferring the duties formerly levied on light to more dispensable luxuries. That the Opposition should condemn this change is an amusing, though not unexpected, nonfulfilment of Sir John's promise that he and his party would offer no factious opposition to the Government during the present session.

CONVICT LABOUR QUESTION.

No course could be more short-sighted, even from a party point of view, than the self-condemnatory attempt of the *News* to make capital out of the Government intention to prepare in the Penitentiary some of the material for the new Military College building. The workingmen of Kingston know full well that in the very matter specified, that of stone cutting, no fair play has ever been shown them except by the present Government. Before their advent to power the bulk of such work for churches, schools, stores and all sorts of buildings was obtained at the Penitentiary at a figure but a trifle in advance of the price of the rough material produced in the quarries by free labour. Throughout the whole of Sir John Macdonald's reign of power this continued to be the case, and the only protection honest stone cutters could obtain against the injustice of penal competition was that afforded them by their comrade masons, who combined against it by refusing to let the stone be dressed by convict labour. More recently, however a Governmental order was issued to confine the convicts to Government work, so that their labour should not injuriously affect outside industry. The result of this action has been the establishment in Kingston of several stone yards, which never could have existed under the old state of things. Notwithstanding the order not to fill outside orders we believe some parties were supplied without interruption, but for this the Government was not at all responsible. As in the matter of cut stone, so with other products of convict labour. It was a biting, though no doubt quite unintentional, criticism on the late Tory Administration. When in the recent debate on this subject, introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr O. Ford Jones, the manufacturing member for Leeds, "strongly condemned the employment of prisoners in the production of goods which were largely manufactured in the country by free labour," such an utterance was a direct and plain-spoken condemnation of the contract system as it flourished in the time of Sir John. Under that pernicious system Messrs. Drennan, Offord, and many others obtained on easy terms the labour of the convicts for the production of cabinet wares, boots and shoes and other articles, to the direct injury of "free labour." And yet all this was taken at the time as a mere matter of course, and never excited one word of Tory condemnation or criticism. The men in the Prison must be used for some purpose, and what employment is so legitimate and appropriate for them as that upon Government works? As well might the carpers protest that the convicts should not be permitted to work upon any proposed extension of their own prison, or upon a wing of the Warden's house or the Rockwood Asylum, as to object to their preparation of material for the Military College, which in every sense is just as strictly a Government work as those we have mentioned. Our opponents are more than welcome to all the capital they can make for their party out of the discussion of this question the present Government has everything to gain and nothing to fear from a comparison of their course with that of the convict contract Government of Sir John Macdonald.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Fire Drill and how it was Useful.

Since Col. Hewitt laid down the regulations of the Military College the following have appeared on the standing orders, to be carried out when the bugle sounds alarm, each cadet taking his assigned place:

"The detachment at pumps to keep the tanks upon the roof full. Detachment to be at water taps upon each of the four flats with buckets ready to extinguish fire where it first appears. A detachment to remove records, &c., but no private property to be touched, till building given up as past saving. Detachments to close all windows, doors, ventilators and hot air registers, and to fill the baths. Certain cadets detailed to carry alarm to all officers, N. C. officers and servants of college residing out of barracks, and to warn the military at Tete de Pont Barracks and the city Fire Headquarters."

On Saturday afternoon the fire test was put to the cadets, and every man was at his post within one and a half minutes. Word was passed that the fire was in one part of the building, then again in another, and another, but the detachments proceeded to each without confusion. The danger was then stated to be in one of the outbuildings, towards which the cadets formed a line and kept a constant supply of water, without effort, from the tanks. The fire arrangements were pronounced a success, and a good evidence of discipline and training.

Yesterday, rather unexpectedly, they were put to a more practical test, a fire having broken out in the basement flat, through woodwork coming in contact with one of the heated flues. The danger to the building was imminent, there being quite a brisk blaze, but fortunately the cadets were all in barracks, not on leave or at church. They sprang to their places within one minute, improving upon the previous day's practice, and using their buckets and the water supply with such effect that in five minutes all fire had been smothered out, restricting the damage to $100 at most. The cadet whose duty it was to spread the alarm; crossed over to the city, passed the alarm at the Tete du Pont Barracks and City Fire Station and reached Col. Hewitt's house at Murney Point within 12 minutes, good time for a spurt of two miles. The Commandant took only 13 minutes more in reaching the College. The Government may feel that its college property is in safe hands, after two such creditable exhibitions of promptitude and system.

The Late Alarms.—On Saturday evening the firemen were summoned by the bell for a fire, but their service was not required. A burning chimney caused the commotion.—On Sunday the fire at the Military College, (referred to elsewhere) called the boys together again, but the military cadets extinguished the flame. The members of the School of Gunnery were ordered out, but their aid was not needed. The Merryweather reached the other side of the bridge when notified that it would not be wanted.

OPENING OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Reply to Dr. Maclean's Letter.

Mr. Editor:

The old Whig is rapidly improving, becoming in fact a spicy sheet. I think I must claim a bonus for securing you a new contributor, a gentleman of no mean ability across the lines. And his contribution is certainly excellent reading, and excepting a few foul blots here and there, chaste and edifying, and of the kind that will not let the "heart cool with mortifying groans." If, as the wise man says, "laughter is better than wine," the doctor's letter is valuable, for it has made me laugh until I feel quite renovated; it was certainly a very judicious prescription. I had come in from a hard day's work, (in fact I have been worn out with professional work for some time past, and see no prospect of rest) and had sat down to tea, when my wife said to me, "there is a letter in the Whig from Dr. Maclean, did you see it?" "No" said I, "but I must," and so procuring the Whig I proceeded to regale my intellectual man on the "flow of reason" there provided for me

I read it and re-read it, and finally laid down the paper with the conclusion that it was one of the best things (barring a few vulgar personalities and senseless insinuations) which has appeared in your paper for some time. The doctor, however, would fain make us believe that this effusion is a cross between vengeance and pity, tempered throughout with a flavor of contempt; but it seems to me more like a *bully boy's* blustering written down on paper for amusement, than like anything else.

He seems to have set up an imaginary enemy whom he locates in a particular house, and presumes that the "poor fellow" thinks because he lives in that house that the mantle of the great Æsculapius who formerly resided there has fallen upon him; he then invests this enemy with the very same evil dispositions and malevolent intentions that he himself manifests in his attack, and finally pitches into him with the fury of a madman. About here I think the doctor has allowed his anger to get the better of his judgment, and to lead him a little astray, for instead of pitching into *what was said*, he pitches into the *man who he thinks said it*, and represents him as an ignoramus and a fraud—one whose respect for truth is "gauzy"—a very pitiable beggar indeed—who could not even lift the sword of the great Goliath of Ann Arbor. Too bad, doctor, to be so hard on such an insignificant cuss! Why not choose a foeman worthy of your steel? But perhaps the doctor thinks that this "pitiable fellow" is the one nearest like unto himself among all that he knows of, and therefore a good square man to fight; a fit subject, in fact, for an operation of the long sword kind.

Leaving the "poor fellow" that lives in that famous house of ancient celebrity out of mind, let us come to facts. The doctor insinuates that I am his bitterest enemy, whereas his conscience must assure him that I am his best friend. Had I not given him the *text* how on earth could he have found an excuse for writing such an edifying homily on the folly of "vanity" and selfishness, the wickedness of not trusting in Providence for "provender" the absurdity of little fellows interfering with big fellows, the magnanimous disinterestedness of his own motives, and the insignificant littleness and meanness of mine; and withal to display in attractive form before the public eye his magnificent talents and glorious achievements? Perfect nonsense to call me his enemy! How could I befriend him more?

And he knows further that when he comes to Kingston there will be one warm heart to welcome him here and help him onward to fame.

Of course the Dr. abuses me most shamefully and calls me by a great many ungentlemanly names that I would not on any consideration apply to him, nor to any other moderately respectable man; and yet, let me assure him, that it is not on account of any "abject terror" of him, of which he delights to speak, and to apply as a flattering unction to his soul, that I do not do so with him, but because I consider it beneath my dignity (and it should be beneath his also) to use such blackguardism. Nor can I perceive the "power over me" which he fancies he exercises, unless it be the power he possesses of eliciting my sympathy or sorrow for him in his needless and ungovernable rage at the least article he thinks has any reference to his observance of professional etiquette; and of his unnecessary jealousy of his reputation.

It is as plain as the nose on one's face that it is unprofessional for us "little fellows" in Kingston to advertise our operations in public newspapers, it must be, *caeteris paribus*, more unprofessional for "big fellows" at Ann Arbor to do so. Hear what the immortal Shakspeare says:

> "Bad actions that in *men* seem little things,
> "Increase by station and are great in kings;
> "The moon being clouded presently is missed,
> "But little stars can hide them when they list."

So that great men ought to be careful what they do and *how they write*

In conclusion I would tender the doctor a little wholesome advice, which I hope he is not too fractious to receive in the same friendly spirit in which it is given:

1. Drop that bad habit of introducing so much vile personal abuse into your published letters; it detracts materially from the excellence of your style, and does not add any strength to the force of your argument.

2. Cease to think that you are "the man," and that knowledge will die with you; always remembering that others know something as well as yourself.

3. Scan little newspaper paragraphs closely, and ascertain if they are not meant for some one else more than they are for you, or if they are worth noticing before launching out such a venemous reply as your last letter was.

4. You have the elements of greatness in you, and you should foster them by a kind and considerate treatment of the least of your professional brethren, and thus march onward to fame respected and loved by all.

Do these things, and when I am dead and gone you will bless the man that occasionally said to you, "This is the way, walk thou in it."

ANTI QUACKERY.

Kingston, Feb. 26, 1877.

Militia Orders.

Military College.—A Board of Officers consisting of the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 3, an Officer of the Military College Staff to be detailed by the Commandant, and the District storekeeper, will assemble at Kingston, on the 3rd day of the month of January, April, July and October in each year, to inspect and report on the actual state and condition of all stores and utensils in possession of the Military College.

Order of Dress.—The attention of Officers is requested to section 12 of the "Queen's Regulation and Orders for the Army," 1873, in so far as the provisions of the several paragraphs are applicable to the Militia.

Review order, Full Dress, Marching, Field day and Drill Order, Undress; as specified in paragraph 35.

School of Gunnery, to be Lieutenant: 1st Lieutenant Charles William Dary, G. S. from No. 1 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, endorsed by eminent and distinguished visitors as the best, has complied with the popular demand, and reduced from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

The Schools.

(*To The British Whig.*)

My Dear Editor,—Allow me to ask you one or two questions, as it is generally believed an editor is, or should be, able to answer any question relating to State or Church. Perhaps mine will not belong to either, as I am little concerned in politics, and wish I knew less of them; as for church, I am free to confess that my creed does not force me to meddle with my neighbor's conscience.

Now to the point in question. Well, sir, in attentively observing the different aspects of the working of our Common School system, I have thought it might be well to educate the public mind with reference to the very important duties enjoined upon our county Inspectors of Public Schools. There appears to be a class who think it a provided privilege (privi-lex) they enjoy to make this office a kind of cess pool into which they may, without impunity, cast all the stench matter of imaginary grievances their own heated brains may fancy they are laboring under. This may, in part, arise out of a too free reception given to this practice by those important functionaries, whose duty it is, as well as every other person's, "to prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

With reference to the second question, it seems too simple to ask; however, I will leave it your common sense to answer: Is it a part of the duties of an already heavily laden Inspector to interest himself, or allow himself to become interested in behalf of certain favorites, in procuring or trying to procure for them schools at the expense of other equally notorious pedagogues who should share like fate, thus introducing a coercive principle foreign to all good government, and antagonistic to the Common School Law?

If the duties of an Inspector be thus unlimited I shall at once throw up the gauntlet, and all my aspirations for the office I shall bring to a premature death

Hoping we may have our minds refreshed with what belongs to our duty, and hereafter be satisfied after we shall have done that duty, and trusting that a generous public will be satisfied also. "Dictum sapiens sat esse."

Vox.

Kingston, Feb. 29th, 1877.

CURRENCY.

—Voting on the Dunkin Act in Hull on the 27th.

—The Speaker's gallery has been doubled in length.

—Grass appearing and thriving in the Ottawa region.

—The *Danbury News* Man will be at Hamilton next Monday.

—Arrangements for the Centennial banquet will be completed this week.

—Sir A. T. Galt is at Ottawa on Fishery Commission business.

—Mrs Hayes has ordered a superb costume for the inauguration reception.

—Galt is to be lighted with gas. $21 000 in stock has already been subscribed.

—Attorney General Royal and Mr Martin, of the Opposition, have had *recontre* with fists in Winnipeg.

—Mr. Charles St. Charles, an 1812 veteran, died in Madoc on Thursday; he was 86 years old.

—Two teams broke through the ice on the Bay of Quinte yesterday; one valuable horse drowned.

—The corporation of McGill College have refused the request to grant theological degrees.

—The Supreme Court will hold a special session at Ottawa on the 28th inst., for the purpose of giving judgments only.

—Over 200 delegates attended the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge for Western Ontario at Woodbridge on the 20th.

—Notwithstanding the ravages of small-pox in Detroit during the winter, not a single case has occurred in Windsor.

—In the New Brunswick Assembly a bill was introduced to incorporate the Christian Brothers, enabling them to receive and administer bequests and other property.

—Abraham Mitchel, of Brighton, sowed and dragged about two acres of land to wheat, on the 19th inst. The ground was quite mellow.

—A number of gentleman residents of the Pacific Coast have formed a company with a capital of $10,000,000 gold coin to get out lumber in Alaska for shipbuilding and other purposes.

—A new car has been introduced by the Grand Trunk Railway Company which is specially adapted for the use of conductors and brakesmen. It is arranged so that the man on the observatory has a view of the road for a long distance ahead.

The Napanee *Standard* speaks of a rose-combed leghorn of Mr Frys which laid an egg measuring 8½ inches in circumference one way and 6¾ inches the other, and weighing a trifle over a quarter of a pound.

'Ike,' says Mrs. Partington, 'who's this electoral Bill that they're making such a locomotion about in the house of representibles? If he's any relation to that Fonita fraud Cronin I don't wonder that they doubt his voracity, and have a tribulation of commissionaries got on him.

—It is reported that at a caucus of the Opposition at Ottawa last week the tariff question was discussed, when it was found that they were more divided on their question than the Liberals. The consequence was the matter was left an open question, to be dealt with as circumstance arose.

Brethren Indeed.—Three Kingston gentlemen, nineteen years ago to-day, were married about the same hour, in three different churches of the city. Nineteen years is a long time, and yet it has seemed short to these three, whose friendship is of no flightly order. They have become the parents of 10, 8 and 9 children respectively, and the rising generation are affectionately fond of each other. When they set out in life together the men were members of the same Oddfellows' lodge, and singular, whatever new departure one took, was almost sure to be followed by the remaining two. Last year all sat at the School Board.

A Challenge.—The U. S. National Rifle Association notifies the Canadian and other foreign associations and teams participating in the recent International long range rifle match for the championship of the world, that the next match for the Centennial trophy will take place at Creedmoor in September next, open to the riflemen of all countries on the same conditions as those governing the former match.

Police.—Robert Newal, drunk, fined $5 or 60 days.—He handed in a valuable contribution to the curiosities of the police station—a ring with a knuckle fully half an inch long, which would surely gouge the eye out of any one struck in the face by it. He also presented the Chief with a $10 bill, the issue of the defunct Zimmerman bank.—Thomas Carrol, drunk, fined $5 or 60 days.

Walking Match.—Negotiations are in progress for a walking match between a prominent railway man and a tall mining gentleman. Stakes to be $200 a side.

—Capt. Sweet, of Carthage, is building a steam yacht, to carry 200 people.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Fenian O'Mahony's Funeral.

PROVIDING A BILLET FOR GRANT

Gen. Hayes to be Inaugurated

THE COUNT OF VOTES GOING ON

New York, Feb. 25.—The *Times'* Columbus, O., despatch says preparations are being made by the citizens there, regardless of party, to give Governor Hayes a farewell reception prior to his departure for Washington. It is expected that his resignation as Governor will be presented to the Legislature during the coming week

A Raleigh, N C, despatch states that the *News* of that city, the accredited organ of the Democratic party, says: "The South will not suffer under Hayes' Administration. There is every assurance that he will be both liberal and just to our section"

Bilboa, Feb 24.—Tempestuous weather; one English and two French ships reported lost at Santona, with all hands.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House, by a vote of 112 to 150, has refused to take a recess until Monday, and the discussion is now going on an order offered by Hale that the Oregon vote be cancelled

London, Feb 26.—Various accounts of the O'Mahoney demonstration yesterday in the London papers concur in stating that it fell very far short of the expectations of its promoters. The most liberal estimate of the number who took part in the procession is 5,000, although most of the accounts place it at 2,000. The spectators were numerous, but apathetic. O'Sullivan was the only member of Parliament present. The body remained at the railway station Sunday night under a guard of honor. Casey, the pardoned Fenian, assisted at the funeral as pall-bearer. The American delegates appeared rather surprised at the apathy of the public.

New York, Feb. 26.—The *Tribune* says a plan is on foot for providing a place for President Grant which promises to secure him a dignified position, and to keep him still, in one sense, in the service of the country. It has long been desired, when the rest of the national debt came to be refunded, that the syndicate assuming the work should be under American control. It is now proposed that some strong New York bank be reorganized as the National Bank, with a capital of from ten to twenty millions, for the purpose of conducting further operations for refunding the national debt, with representatives on the Board of Directors from all the members of the present syndicate, and also from the houses of Brown Bros., Barings and Von Hoffman. The plan proceeds upon idea Gen. Grant could be chosen, and could be induced to accept the presidency of this bank. This would give him an assured income, with occupation sufficiently dignified and agreeable, while it would gratify his family feelings by fixing his future residence near that of his son's. Ulysses Grant, jr., has been in New York for a day or two consulting with bank officers, on the subject, and there is a strong disposition among some of the monied men with whom the matter originated to carry it through.

New York, Feb. 26.—The *World's* Washington special says it is the belief that Hayes will take the oath of office on Sunday noon next in the Executive Mansion, in the presence of Grant and his Cabinet and the Chief Justice, who will administer it. It is not Hayes' present intention to arrive till the count is completed, but if it is delayed till Friday he will leave Columbus that day for Washington, and become the guest of Senator Sherman till he takes possession of the Executive Mansion. The city is full of strangers, who have come on to see the result of the count and attend the inauguration. The hotels for the first time this season are crowded.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

RUSSIA FEELING THE WAY

England's Attitude.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION ON THE MOVE.

Brussels, Feb. 24.—*Le Nord* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that England will obtain no concession from Russia short of an agreement for the coercion of Turkey. In case the Porte persists in its refusal to execute the reforms, England's present attitude might even precipitate Russia's decision to abandon an attitude which is neither peace nor war, yet imposes on Russia all war's sacrifices

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—An agreement between the Porte and the Servian envoys was concluded yesterday. Prince Milan will address a letter to the Sultan accepting the Turkish conditions, except those claiming equality for Jews in Servia and the right of the Porte to be diplomatically represented at Belgrade. The Sultan will grant Prince Milan a new Firman, determining the future relations of Servia and Turkey.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—Well informed circles report that the Czar will certainly await the Powers' reply to Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey.

Vienna, Feb. 26.—Rumors are in circulation here of a fresh Ministerial crisis in Constantinople.

Belgrade, Feb. 26.—All day Saturday and Sunday waggon trains have been transporting large quantities of small and large ammunition from the fortress of Belgrade to the quay, to be taken down the Danube.

London, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Bucharest says the Roumanian railways have been instructed to prepare within a few days to carry large transports of Russian troops to the Danube. Prince Charles of Roumania intends to withdraw from Bucharest and appeal to the Powers for protection.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

—Special detective force formed in Toronto to suppress the liquor traffic.

—In Toronto on Saturday night, one Geo. Allen threw vitrol on his wife, intending to murder her. He is missing.

—Manufacturers of Montreal are petitioning Parliament against the removal of tubing from free list.

—Thomas Macduff, of the firm of Gilmore & Co., Montreal, absconded. His financial affairs are in bad shape.

The Reason Why.—Cardinial Cullen, in a letter to the O'Mahoney funeral committee, says: "I am unaware that O'Mahoney contributed any signal service for his country, but I believe that he rather provoked hostile legislation against us. I have been unable to learn that he was a great benefactor of the church. On the contrary, he is said to have written in a spirit hostile to it. He was a Head Center of Fenians, and collected large sums to promote their absurd movements even after Fenianism had been condemned by the church. If I were to allow his remains to lie in the cathedral I should seem to approve his religious and public conduct and his projects relative to Ireland, a responsibility which I am not at all inclined to assume."

THE LATEST.

Scene in House of Representatives

Yielding for Peace Sake.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Secretary Robeson says if the proposed reduction is made in the appropriation for the pay of the officers and men of the navy on foreign stations, the ships and crews will have to be brought home at once.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The switches on the west side of the Dutchess & Columbia Railway track at the Dutchess Junction were torn up yesterday, putting a stop to the transfer of coal across the river at that point. This is part of the attempt to force the western terminus of the road at Dennings' Point.

Roudout, N.Y., Feb. 26.—The steamer Norwich broke a track to Rhine Cliff in half an hour. The ferry boats are moving.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Collectors of ports have been notified that importation of cattle and hides from England is prohibited by reason of the rinderpest.

In the House Hewitt made another speech arraigning Hoar for bad faith, but appealing to the Democrats to yield to the decision and trust to the ballot box for remedy. Members had gathered round him in excited circles, and as he closed with an invocation for peace he was asked by Cate, of Wisconsin, why, if the decision was infamous, he advised yielding to it? Hewitt's reply was "it was better to yield than to precipitate anarchy and revolution." That sentiment was characterized by Cate as cowardly, whereupon Yates, of North Carolina, upbraided the Northern Democrats with denouncing those who yielded as cowards, although they had fifteen years ago, when the pinch had come, turned upon them. There was great excitement and confusion, recalling some of the scenes of 1061.

Bermuda, Feb. 26.—In a severe gale on February 10th the pilot gig "Macelius," with a crew of six, was probably lost.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 26.

Flour receipts 900 barrels; market steady and quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 100 barrels of middlings sold at 4,25; 100 barrels of do, at 5,22 1-2; 100 pollands sold at 5,00. Grain and provisions nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs sold at 6,55 to 6,65 per 100 lbs. according quality and weight. Ashes 4,00 to 4,07 1-2.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 26.

Bank of Montreal—176 1-2, 175 3-4. 26 at 176 3-4.
Merchants Bank—80 1-2, 80, 203 at 80, 10 at 81 1-4, 10 at 80, 20 at 80 1-4.
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 119 1-2, 119.
Ontario Bank—102, 101 3-4.
Bank of Toronto—174 3-4, 173 1-4.
City Bank—95 1-2, 91 3-4.
Montreal Telegraph Comy—115 1-4, 115, 175 at 116 1-4; 326 at 116, 75 at 115 3-4, 125 at 115 1-2, 50 at 115 1-4.
Dominion Telegraph Co—95, 87.
Union Bank—00, 80.
National Bank—00.
Quebec—00.
Richelieu Bank—63 1-4, 62 1-2, 25 at 62 3-4.
City Passenger Bank—118, 100 1-2.
New City Gas—166.

GOING WEST, GOING WEST

TO THE OLD QUARTERS!

In Sheriff Ferguson's New Block, Princess Street,

Where I intend to Sustain the Reputation of the

Kingston & Pembroke T Depot

AS THE PLACE TO PURCHASE

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

GRAND OPENING

On Thursday, the 1st March,

When I will be happy to see all my old friends and customers and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

FRANK RIGNEY.

Feb 26, 1877.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of TUESDAY, the 6th March, proximo, for the Mason, Carpenter, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Metal Work and Heating, of certain additions and alterations to be made to the British American Hotel.

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

POWER & SON. Architects

Kingston, Feb 26, '77.

FISH --- OYSTERS.

EVERY FISH IN MY STORE SATURDAY was sold before closing time that evening, with the exception of a few Haddock in a lot that arrived Fresh Saturday morning. Every Fish that I shall sell this week will therefore be perfectly fresh. I shall have FRESH FISH arrive every day this week including all of the various kinds to be had at this season.

OYSTERS --- OYSTERS.

The past week has been a very trying one in the Oyster business, but I believe I have been as successful in supplying my numerous customers with nice Oysters as any other dealer. I shall now bring Oysters by fast Express, thus saving 24 hours in time of transportation from Baltimore.

☞ Get your Fish and Oysters at the only purely Fish and Oyster House in the city.

WM. W. RIDEOUT,

Feb 26, 1877.

LOTS FOR SALE,

ON GORDON, ALFRED AND ALICE Streets. These Lots are situate in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the city, and will be sold cheap and upon easy terms. Apply to

W. H. SULLIVAN, Clarence Street.

Feb 19, 1877.

NEW STORE.

W. J. TAYLOR

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A New Stock of Kemball and Morton's

Sewing Machines,

Manufactured in Glasgow, Scotland.

They are very handsome and GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS; they have all the late improvements of the New York Singer and other leading Machines, with MORTON'S IMPROVED SPOOL WINDER—The greatest improvement that has been applied to Sewing Machines in the present day. Call and see them; the Doctor will wait upon all who wishes to favor him with a call. He also repairs all kinds of Sewing Machines and charges moderately. ☞ Machines can be sent by Express or Stage and returned to order without delay. Charges C.O.D.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES for all Machines kept on hand. Best quality of OIL, NEEDLES, &c., &c., wholesale and Retail.

J. W. TAYLOR, S.M.D.,

Five Doors above Parkhill's Grocery Store Princess Street, Kingston.

Feb 26, 1877.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Now is the Time to Leave Your Orders for the Celebration of the 17th of Ireland at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, TWEEDS AND WORSTED COATINGS, which for style, durability and cheapness cannot be equalled in the city. Worsted Coatings in Checks. DIAGONALS—Diamonds and Figures. FINE WORSTED TROWSERINGS in the latest New York and Paris Styles. FINE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS. FINE CANADIAN TWEEDS in the choicest patterns ever manufactured. Fine assortment of SCOTCH TWEEDS. We are taking orders rapidly for the above Goods and parties requiring a first-class Gauntlet or Suit at a moderate price will please call on us. We have been hard at work all Winter manufacturing a choice assortment of Clothing, and parties requiring a Ready-made Coat, Pants or Vest will find ours equal in many respects to Order work and a very large assortment to select from at very low prices.

A choice assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS—new and cheap.

JUST RECEIVED—The Latest Styles of SILK HATS for Saint Patrick's Day.

Z. PREVOST,

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, Brock Street, 4 doors from the Market Square

Feb. 26, 1877.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by R T. Walkem, Esq., on Simcoe Street. Possession 1st May.

A. CAMERON.

Feb 23, 1877.

I. C. B. A.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the I. C. B. A. will be held in St Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY, Feb 26th. As business of importance is to be transacted a full and prompt attendance is requested. By order of the President.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, Secretary

Feb 23, 1877.

Y. M. C. A.

THE LECTURE

BY MR. B. M. BRITTON,

—ON—

"John Doe and Richard Roe,"

Announced for Monday evening next, has been

Postponed till Further Notice.

G. B. MEADOWS, Secretary.

Feb 24, 1877.

OUR METHOD:

Not a few articles marked low as baits and up prices charged on others!

But Everything put Down to the Lowest possible Rates.

Excellence of qualities will go hand in hand with low prices to warrant the claim of Cheapness.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Provisions, Lamps, Crockery, Coal Oil, &c,

NICE APPLES by the barrell or measure.

☞ You find us opposite Wilmot's Blacksmith Shop, in Dr. Brown's Fire Proof Building, PRINCESS STREET.

E. COOK & SON,

GROCERS.

Feb 20, 1877.

COAL OIL

OUR CUSTOMERS MAY RELY UPON GETTING AT ALL TIMES,

Coal Oil at the Lowest Market Prices!

—AT—

HOBART'S

MEDICAL HALL.

N B—AMERICAN OIL—a small quantity still on hand.

Feb 23, 1877.

To Let,

THE Shop and Dwelling on Princess Street occupied by Messrs Brainard & Aishton. Possession given on the Thirteenth day of March, ensuing. Apply to

R. M. ROSE

Feb 7, 1877.

RICHMOND & BOYDEN

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THEIR

NEW CARPETS!

Which were bought at the lowest figures during the time of the greatest depression.

—ALSO—

45 Inch India Rubber Sheetings, For Invalids use, &c

Ladies Gossamer India Rubber Circulars.

And Other Goods too Numerous to mention.

Feb 23, 1877.

CHEAP LIGHT!

Coal Oil Still Falling.

FOR THE

LOWEST PRICES!

CALL AT

SHIEL'S,

85 King St., Kingston.

Feb 21, 1877.

CONFECTIONERY

Wholesale and Retail,

—AT—

J. REID'S.

CHOICE CANDIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN QUANTITY.

☞ ALL FRUITS kept in their seasons. AT J. REID'S,

TO LET,

THE RESIDENCE ON BROCK STREET at present occupied by Mrs. Gray. It contains all the latest improvements. Possession could be given the 1st December, 1876. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT CARSON, Princess St

Nov 13, 1876.

For Something New Read This

AT DR. BROWN'S

NEW DRUG STORE

You will find anything you require in DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, TOILET ARTICLES, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY—all fire proof—GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh, at prices low as they can be sold in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

Coal Oil going down every day.

LAMPS AT COST.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

Office hours from 7 to 10 a.m.; 4 to 9 p.m. Consultation free to poor.

Feb 24, 1877.

VERY IMPORTANT to FARMERS

AND ALL OTHERS.

M. MORRISON

HAVING LEASED HIS NEW PRINCESS Street Store to Rees Bros., consequently will remain at his present quarters, Brock Street, where he will be happy to see his country and city friends.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!

Family and Pastry Flour.

Being a practical judge of my business, I guarantee satisfaction every time.

Kiln Dried Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, and Wheat Meal.

PURE AND FRESH—ALWAYS ON HAND.

FEED AND SEEDS!

Farmers and others purchasing CORN, CRACKED OATS AND CORN, BRAN SHORTS OR ANY KIND IN THE FEED LINE will save money by coming to

M. Morrison's, Brock Street.

N.B.—100 Bushels Eastern Timothy Seed and 40 Bags Western Clover Seed expected daily.

☞ Don't forget the place, Brock Street, near the Market.

M. MORRISON.

Feb 24, 1877.

To Let,

TWO OR THREE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with board in a desirable locality. Enquire immediately at British Whig Office

Feb 24, 1877.

REAL ESTATE.

Two First-Class Building Lots FOR SALE!

Situated on the Corner of Brock and Montreal Streets. Apply to

J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

Feb 24, 1877.

ANOTHER FALL IN COAL OIL

—AT—

CORBETT & CO'S.

The BEST STANDARD EXPORT COAL OIL,

ONLY 30c per GALLON

IN CANS OF FOUR GALLONS,

Imperial Measure,

—AT—

Corbett & Co's Hardware House

87 King Street.

Feb 24, 1877.

IMMENSE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

P. HARTY

Will commence a GRAND CLEARING SALE of the balance of his Winter Stock of Dry Goods, on THURSDAY, 22nd inst., to make room for Spring Importations.

This Sale being the last of the season GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

500 Pairs of Ladies Josephine Kid Gloves to be sold at $1.00 per pair.

ALL DRESS GOODS to be sold at 10 per cent less than cost.

Call and examine his Goods.

P. HARTY,

Ferguson's Block, Princess Street

Feb 20, 1877.

A NEW OPENING.

ALLEN & RICE,

Rees' Old Stand, Corner of King and Clarence Streets, opposite the Custom House.

THEY WILL CONTINUE THE

Fruit and Confectionery Business

In all its former branches, and will have A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL FRUITS IN SEASON, as well as

Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Candies.

☞ OYSTERS, from the best wholesale dealers, sold in Cans and Bulk.

CAPT. T. F. ALLEN, Kingston. A. B. RICE, Late of Oswego