FRESH OYSTERS.

I am now receiving larger and fresher Oysters than any I have had for two months past.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Eight Cases of high colored Sweet Valencia Oranges and a few Cases of Choice Messina Lemons to arrive to-day, to be sold cheap by the case or dozen.

CANNED GOODS.

A large lot taken out of bond on Saturday, making my Stock as large and complete as any other in the city; quality guaranteed and prices extremely low.

FRESH FISH.

McEwan's Finnan Haddies, Yarmouth Bloaters, Salt White Fish, Salt Salmon Trout, Salt Herrings, &c., always in Stock.

FOR CANNED SALMON, CANNED LOBSTERS, CANNED MACKEREL, SARDINES, &c., GO TO

RIDEOUT'S

April 16, 1877.

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	2:10 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, APRIL 16, 1877.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

CITY COUNCIL.—Adjourned Meeting, 7:30 p.m.

ADJOURNED Vestry Meetings in the Anglican Churches.

LECTURE before Y.M.C.A. by the Rev. Prof. Ferguson, at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.

ASSIZES at noon.

SALE of Birds at J. E. Hutcheson's.

OBSERVATORY Lecture in City Hall, 7:30 p.m.

MEETING of Kingston Cricket Club, 7:30 p.m.

WAR.

The despatches from the East more than confirm the impression of the past few days that war is inevitable. Turkey will rather fight than sacrifice national independence, which she declares is compromised by the Protocol. Russia will resort to arms if this document is not accepted as it stands by the Porte. Neither nation shows the least disposition to yield. To the arbitrament of the sword then the dispute will be referred. Serious apprehensions seem to be entertained that it will be an extremely difficult matter to localize the struggle. Already rumours are rife as to an Austro-British alliance against Russia, and other developments of the complication will without doubt definitely unfold themselves during the next few days.

ANGLO-ISRAEL.

What think our readers of the rumoured Russian invitation to the decendants of Abraham to return to the Holy Land and expel the Turks therefrom? As a strategic move against the Moslems it may be all very well. The London *Tiser* has banteringly deprecated the Anglo-Israel debate, which has, the past few weeks, been raging more or less violently on the rostrums and in the press of Western Ontario. If, however, the lost tribes are included in this 'call' from Russia, no discussion could be more timely, for if the British Islanders can be proved to be the lost sheep of the House of Israel, then, now is the accepted time to strike for the recovery of their ancient patrimony. Such an event would be rather rough on the Crimean war policy, and would likely prove fatal to the present pro-Turkish English Government, since Great Britain would thus be shown to have been ignorantly contending against the very nation which more than twenty years thereafter magnanimously inaugurates in British behalf the great restoration. We may add that the question is as yet involved in the mist of considerable uncertainty. We would advise, however, that the discussion as to the identity of the lost tribes should still go on, pending the arrival of more definite information anent the crusade of Russia against the power of the crescent in the Holy Land.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

In a recent issue the *News* asserts:

"Mr. Kirkpatrick proved to a demonstration on Wednesday that the Premier's management of the Fort Francis Canal business was not only a huge blunder, but a violation of an Act of Parliament."

In confirmation of the above we may add that a short time since it was similarly "proved to a demonstration" that so completely was the Department of Public Works mismanaged by that incompetent Minister, the Premier, that the alterations made in the old stone frigate, with the design of converting it into a Military College, were "bungled" into a total failure. It was "proved to a demonstration" that so wide of the mark were the intended adaptations of the old building to its new uses that it had to be virtually abandoned for these purposes and a new structure erected. Of course those who knew anything at all about the matter were well aware that there had been no departure from the original intention, that the "mismanagement" consisted in carrying into effect the alterations of the old building, which have been found to admirably answer the intended purpose; that the second building, viz., the "Educational block," and a *third*, the "Cadet barracks," were, from the first, represented in the plan of the whole institution as sketched by Mr. R. Gage, the Government architect in this city, and that these plans so far have been adhered to almost to the very letter. We have no doubt the St. Francis Canal Lock has been "bungled" pretty much in the same way. The member for Frontenac has proved it "to a demonstration," which means, in this case, to the entire satisfaction of that competent authority, the local Tory organ of public works. Such "demonstrations" are only believed by those who are not only ready but greedy to swallow the worst misrepresentations of party malice. Hereafter let the county member and the city organ be the recognized authorities on public works, and let the present incompetent and inexperienced Minister of that Department be condemned on their united testimony.

OPPOSITION SLANDERS.

Some Tory writers are still hurling steel rails at the Premier. In every indictment against the Government this is almost sure to be a conspicuous count. Being a railway transaction — Pacific Railway at that, it is regarded as a peculiarly suitable set off to that Tory cap sheaf of political immorality, the bartering of a public contract for money with which to buy a renewal of the lease of power. The cases, however, are far from parallel. Both transactions have been made the subject of Parliamentary investigation, and in each case in a House elected under the direct auspices of the accused ministry. The upshot of that inquiry in the case of Sir John was the subject of world wide notoriety, and is the darkest blot on the recent pages of Canadian history. The independent press of Canada, the journalistic critics of Great Britain and America animadverted in the strongest terms upon it as being perfectly indefensible, and the prime mover in the plot was by almost universal consent cast aside as too far gone in political depravity to be fit for the trusts of Government. Has it been so with the present Prime Minister? The charge was only a factious one in the first place. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was in this matter tried by a jury of his peers in Parliament and acquitted of the least taint of corrupt intent. The nepotism which was the principal sting in the charge, that is, that the Premier's brother, Mr. Charles Mackenzie, had any pecuniary interest in the transaction, was proved to have no existence whatever, save in the political spleen of his traducers, and the whole transaction was found to have been honestly intended to promote the public interest. A vast majority in the House voted for this finding, the acquittal of the Premier in this matter being sustained not only by his straight party friends, but by all members making the least genuine pretentions to independence or fair play.

Much store was set by this slander. So confident, or at least so hopeful were opposition critics that it would bring home their wild charge of corruption against the Government that they are even yet exceedingly loth to relinquish it. Still among the more bigoted Tory journals, when the changes are rung upon the imaginary sins of the Ministry, the clangour of steel rails may always be detected in the deafening medley. We venture to predict that this may be fairly taken as a specimen slander, and that the scandalous charges with which loud Tory talkers are filling the air, will be found to be equally false when brought by examination to the touch stone of truth. For example, there was the doting charge of premature superannuation, which served the momentary purpose of a grievance, till Hon. Mr. Cartwright exploded it by adducing the fact that there were now in the public service more than two hundred persons over 70 years of age, many of whom should be superannuated, and would have been but for the desire of the Government, not at present to increase the charge on the Superannuation fund. A great many "jobs" are charged against the Government, but as far as we can gather the facts from impartial sources the charges themselves are put up "jobs," made of whole cloth or distorted and exaggerated to answer the designs of party malignity. Considerable party thunder has been expended on the Goderich harbor transaction. On this question we have no reason to be afraid to speak our minds in the plainest terms. Other things being equal, of course public work should be awarded to the lowest tender. But things are not always equal. Men are not equally reliable, efficient or responsible. On these points we cannot possibly judge between the men who tendered for the work. With all necessary information in their possession Ministers have a decided advantage over journalists in such a matter. For ourselves, we have confidence that the honour of the Government has not been compromised in this matter. If the Opposition in parliament share the suspicions with which the Opposition press is reeking, then let them ask for a parliamentary investigation such as they tried by an unworthy piece of sharp practice to deny to the Speaker. Till that is done, and ministers are *proven* guilty, we have every right to regard them as innocent. The fact is these slanders have been set and kept in circulation with the idea that their authors might with safety impudently presume upon the forbearance of the Premier. That the limit of that forbearance has been reached, some of the organs will soon be convinced. The tirades of abuse of which Sir John gave the key-note in his violent pic-nic harangues have been reiterated *ad nauseum* in the party Sheets, but why not try these things before the only responsible tribunal? The High Court of Parliament is in session and it will be quite time enough to expect an intelligent public to pronounce sentence when the representative jury has returned a verdict of guilty. Till this is done it is an insult to the common sense which can discriminate between a random and malicious charge against a respectable citizen, and the undoubted guilt of a convicted criminal, to compare the slanders against the present ministry with the enormous political crimes of which their predecessors, after a fair and even generous trial, were convicted, and for the commission of which they are shivering in the cold shades of opposition to day.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

—C. Leland, of New York, is lessee of Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

—Capt. Ward, private Secretary to the Governor General, has been called home to join his regiment.

—The Rev. Mr. Pennell, of Queenston, is in Ottawa soliciting subscriptions to a memorial church to Sir Isaac Brock.

—A telegram received at Rideau Hall states that war will be declared between Russia and Turkey on Tuesday.

—Another batch of candidates to represent the vacancies in three wards in Montreal were nominated this morning. The contest will be very close and exciting.

—On change, Saturday a great business was done in flour, the total sales amounting to $10,000, for shipment to the Lower Provinces and Great Britain.

—The latest news received from Savannah report that Bernard Devlin, M.P. for Montreal, who was reported to be dying, is much improved in health.

The Poor Man's Taxes.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—I see by your Saturday's issue that the Finance Committee are going to take very stringent measures in regard to the collection of unpaid taxes. That means the City Fathers are going to put up and perhaps publish the names of those who are so unfortunate as to be in arrears. Though not a taxpayer myself, I have a good deal of sympathy for those who are and have been for many years. And when I see an honest man, who, though no fault of his, has become liable to lose his home, I cannot resist calling attention of our worthy councillors, to one or two facts which they ought to take into consideration. They are well aware that for several years this country, in common with every other nation, has been paralyzed in its industry by an almost unprecedented commercial panic which has brought many hundreds of our most respected and truly worthy brethren to the brink of starvation. They have managed by care and strict economy to weather the storm so far, and now as the prospect is about to brighten, as the spring is opening, when employment will be obtained, they are going to be brought up 'sharp and short' by the very men whose interest it should be to protect and assist them to tide over their difficulties.

A month or two's grace just at this time of the season would enable many an honest man to keep his home together while, if he is distressed for taxes, the chances are that it will take years for him to replace those home treasures which the auctioneer will scatter to the four winds for a mere song. I am not disposed to censure the Finance Committee or the Council for doing their duty, but, as a panic, such as we have had, only occurs once in 15 or 20 years, I think that they would not lose anything if they gave those in arrears for taxes, a chance. They might do so by letting every man who cannot pay now give his note for three months or six, as the case might be. I know one or two very worthy men who are as anxious to pay their taxes as the collectors are to receive them, but who cannot because they have been out of regular employment. Selling up people's homes will only drive them away from Kingston in disgust, and the city needs populating, and not depopulating. The hard times have lasted as long as they very well can. "It is a long long lane that has no turning," and I am sanguine that the turning in the long lane of commercial depression is about to hove in sight.

Of course I refer in this communication to those honorable people who own no property save their household treasures, and who cannot pay their taxes from sheer want of employment—men who are able and willing to work, but whose industries are at a stand still. Those who have property besides their homes, and who will not pay their taxes, cannot be fairly classed with the above mentioned, and all these the tax men may very easily distinguish from the really deserving and poor. Some of these very men who the Council think of distressing might, if encouraged just now, live to be of great service to the city by their genius and industry. Of course the Council is quite justified in taking strong measures, but still they may be just and merciful also, and not lose much in the long run either.

Yours truly, FELIX.

Kingston, April 16, 1877.

Queen's College.

The overture of the Presbytery of Paris on Theological Colleges, presented for transmission to the General Assembly, at the meeting of the Synod of Hamilton and London, on Wednesday, (April 11th,) is as follows:

"That considering the permanent importance of affording the students of the Church, on their way to the Gospel ministry, the facilities for obtaining a thorough theological training, by having her colleges fully equipped and thoroughly sustained, and considering further the felt necessity that exists of increasing the number of professors in each college, in order that the work expected of it be performed in a satisfactory manner, and the professors not unduly burdened; and also considering the difficulty of providing the income necessary for maintaining the colleges in even their present state of efficiency, the Presbytery unanimously overtures the Reverend the General Assembly to take the whole subject of the colleges and of theological education into its serious consideration, and adopt such measures as may be deemed best for securing increased efficiency in our Collegiate Institutions, combined, if possible, with a reduced expenditure.

"With the view of obtaining these results, the Presbytery would respectfully recommend that

"1. Immediate steps be taken to materially reduce the expenditure of Manitoba College.

"2. That the members of the Theological Faculty of Queen's College be transferred to Knox and Montreal Colleges, as the Assembly may direct.

"3. That Queen's University be brought into closer relations to the Church.

"4. That the Theological Halls of the Church be affiliated with the Queen's University.

"5. That the territorial system for the support of the College be discontinued.

"6. That the Lectureships be discontinued.

"7. That no Church Lectureship be instituted without consent of Presbyteries.

"8. That no appointment be made to any such without a reference to Presbyteries."

The overture having been read, Dr. Bell, Walkerton, rose to a point of order. To entertain such an overture would be in violation of the terms of union in relation to the colleges, and would go in the face of the royal charter granted to Queen's University, and would therefore be incompetent. In accordance with the terms of union legislation was obtained to secure the colleges in relation to the united church like to those they sustained before union to their respective churches. The overture proposed to change these, and this, after so short a time, was therefore *ultra vires*.

Quite a admission followed, and among other speakers was, Mr. Smith, Hamilton, who had been greatly surprised at the action of the Paris Presbytery. Their action seemed based on the desire to save expenses and promote efficiency. In regard to both these points, Queen's College stood very advantageously. There seemed to be an assumption that those interested in Queen's were not opposed to the proposed action. This was an entire delusion. The maintenance of the College was essential to the Union. It was singular that in framing the overtures the only two colleges with which his section of the Church had connection was unfavourably involved. Through the liberality of their people, Queen's would require only about $2,500 a year. He did not see how the Presbytery's proposal would bring the college into closer relation to the Church. As an alumnus of the college, he felt strongly. The situation was very delicate.

Mr. McMullen, Woodstock, said it was just to the Presbytery of Paris to say that they had been assured that their action would not be unacceptable to Queen's. The action was fitted to elevate Queen's, but would not have been initiated had the opposition raised been anticipated.

Mr. Gordon, Clifton, hoped the Presbytery would withdraw their overture. They had all one end in view—the common good of the church.

The Presbytery of Paris asked leave to sit for the consideration of this matter.

Thereafter Synod adjourned to meet again at half-past three o'clock, and was closed in the usual way.

EUROPEAN.

Declaration of War To Morrow

PORTE'S REPLY TO THE POWERS

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA.

Localizing the War.

Removal of Russian Embassy

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMNT.

Review of the Turkish Army

London, April 15.—The reply of the Porte to Count Schouvaloff's declaration has just been made public. Taking up *seriatim* the five points of the Russian Foreign Minister's circular, it points out that: First, the Porte has followed with regard to Montenegro the same conciliatory policy that proved successful in the case of Servia. Secondly, the Porte is prepared to apply all the promised reforms in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and so far as they do not partake of a special or exclusive character. Thirdly, the Porte expresses its willingness to replace its armies on a peace footing provided that Russia will take the same step, and explains that the armaments of Turkey are purely of a defensive character. Fourthly, the disturbances in the Principalities are attributed solely to foreign intrigues, and, therefore, the Porte insists that it cannot be held responsible for them, and that, therefore, Russia should be the first to effect the demobilization of its forces. The fifth clause deals with the question of the absence of a Turkish Envoy at St. Petersburg, an omission which the Porte is willing to rectify, while it fails to see any connection between it and the subject at issue, viz., disarmament. The document, after a protest against the humiliating position Turkey is compelled to occupy, and a reference to the Treaty of Paris, which it insists cannot be abolished by any protocol in which Turkey has no share, concludes with the expression of a firm determination to resist all unjust interference, and to hold out to the last in maintaining its rights and its existence. The latest despatches received this morning confirm the almost absolute certainty of war, and announce that the Russians will enter Roumania either to-day or to-morrow. The Vienna journals agree in favour of an Anglo-Austrian alliance against Russia, as Austria is even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of the Russians into Bulgaria.

London, April 15.—Lord Derby has sent the following despatch, dated April the 12th, to the British Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople:

"SIR,—The Turkish Ambassador called to-day and left a copy of the circular on the subject of the protocol. I expressed my deep regret to Musurus Pasha at the view the Porte had taken. I thought it unnecessary to enter on any further discussion of a step which had been adopted by the Porte after full consideration, and which could not be retracted. I said, however, that it did not seem to be clear whether the Porte would send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg or not to treat on the question of mutual disarmament. Musurus Pasha stated that Turkey was not prepared to adopt any such measure, and expressed the opinion that matters could not be settled satisfactorily unless the Powers should consent to amend the protocol. I replied that the divergence between the views of the two Governments appears so wide as to render further discussions useless, and I said I could not see what further steps England could take to avert war which appeared inevitable. Musurus Pasha answered that the attitude of his Government was simply defensive; that they did not desire war, but they would prefer it to the sacrifice of national independence, which appeared to be involved in an acceptance of the protocol."

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Austria is resolved, if necessity demands it, to localize the war by an armed occupation of Bosnia.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Sunday, says:—A Russian yacht arrived to day to take the members of the Russian Embassy to Odessa the moment they receive orders to quit Constantinople. The Porte believes that the rupture will be delayed until Russia has communicated her intentions to the Powers, but no hope of a peaceful settlement is entertained. Russian subjects in Turkey are to be placed under the protection of the German Embassy. Constantinople will be declared in a state of siege immediately after the rupture.

The *Standard's* special from Vienna says:—The Russian Ambassador had an audience with the Emperor of Austria to-day, and afterwards an interview with Count Andrassy, to whom he communicated a telegraphic circular from Prince Gortschakoff.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Abdul Kerim, Turkish Generalissimo, has started for Shumla to assume command of the Army of the Danube.

The *Standard's* special from Pruth says: All the journals here are agreed that it is impossible for Austria and Hungary to remain neutral in the war which impends. They unanimously argue in favour of an alliance with England against Russia. Austria and Hungary are even more interested than England in preventing the entrance of the Russians into Bulgaria.

The *Journal des Debats* says:—The Russian fleets in the Atlantic and Pacific have been ordered to concentrate in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Layard, the newly appointed British Ambassador, left for Brindisi, where he will embark on a special steamer in order to reach Constantinople quickly.

The *Moniteur*, semi-official, declares that it is the inflexible resolve of France to remain neutral.

Bucharest, April 15.—The Czar is expected to arrive at Kichev on Tuesday. The Grand Duke Nicholas holds a great review of the army of the Pruth to-day.

Rome, April 15.—It is said that in view of the complications Russia has proposed to the Vatican to settle the long existing differences.

Vienna, April 15.—The relations between the Porte and Montenegro are broken off. The Russian Consul-General, M. Jonin, left St. Petersburg to-day with instructions for the Montenegrin Government. Persia has notified the Porte of her claims to Bagdad.

It is officially confirmed that the Roumanian troops will oppose the passage of the Danube by the Turkish army, but will allow the Russians to cross the Pruth.

Washington, April 16.—A telegram received at the Navy Department yesterday from the Lieutenant Commander of the steamer Gettsburg at Constantinople, reports that war is imminent. The Russian embassy was to leave Constantinople to day.

—A man named Sikes, an employee of the Grand Trunk shops, Port Huron, has been missing since last Friday evening, and strong suspicions of foul play are entertained. His memorandum book was picked up near the south end of the G.T. dock. A bloody club was also found at the same place, and clots of blood were found in the vicinity and other evidences of a severe struggle.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

New Orleans Difficulty.

SPECIE PAYMENT

Flashes from the United States

New York, April 16.—The *Tribune* reports the New Orleans controversy as practically settled. The compromise agreed upon proceeds rather from Nicholls' party than from the Commissioners. The basis is the reorganization of the Legislature by admitting all members on parish, discarding the returning board. Nicholls' Legislature will pass resolutions to-day accepting the compromise, declaring confidence in Hayes, declaring equal rights and protection to negroes. Packard is not expected to accept this settlement with good grace, if at all. The conciliated Legislature will elect a Conservative Senator, and instruct him to support the Administration.

The *Herald* reports that Grand Duke Alexis will visit Hayes on Tuesday, and attend the grand dinner at the White House on Thursday.

The *Sun* repeats that the Congressman elect from North Carolina wrote to Senator Gordon recently, advising the Southern Democracy to cut loose from the Northern Democracy and take an independent part.

The Sec. of the Treasury has decided in the interest of specie resumptions to suspend the issue of one dollar notes in sums over 10 dollars. In retiring legal tenders he will also select small notes. All treasury drafts under five dollars will be paid in silver.

London, April 16.—Arrived out: Batavia and Brittania.

The str. Labrador, from Havre, which sailed from Plymouth for New York, is the first ship under foreign clearing from England with steerage passengers embarked at an English port.

Washington, D.C., April 16.—Another delegation of Quakers called on the President to-day in behalf of the Indian peace policy. The President said he favoured peace everywhere.

—Ninety-three true bills at the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal.

—Cape Rouge ice, near Montreal, moved up with the tide this morning but jammed again coming down. A couple of tides will clear it all out.

—The town authorities of Lacher, Belgium, have decided that a hand organ is not a nuisance. The town authorities of Lacher are idiots.

—A fight occurred at noon to-day in Toronto, between Ah Ling and Sam Sing, two recently arrived Celestials. There are five Chinese laundries in Toronto.

—The river is now open in front of the city of Montreal. The ice at Cape Coug has given way, and boats may be expected up in a few days. The Longueuil ferry boats are expected to commence running next week.

—A widow in Iowa, whose husband was burned to death while under imprisonment for drunkenness, has obtained a judgment for $6,000 against the man who sold him liquor.

—The spring style for comets is a short, wide tail. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, has found the one reported as visible from Vienna, and says it was "beautiful."

—Talmage sees "intemperance drumming with the bones of a dead drunkard upon the bottom of a wine cask, the dead march of immortal souls." Very few people could see such horrible visions as that without exciting suspicion.

—Edward A. Lambert, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, N.Y., is a defaulter in $50,000 to the estate of Mrs. M.H. Cook, his sister-in-law.

—J.M. Currier, M.P. for Ottawa, will resign his seat in the Commons this afternoon, having a timber contract with the Government. He will be opposed in the Reform interest by either Mayor Waller or J.R. Featherstone, ex-Mayor.

—The insurance men of Montreal have resolved to call upon the Government to refund $40,000 paid in conforming to the law in regard to the use of stamps. Any action which might be taken by the Government is to be strongly opposed by the insurance companies.

—The departure of the Irish pilgrims for Rome takes place on Thursday next. The pilgrims who leave Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, &c., will make a great Communion before leaving their respective towns.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Report of observations taken at Kingston for 24 hours, ending April 16th, at 7:30 a.m.:—

Bar.	Temp.	Wind.	Vel.	Min.	Max.
30.101	47.6	W	4		
30.078	41.4	W.	2	32.7	54.2
30.001	41.1	calm	0	35.7	

Rain 0.00 inches.

S. WOODS.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 16,—11:15 a.m.

Bank of Montreal—175, 174 1-2, 150 at 176, 60 at 175 1-4, 3 at 175 1-2, 25 at 175 3-4, 100 at 175, 55 at 174 1-4, 105 at 174 3-4, 50 at 174 1-2.
Merchants Bank—79, 78.
Bank of Commerce—120, 119.
Ontario Bank—105 104.
Bank of Toronto—175, 170, 14 at 172.
Consolidated Bank—92 1-2, 91 3-4, 3 at 91 3-4, 5 at 92.
Montreal Telegraph Compy—118, 117 3-4, 75 at 117, 25 at 117 1-4, 300 at 117 1-2, 425 at 117 3-4, 25 at 118, 100 at 117 1-4.
Dominion Telegraph Co—86 1-2.
Union Bank—00.
National Bank—000.
Quebec—00.
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company—68, 66.
City Passenger R. Company—90, 85.
New City Gas—152, 150, 25 at 152.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 16.

Flour receipts 871 barrels; market quiet and from 10 to 20 cents higher; business limited. Sales 150 choice medium bakers at 7.20; 105 barels of choice fine were sold at 6.40. Grain and provisions unchanged. Ashes 4.10 to 4.15.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., April 16.—11.30 a.m.

Corn steady at 49 1-4 for May; 50 1-4 for June. Oats steady 38 1-2 for May, 38 5-8 for June; 37 3-4 bid for April. Pork steady at 15.85 for May; 16.00 for June. Wheat active at 145 3-4 for May; 146 7-8 for June.

THE DOCTOR SAYS.—A patient of mine, who had been suffering from Piles for some time began taking THE GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR. I watched its effect, and I do say, that I consider it an invaluable remedy for that most distressing complaint. In many forms also, of Dyspeptic difficulty, I have known it to be of infinite service.

BENJ. SEAVON, M.D., Sutton, P.Q.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!

DR. YOUNG IS COMING.—Kingston will be visited on Tuesday, the 24th April, by J. Young, M.D., who promises that all persons troubled with Piles will be cured within twenty-four hours without pain or inconvenience. He hopes that all persons in anyway afflicted will call upon him and consult him. Audience for gentlemen from 9 till 12 a.m.; for ladies and children from 2 to 4 p.m.

S. HYMAN is showing the newest and nobbiest Styles of English and American HATS at prices to suit the times. An extra quality SILK HAT $4, former price $5.

MARRIED.

On the 14th March, Rufus H. Park, of Buffalo, N.Y., to Anna E., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Phillips, of Belleville.

DIED.

At Thorold, on the 12th April, Janet Warn, relict of the late John Robertson, in the 80th year of her age, for 48 years a resident of Kingston.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon from G.T.R. Station, to Cataraqui Cemetery, on arrival of Train from the West. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Kingston, on the morning of the 15th, at the Hotel Dieu, Mr. Patrick O'Rielly, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 7.30 o'clock to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Brough, Gananoque, on Sunday, April 8th, Mrs. Ferguson, aged 90 years.

CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Gowan's Grand Organization.

16 PERFORMERS 16

Prices as usual.

Seats secured at McAuley's without extra charge.

April 16, 1877. JOE CHENET, Agent.

PERSONAL!

F. X. COUSINEAU

WILL LEAVE THE CITY TO-NIGHT FOR TORONTO TO ATTEND ROBERTSON & SON'S

GREAT TRADE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS, which will be sold without reserve.

THE PUBLIC can depend on getting Bargains on his return, as the benefit of his cheap purchases will be offered to his numerous customers.

April 16, 1877.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

500 dozs Jno. Labatt's XXX Ale.

500 do do XXX Porter.

The only Ale receiving the Gold Medal at the Centennial Exhibition for excellence of quality equal to any imported Ale or Porter.

SOLE AGENT FOR KINGSTON:

FRANK RIGNEY,

Kingston and Pembroke Tea Depot.

April 16 1877.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 13th April, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 6 per cent.

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner.

The above is the only Notice to appear in Newspapers authorized to copy.

Illustrated Lecture.

HISTORY OF PRINTING THE ENGLISH BIBLE—by Rev. Geo. Grafton, in the Y.M.C.A. HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at eight o'clock.

Tickets 20 cents.

Benefit of the Organ Fund.

April 16, 1877.

Valuable Farm For Sale

232 ACRES of Lot No. 8, first Concession of the Township of Kingston. For terms, &c., apply to

DR. A. S. BRISTOL, Napanee.

April 16, 1877.

$300.

Any one having the above amount to invest for one year can have good security and an unusually large race of interest. Apply at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

April 14, 1877.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Books Suitable for Prizes.

Dore's Ancient Mariner, 40 full page Illustrations	$10.00
Parkman's Works, 7 Vols	17.50
Spurgeon on the Psalms, 4 vols	9.60
Dickens' Complete Works, 14 vols	14.00
Carlyle's Complete Works, 36 vols	21.60
Humpley's Lay Sermons	1.75
Geikie's Great Ice Age	2.50
Conservation of Forces	2.15
Herschill's Physical Geograh	1.75
Knight's Half Hours, Cloth, 2 vols	3.00
Kirke's Conquest of Canada	1.50
Motley's Dutch Republics	1.75
do United Netherlands	2.50
Byron's Life and Letters	2.25
Hume's England, 3 vols	4.50
Farrar's Life of Christ	2.50
J. Angell James' Works, 7 vols	10.50
Shakspeare, 1623 folio in black letter.	8.00
Poets in elegant morocco bindings	2.00
do Fer Bindings	3.00
do Wood do	3.50
Mrs. Hemans, one Superb Vol	4.50

The above list contains only a few of our neat and new stock. Any book not in stock procured if in Canada in 24 hours and from New York in 48 hours.

S. WOODS.

Kingston, April 16, 1877.

LOTS FOR SALE

On Brock, Gordon, Division, John, Montreal and other Streets,

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Apply to JOHN DUFF, Golden Lion Block

April 14, 1877.

THE MART.

BIRDS! BIRDS!!

MR. CARPENTER will be here to-morrow TUESDAY, at my Rooms, with the best lot of Birds ever offered in Kingston, CANARIES, TRAINED BULL FINCHES, GOLD FINCHES, TROPIOES, CARDINALS, JAPANESE, ROBINS, LINNETS, SKY LARKS BLACK BIRDS, &c. The Birds are all in full song.

J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

April 16, 1877.

TENDERS FOR BEEF

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE TENDERS

Till Friday Next, the 20th Inst.,

From parties willing to enter into a contract to supply the

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

WITH FRESH BEEF for twelve or fourteen months, from 1st May next.

Forms of Tender supplied and all information given on application to the Warden.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Warden.

Kingston Penitentiary, 10th April, 1877.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE—the Stock, good will and fittings of a Store doing a snug little business in Kingston. Address "C.D." this office.

April 16, 1877.

For Sale or to Let.

THE premises on Bagot Street, (adjoining Messrs. Chown & Cunningham's store,) excellent garden, outbuildings, stables, etc., suitable for a private residence, physician's office and residence or shop and residence.

Also, No. 5, Wellington Terrace, in excellent order, with stables, etc.

Also a lot (85 feet front) facing the Park, on West Street, near King.

Possession on May 1st if sold. Time of payment to suit purchaser.

April 13, 1877. C. V. PRICE.

To My Friends and Customers

THE ENLARGING AND IMPROVING which has been going on during the past two weeks at my Store, is now complete, and I will

Re-open to-morrow, Saturday,

WITH A FULL STOCK of Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Pastry, Fruits, Confectionery, &c., as heretofore, and be prepared to meet the requirements of all. Soliciting a continuance of your liberal patronage, I remain yours, &c.,

T. B. FOOT,

Opp. Tandy Bros. Marble Works, Princess Street.

April 13, 1877.

Y. M. C. A.

Course of Popular Lectures.

THE TWELFTH OF THE SERIES OF Lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by

PROF. G. D. FERGUSON,

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Corner of Princess and Montreal Streets,

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT—Words and Places.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

A Collection will be taken up at the close of Lecture.

G. B. MEADOWS, Secretary.

April 10, 1877.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE and CONVENIENT FORM

SAVORY & MOORE,

142, New Bond street, London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout Canada and the United States.

Village of Portsmouth

WANTED:

A Competent Person as Caretaker of the Town Hall and also to act as Village Constable.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received till the 24th inst., from whom further information may be had.

GEO SEXTON, Reeve.

Portsmouth, 14th April 1877.

J. K. OLDHAM,

Composer & Professor of Music,

Organist and Choir Master of St. George's Cathedral. Teacher of Music in the Military College.

Vacancies for 3 or 4 pupils. RESIDENCE: Balaklava Street.

April 14, 1877.

WANTED TO RENT,

BY THE 1st OF MAY—Dwelling House, containing 4 or 5 rooms. Apply at the WHIG Office.

April 14, 1877.

To Rent or For Sale

ON EASY TERMS, that desirable property known as Newcourt, situate near the Village of Portsmouth. Possession given on the 1st of May. Enquire at the office of

DR. HENDERSON, Q.C., Clarence Street.

April 14, 1877.

OBSERVATORY LECTURE.

THE FIRST of the Observatory Lectures will be given by Prof. Dupuis, in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17th, at 8 o'clock. SUBJECT:—The Modern Telescope—(Illustrated.)

April 14, 1877.

MUSICAL TUITION.

THE undersigned has resumed teaching and solicits a continuation of the liberal patronage of her friends and the public. Residence: corner George and Okill Sts., Kingston.

AGNES CUNNINGHAM.

April 13, 1877.

NURSE'S TREASURE

SAFE TEETHING.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Montreal, writes: Though averse to the indiscriminate use of patent medicines, the Nurses' Treasure, I am satisfied from its composition, which has been made known to me, is an excellent carminative, antacid, astringent and calmative. It may be given with safety to very young children according to directions. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

SILKS—Navy Blue, Seal Brown and other Fashionable Shades for Street or Evening Wear at old prices.

SILKS—Black, Glacie and Rich Gros Grain Silks at old prices.

SILKS—Black and Colored for Trimming purposes.

SILKS—Real Irish Poplins in Seal Brown and other Fashionable Shades.

FRINGES—In Navy Blue, Seal Brown and other Fashionable Shades to match above.

LACES—Black and White, Real Maltese and English Thread; much under present value

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS—A Large Stock at low prices.

KID GLOVES—Josephines' Best quality; a stock of about 500 dozens to choose from.

DRESS GOODS—A Large and Attractive Assortment.

DRY GOODS—Every description offering at low prices for ready money.

An inspection respectfully invited.

Sales for Cash. Strictly one price.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

April 16, 1877.

Kid Gloves,

Kid Gloves,

Kid Gloves

JUST ARRIVED:

Another Supply of our Two Button Kids at 65c.

JOSEPHINES—Second Choice, all Numbers

JOSEPHINES!

First Choice—all Numbers in all Shades—from 5 1-2 upwards.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES,

Splendid quality from No. 1 to No. 6—Black and Colours.

Jeffery, Moodie & Co.,

PRINCESS STREET.

April 4, 1877.

MODES DE PARIS

Spring Opening.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT we will have our first opening for the Season of

French and English Millinery,

WHEN WE WILL EXHIBIT

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

IN AS GREAT VARIETY AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

J. ANGLIN,

Wellington Street.

Kingston, April 9, 1877.

Cocoanuts, Oranges, Lemons

AND DATES—FRESH

AT THE

BAZAAR.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING NICE IN

BUNS, ROLLS, PASTRY OR CAKES,

GO TO THE BAZAAR.

REES BROS.

Manufacturing Confectioners,

PRIN