The Daily British Whig.

Optimi est Orbem Dicor.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, APRIL 17, 1877.

REMINDERS.

TUESDAY.

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.

☞ *Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.*

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J.M. Currier, M.P., rose in his place in Parliament, admittted that the firm with which he was connected had had dealings with the Government, and tendered his resignation.

It is remoured that the Hon. Jos. Cauchon, at the close of the session, will be named as Commissioner for the settlement of the Alaska boundary. In this event the names of Messrs. A. Woods or Dr. Rinfret are mentioned as the probable candidates for Quebec Centre, in the Liberal interest, and Sir Narcisse Belleau or Councillor Brosseau in the Conservative interest,; and in case of. Dr. Rinfret being a candidate, Mr. F. Langlier will come forward for the Local House on the Liberal side.

The crowd which densely packed the Cobourg Court House this morning, in the expectation of hearing the trial of the case of Senator Simpson against Wilkinson, the West Durham *News* man, was doomed to disappointment. At the opening of the Court and the calling of the case, Mr. Armour, counsel for defendant, put in an affidavit to the effect that the Hon. Finance Minister, who was declared to be a material witness in the case, had been subpoenaed to attend, but had declined to do so, owing to the press of public business at the Capital. Mr. Armour's application for a postponement of the case on account of Hon. Mr. Cartwright's absence, was resisted by Mr. M. C. Cameron, counsel for Mr. Simpson. The Court, however, granted the request, and the case was deferred till the next assizes.

A SUMMERSAULT.

We regret to see that some of our Conservative exchanges have vaulted clean over on the North West amnesty question. But one short year ago, journals, whose loyalty could not possibly be doubted or forgotten because loudly and constantly trumpeted by themselves, were stoutly opposed to the extension of the amnesty to O'Donoghue. They opposed him, not only on the score that he was a domestic rebel like Riel and Lepine, but that, when these rascals had thought upon and repented of their own murderous folly, and were fervently grasping the willing hand of Governor Archibald in token of their recovered allegiance—this O'Donoghue was leading a band of would-be cut-throats into the country with the avowed design of renewing all the trouble and annexing the Prairie Province to the States. Now, however, our contemporaries, following the relenting example of Messrs. Bowell, White, Kirkpatrick, and other super-loyalists of the Opposition, are willing to bury this particular hatchet in the grave of the dead past, and take this double-barreled rebel and Fenian to their forgiving embraces. How completely hollow, by the way, is the cry that it is because of the nationality of this man that he can get neither justice nor mercy from the Canadian Government. To be convinced of its utter falsity, it is only necessary to remember that a more unfortunate Frenchman mixed up in the same escapade, was decreed a banishment of twenty years, and that men like Messrs. Blake, Power and Ryan, who may surely be trusted to vindicate the rights of Irishmen in Canada, as well as to be familiar with the facts of the case, opposed by vote and argument the extension of the amnesty to this Fenian conspirator. O'Donoghue is not punished too much, and if Riel was punished less, it was because of recognition, by the handshaking and grateful governor, of his loyal (!) willingness to assist in repelling the very raid O'Donoghue was at that moment leading into the country.

SECRET SERVICE VOTE.

The rather interesting announcement was made in a Conservative contemporary the other day in reference to the Secret Service, that of "the minority and majority reports, the latter carried." We were glad to hear that the *majority* report had carried the day, for how otherwise it could deserve its name we could not see. Like the old-countryman in whom the Falls of Niagara excited no wonder, who in fact would have been more astonished had its waters run the other way, so we should have been more surprised had the *minority* report been adopted by the Committee. This incident may be taken as a fresh vindication of the superiority of British institutions which guarantee that by no resort to chicanery shall the minority bear away. It is rather a strange coincidence that the majority in favour of Mr. Charlton's report over that of Mr. Plumb (the latter intended to whitewash Sir John) was 22, the numbers being 35 to 13, and that by precisely the same majority of 22, or a vote of 82 to 60, the majority report of the Committee was adopted by the House. Much ado is being made over the fact that the majority in the House was such a scanty one. There is precious little party comfort to be extracted from this fact, however, in behalf of the Opposition Minister. But two Ministerialists voted for the Bureau of the Secret Service money. The Tory vote cast in his favour was 58. The total vote was but 142 out of a House of 206 members. Of the 63 absentees 17 were Conservatives and 46 Reformers. Had these gentlemen been present and taken part in the division it is plain the majority would have been over 50. That they were not present was entirely owing to the expectation that some of Sir John's supporters would have spoken in his defence, in which case the vote would have been deferred till after the recess. Not a sound was heard in his behalf however, save from the lips of that lately discovered "fair minded and honorable" Grit of "probity and honor," Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, who wanted somehow to split the difference between the two reports, one being too strong and the other too mild to suit his idea of the requirements of the case. The House divided then at an unexpected moment, and, though it may seem paradoxical to say so, the absentees were caught in their absence by the vote which was thus prematurely taken. The smallness of the majority is therefore in this instance entirely without significance. Not so the fact that the report in its entirety has been sanctioned by Parliament, for it has thus been declared that Sir John was guilty of contempt of the High Court of Parliament in setting at naught its resolution of 1872, requiring an audited record of all expenditures of the fund; that it was a flagrant breach of the constitution for him, to all such intents and purposes a private individual, to retain control of the money when no longer in the confidence of the people or an adviser of the Crown; and, finally, that the money he had the hardihood to spend before handing over the balance, must be refunded to the public chest. These are the points for which we have contended since the matter was first mooted. Sir John threatens to appeal from Parliament to the country. We acknowledge the voice of the people to be sovereign in this and every case, but we are confident that the people as the court of final appeal, will confirm the finding of the Parliamentary court below.

The Examinations.

MEDICAL.—To-day the students of the Kingston district are passing their final examination before the Board of Examiners. Most of the graduates of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, we are informed, have passed without an oral. The examiners are: Drs. Workman, Toronto; Grant, Ottawa; Logan, Ottawa; Wright, Toronto; Morrison, Newmarket; McLaughlin, Whitby; Fowler, Kingston; and Robinson, Toronto. The following passed successfully, (alphabetically arranged):—

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS—WITHOUT AN ORAL.

Dickson, Kingston;
Greer, ——;
Judson, Brockville;
Odlum, London;
Wilson, Ailsa Craig.

WITH AN ORAL.

Clark, ——;
Galbraith, ——.

PRIMARIES—WITHOUT AN ORAL.

Beeman, Napanee;
Clinton, Wellington;
Craig, North Gower;
Evans, Kingston;
Kennedy, Pembroke;
Kidd, Peterboro';
Lewis, Addison;
Lynch, Pembroke;
McArthur, Ailsa Craig;
McKinley, Montreal;
Neilson, Montreal;
Smith, Montreal.

WITH AN ORAL.

Cameron, Montreal;
Fraser, Montreal.

FINALS—WITHOUT AN ORAL.

Bowen, Kingston;
Carmichael, Ottawa;
Day, Port Hope;
Dumble, Kingston;
Higgins, Ottawa;
Holmes, Farmersville;
Hourigan, Peterboro;
Millar, Kingston;
Phelan, North Gower;
Scovill, Portland;
Wood, Ottawa.

WITH AN ORAL.

McDermid, Glengarry;
McNichol, Norwood;
Telgman, Kingston.

Of the above Messrs. Carmichael, Higgins, McDermid and Telgman were candidates for both primary and final examinations, and passed successfully.

RATHER COOL.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, the eminent English historian and lecturer on Modern History in Cornell University, in a late article to the *Fortnightly Review*, states that Canadian nationality is a lost cause, and enumerates several reasons why the Dominion should not attempt a separate government *i. e.* entirely independent of England, as a rival of the United States; but think that it should become a part of the latter. The most important reason for the merging is that the union would not menace England, but the reverse; since it would introduce into the councils of the United States questions of a diplomatic and commercial character, '*with an element favorable to England, which would be of the greatest value.*' This may sound very good to English readers; but we must say, it savors much of impudence to the average American. We are not aware that there is any very strong desire on the part of the States to receive a northern accession of territory, and there certainly would be none at all were it understood that in taking Canada we were taking to ourselves English allies. Of course 'this element favorable to England' means men who would strive to abolish tariff and make this nation a sales-shop for England. Quite likely in referring to the matter at all we are fighting a man of straw, for the accession of Canada is so far in the future that no man would dare to say that he could foresee it; yet when a man of Prof. Smith's importance sets forth so queer a doctrine, it is difficult not to notice it. However, when Canada comes we have little doubt that its people will be ready to become Americans in heart and hand. We have had the characteristic of soon assimilating every nationality that has come to us, and our Canadian neighbors would prove no exception to the rule. Professor Smith has been in this country long enough to know better.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.*

WHIGGINGS.

—The street sprinklers are doing service in Rochester and Syracuse.

—The residence of Mayor Marston, of Hull, was burned on the 14th inst. Loss $4,000.

—The Witness is going to inaugurate the issue of an eight-page daily paper.

—The "Gentile" at Salt Lake City are agitating for the disfranchisement of the Mormons.

—Many of the Ottawa M. P.'s, anxious to get home, are "pairing off." Mr. Jones M. P., paired some time previously.

—Potatoes are getting scarce in Montreal on account of such large shipments to the United states.

—Only 60 members of the House could be found to sustain Sir John in his Secret Service misdeeds.

—Henry Linton, of Hamilton, in poor circumstances and tired of life, committed suicide on the 14th inst.

—A Buffalo firm has shipped this week 10 horses, mainly bought in Canada, to Scotland, for use on a street railroad in Glasgow.

Nearly one hundred grown-up persons, besides children, left Ottawa this afternoon for Manitoba, where they will take up land. They came from the upper Ottawa district, and take with them $100,000 in cash, and 20,000 dollars worth of stock.

Kingstonians and Lectures.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—I have seldom been so disappointed in the intellectual appreciativeness of the people of Kingston, as I was by the miserably small audience which assembled to hear the admirable and eloquent lecture of the Rev. Prof. Mackerras, on Friday evening. As that gentleman had kindly complied with a very generally expressed wish that he should take the trouble of repeating a lecture, which, it was said the inclement weather on the occasion of its first delivery, had prevented many from hearing—his obliging response should have been better rewarded. The lecture itself was a most instructive as well as delightful one, as the reports of its first delivery amply testified—tracing the whole history of the drama—especially the Grecian drama—a subject most interesting to all true lovers of literature, and presenting a graphic picture of Athenian life at its most interesting period. It is a pity that our 'literary and historical' societies have not, so far, better succeeded in what ought to be two of their main objects—that of educating the public taste to appreciate what is of real literary and historical interest, and that of inspiring a genuine love of self-improvement and culture, which would gladly avail itself of every opportunity that presents itself. The presence of a university among us might prove of no little value to our citizens if they could better appreciate the advantage of hearing on such subjects men who have made them their study and so are able in an hour or two to impart an amount of information which few ordinary readers could obtain at all, or at least not without long opportunities to pass unheeded, they have only themselves to blame for what they lose. But if Kingstonians show so little ability to appreciate good lectures at home, they need not be surprised if Kingston is avoided by good lecturers from abroad. I believe it is at least doubtful now whether a distinguished lecturer, from a distance, will comply with a request to lecture here at no distant day. Yours,

A READER.

April 16th, '77.

Secret Service Debate.

COMMONS.—Mr. Laurier moved the reference of the case of Mr. Currier, M.P., involving an alleged violation of the independence of Parliament by participation in a contract or agreement with the Government for supplies of lumber, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The motion was carried without debate.

Sir John Macdonald then moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ for the electing of a member to serve in this present Parliament for the electoral district of the county of Lincoln in the place of James Norris, who since his election for the said electoral district has entered into a contract for the public service." He went on to quote at some length from the return recently brought down in reference to the alleged contract.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the mover of the resolution had not been fair enough to follow the example set him in the previous motion to refer the case of Mr. Norris with the other to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. He moved in amendment the reference of the case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The amendment was carried on division.

Mr. Young then, as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, moved the adoption of the third report, which relates to the Secret Service matter.

Sir John Macdonald rose, and referring to the former discussion in the House, when he gave his first explanation of his proceedings, stating that as the report brought down embodied all he had to say on the subject he would leave the matter in the hands of his friends and ultimately to the country. He added that the report did a cruel injustice to himself and the other members of the late Government. He then left the House.

Mr. Charlton, in a very able speech, recapitulated the arguments in support of the motion in terms very similar to those in which he had addressed the Committee of Public Accounts. He denied that any injustice was done to Sir John Macdonald by the report of the Committee, but, on the contrary, if it erred at all it erred in an entirely different direction. Not a few members of the House had expressed the opinion that it was far milder in its terms and tone than the conduct of the late Premier deserved.

Mr. Macdonald (Centre Toronto) then took the floor and repeated some of the criticism he had addressed to the Committee, the tenor of his remarks being in favour of treating the offence of Sir John Macdonald with greater leniency than was implied by the censure contained in the report. He reiterated his opinion that some points which would have placed the proceedings of Sir John Macdonald in a more favorable light were omitted. His observations were loudly cheered by Sir John's supporters in the House.

Mr. Young followed, and was about to reply to the remarks of the previous speaker, when the objection was raised that having made the motion before the chair he had already spoken and could not speak again.

The Speaker coincided in this objection, and Mr. Young resumed his seat.

Mr. Workman expressed his opinion in very strong terms of the reprehensible character of the acts of which Sir John Macdonald had been guilty, especially in regard to the appropriation of the $6,000 at a time when he had ceased to be a member of the Cabinet, and consequently could have no control over the public moneys. He should have taken the Premier into his confidence, and if the money was required for a legitimate purpose no difficulty would certainly have been raised to the payment of just claims.

The Speaker, after consulting further authorities, reversed his previous ruling, and

Mr. Young proceeded with his speech, dealing at considerable length with the facts alleged in the report and maintaining that the allegations made therein were unanswerable.

A division was then taken and the motion was carried—Yeas, 82; Nays, 60. A large number of the supporters of the Government having left the House under the impression that the debate would be continued after recess.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed a number of items under the head of Public Works, without much discussion.

Whooping Cough.

FROM P. GUITTE, formerly Proprietor of the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe*, Canada:

"Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with whooping cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and is now well. I have since recommended the BALSAM to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it to fail of effecting a speedy cure." 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

—Capt. Ward, private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, sailed yesterday from New York for England.

EUROPEAN.

Agitation in Stock Markets.

War Inevitable.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

RUSSIA WILL NOT RETREAT!

London, April 16.—Advices from the East to-day report the situation unchanged. There is less excitement on the London Stock Exchange.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville criticised the Government's policy touching the Eastern Question. He said the protocol was nearly the same as the Berlin memorandum. Why did not the Government accept that? The united action of Europe at that time might have prevented war. Lord Derby vindicated the protocol. He said under existing circumstances it was best not to say anything concerning the future.

England and Austria are offering mediation on the Eastern Question under promise of a review of the Treaty of Paris. Negotiations upon this basis may last throughout the present month.

Advices from Central Asia state that serious difficulties between the Russians and the Mohammedans are apprehended.

A Pesth dispatch says it is expected that war will be declared at Kichenev on April the 21st.

It is rumoured that the Porte shows an inclination to offer voluntarily to cede to Austria certain districts in Herzegovina which will increase the strategetical importance of Dalmatia. The Bosnian refugees now in Austrian territory number 110,962, who cost their entertainers 300,000 florins per month. If, in consequence of insurrection, this number should be doubled, Austria might be compelled to cross the frontier with an armed force to localize the insurrection. With this view Court Szapary has received orders to make every preparation at the frontier for such a necessity.

The Turkish Ambassador here remarked vaguely that there would be no war.

London, April 17.—It is rumoured on Stock Exchange that a change of ministry at Constantinople has taken place. Prices are a trifle better.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Czar joins the army almost immediately. He will inspect the troops, but not take part in the campaign. In official circles it is represented that the present situation compels Russia to act single handed in a certain degree, she alone among the great powers having mobilized. The abrupt manner in which the Porte rejected the protocol would make demobilization on the part of Russia appear like retreat. Turkey, it is pointed out, desires a conflict, and forces the war. Russia has during the last five months given a rare example of peaceful intentions and conciliatory endeavours. Turkey urges a decision by arms. Russia cannot retreat.

London, April 17.—In view of a threatened march of a large body of Tokhorites to the House of Commons to present a petition for the release of Arthur Orton all troops comprising London garrison are to be confined to barracks after five o'clock this evening, and held in readiness. It is stated that the petitioners will number 100,000. Kenealy has requested his followers not to participate.

London, April 17.—The market for miscellaneous securities is firmer, on rumours of a change of the Grand Vizier's ministry.

London, April 17.—Business on the Stock Exchange closed flat.

London, April 16—Bismarck has left Berlin for Varzin.

Vienna, April 16.—The *Politico Correspondence* has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the diplomatic campaign has finally terminated.

London, April 17.—A large failure is reported of Amsterdam, dealer in Russian securities.

Constantinople, April 17—Rumors of the probable overthrow of Eshim Pasha; the Grand Vizier, are current. The Sultan's brother-in-law is named as his successor.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Turning Out the State Officers.

Confession of Tweed

A LIST OF HIS ROGUERIES.

New York, April 17.—The *Times'* Columbia special says Hampton writes to the State officers that he will not decide the question of their official titles, but deems it necessary to back up their offices until the Court decides.

New York, April 17.—The *World's* Albany special reports Tweed's counsel have delivered to the Attorney-General Tweed's statement preliminary to application for release. It is long and exhaustive, giving a complete history of the ring, and producing checks and memoranda. It shows that Senator Wooden, of Auburn, was approached through Sen. Winslow, concerning his support in passing Tweed's charter. Finally Tweed transferred to Winslow in person $200,000, to be used in passing the charter and to be divided between several State Senators for their influence. After the passage of the charter, Tweed arranged with Hall for the municipal appointments. The confession gives full details of the proceedings of the Board of Audit and the division of the spoils. It implicates Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson and a majority of supervisors. Hall's proportion was ten per cent. He had also an interest in the Brown street cleaning contract. Hastings (editor N.Y. *Commercial Advertiser*) was paid a cheque for $20,000 after passage of the charter with the understanding that it was to go to the Warden; but it was appropriated by Hastings, who also received several smaller cheques. The confession says all the painting and book-cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city. Tweed purchased sufficient votes in commencing to secure the passage of any measure. Tweed says that shortly after the publication of the secret accounts Frances N. Bixby and James O'Brien offered to secure him against further investigation if he would pay $150,000 toward O'Brien's claim as Sheriff against the city for $296,000. They represented that they had influence over Tilden, Judge Barrett and Wm. C. Barrett to quash further steps. Tweed paid them $20,000 cash and mortgages, which they afterwards collected for balance. He understands they secured some amount from Connolly. Tweed declares Navarro's claim of a million dollars against the city for water motesns, is a fraud, as Navarro's contract was fraudulent. He named Tharlow Wad, but not in equitable transaction. Tweed does not ask that the suits against him be quashed, but that he released without bail. He declares that his former associates have deserted him and he now owes them nothing.

New York, April 17.—Great excitement prevails among Republicans over Tweed's confession. The old ring members are hard to find, and will say nothing. Hugh Hastings says, in reference to his receiving $20,000 by cheque from Tweed to pay to Woodman, that he received the check as stated, but Woodman had nothing to do with it. Recorder Hackett declines to say anything about the statement that his house painting and book cases were paid for by city money.

POLITICAL

—The old Senate has been having its little say on the steel rails question.

—Auditor-General Langton will probably be superannuated on the 1st July next.

—With his expansive "dickies" and elaborate wristbands Dr. Tupper is considered the most profuse shirter of our public men.

—Sir John in Sir John's paper thinks it too bad that Sir John should be condemned for Sir John's Secret Service money manipulations, which is only natural.

—During the past fortnight Mr. Rykert attacked no less than 276 of the votes cast for Mr. Neelon at the last election. Mr. Hodgins, who acts as counsel, was able to prove 275 of them perfectly good. The lookout for Mr. Rykert is "blue."

—*Free Press*: Mr. Domville will move to declare Hon. Mr. Burpee's seat vacant on account of his alleged connection with his brother's business in St. John, N.B. Hon. Mr. Burpee will give the allegation a flat contradiction, as his connection with the firm ceased long ago. Mr. Domville's own seat is in question, as he has supplied large quantities of iron in the Government.

—The Hamilton *Times* remarks that, to the Northern Railway Committee to-day, Mr. Angus Morrison gave evidence to the effect, that when he subscribed $1,000 to aid that influential and independent organ of public opinion, the *Mail*, it was fully understood between the late John Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Cumberland and himself, that the money was to be taken out of the Northern Railway funds. He (Mr. Morrison) never intended to pay a dollar of it.

—Hamilton *Times*: We beg to congratulate the Toronto *Mail* on its partial admission that a Creator exists. In its issue of yesterday it said: "The Creator, we are told, sends rain upon the just and the unjust, and the sunshine that warms the soil and starts vegetation," &c. It may be added, however, that this tardy acknowledgment comes from the weather writer for the *Mail*—not the writer of its political articles. The latter gentleman for nearly four years has evidently labored under the impression that it is the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie who controls the sunshine and the rain; that consequently any deficiency in the crops is chargeable to him, and that unless he manages the weather better he should be ejected from office and replaced by Sir John Macdonald.

Ham. *Times*:—We have Sir John shown to be 'subsidized' and 'a hireling'—first, directly, by the Government payment to his firm, and next, indirectly, by the Government payment to his partner. All of which shows that that truly good and great man, Sir John, has placed himself in a very bad position, for—if he believes his own words uttered in his Anglin speeches—it is now his painful but imperative duty to move that a new writ do issue for Kingston to elect a member of Parliament in place of John Alexander Macdonald, who since his election has entered into a contract for public service and received payment therefor. Take these instances in connection with his receipt from the Government of money for the Kingston land he contracted to sell to it, and his connection with the *Mail* newspaper, and it will be seen that the 'trusted chief' of the Tories is in a very much mixed up condition.

IN OUR report of the musical entertainment in the Sydenham Street Church we inadvertently omitted to state that Mrs. Jeffery sang two beautiful alto solos.

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.

DIED.

At Portsmouth, on April 17th, Bessie Robertson, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Creighton, aged 1 year.

NEW MUSIC

—AT—

HENDERSON'S

Book and Music Store.

PIANOFORTE DUETTS, by Carl Le Duc. 30 cents each.

Far Away.
Far Away Yet Ever Near.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Belle Mahone.
Belle Mahone's Reply.
What to Us is Silver Hair.
Union Jack of Old England.
Ah! Keep the Little Faded Flower.
Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
Birdie's Come.
Mollie Darling.
Mollie's Answer.
Come, Birdie Come.

OPERATIC PIECES arranged by Henry Parker. 30 cents each.

Norma,
Martha,
Lucrecia Borgia,
Il Trovatore,
William Tell,
Masaniello,
Der Freischuts,
Robert Le Diable,
La Traviata,
Don Giovanni,
La Sonnambula,
And Fra Diavolo.

Far Away—Vocal Duett.		15 cents.
Ring the Belle of Heaven (Moody & Sankey)		15c
I Love to Tell the Story	do	15c
Only an Armour Bearer	do	15c
Once for All	do	15c
Tell Me the Old, Old Story	do	15c
Ninety and Nine	do	15c
What Shall the Harvest Be	do	15c
One more Day's Work for Jesus	do	15c

&c, &c., &c.

THE GREAT BEAR!

Further Supply of WALLACE'S —RUSSIA. Price $4.

At Henderson's Bookstore,

PRINCESS STREET.

April 17, 1877.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY BUILDINGS,

On Tuesday, 8th May, 1877,

AT THE HOUR OF TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

1. The Corner Lot and Building thereon, opposite the British American Hotel, and adjoining Parker's Drug Store. The owner of the lot next following will have the right to build up to the division line between said lots. Frontage on King Street 33 feet, on Clarence Street 40 feet.

2. The Vacant Lot on Clarence Street, adjoining the above, with frontage on Clarence Street 24 feet; depth 30 feet. The purchaser to have the right to build up to the side and rear lines of the lot, notwithstanding any doors, lights or other easements.

3. The lot, with building fronting on the Market Square, lately occupied by Mr. Patrick Harty, and adjoining Parker's drug store; 28 feet front by 35 feet 6 inches in depth, excepting about 6 feet square at the S. W. angle. The owner of lot fronting on Clarence Street, immediately opposite this lot, to have the right to build up to the rear line of this lot, notwithstanding any lights or other easements.

4. The Lot fronting on the Market Square, the building on which is occupied by James Browne & Co., as a grocer's shop (without the building) subject to building lease; 24 feet in front, and to be 35 feet 6 inches in depth.

5. The lot and three-story stone building thereon, extending from the Market Square to Clarence Street, now occupied by Hugh Cummins as tenant for a short term, and subject to such tenancy.

6. The part of the Lot and Building, fronting on Clarence Street, (being part of the old fire engine house,) which is at present occupied by James Browne & Co., as yearly tenants, subject to their tenancy; about 24 feet in front, and to be 31 feet four inches in depth.

7. The lot between Scobell's buildings and the new fire hall, on the east side of Ontario Street, 45 1-2 feet front by 95 feet depth.

Limited covenants by grantors, distances "more or less." Grantors will undertake nothing as to lights or other easements at rear or sides of lots, but leave purchasers to their rights as between themselves.

No conditions as to the kind of buildings to be erected, except those imposed by the city by-laws.

Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, to be forfeited on purchaser's default in completing the purchase.

Sale to be according to the survey and plan by T. W. Nash, P.L.S., now in the City Clerk's Office, and which will be filed in the City Registrar's Office.

The Corporation to have one bid on each lot.

TERMS OF PAYMENT — One fourth down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid balance at seven per cent half yearly, secured by mortgage on the property.

Full information as to property may be had on applying to Mr. Agnew, City Solicitor, Anchor Buildings, Kingston.

By order,

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kingston, April 16th, 1877.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

St. George's Society, Kingston

INCORPORATED.

The annual sermon will (D.V.) be preached on MONDAY next, 23rd instant, in St George's Cathedral, by the Rev R.V. Rogers, M. A., at 11 o'clock a.m. Mr. Oldham, assisted by the Cathedral choir has kindly consented to conduct the musical part of the service. Members are requested to meet at their rooms, St. George's Hall, at 10:30 a.m. sharp, and proceed thence in company to the Cathedral. Collection in aid of the Benevolent Fund. Sister Societies are cordially invited.

A. LERICHEUX,
Secretary.

The Annual Dinner will be held at the British American Hotel at 8 o'clock the same evening.

April 17.

IMPORTANT.

An Important Business Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association

Will be held in the Lecture Room.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Members are particularly requested to attend.

G. B. MEADOWS,
Secretary.

April 17, 1877.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AUTHORIZED TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, 1st May Next,

On the premises, that valuable property known as the

NATIONAL HOTEL

Also—Four additional BUILDING LOTS, containing 27 feet frontage by 40 feet depth, the whole having a frontage of 172 feet on Wellington Street by 112 feet on Barrack St. The property will be sold en bloc, or in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to the Auctioneer, where a plan of the property can be seen.

☞ Lunch at 1 p.m. Sale at 2 p.m.

Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale.

WM. MURRAY,
Auctioneer.

April 10, 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.

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.

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.

GRAND OPENING!

HICKEY & ILETT

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON and vicinity that they will open out ON THURSDAY NEXT, the 19th instant,

In the Store on Princess Street, next Gage's Jewellery Store,

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

☞ Having purchased exclusively for CASH they are enabled to sell much below ordinary prices. Parties favoring them with a call can rely that no effort on their part will be spared to give general satisfaction, and above all they are determined to keep prices down to the very lowest possible figure. They therefore, solicit an inspection of Stock and Prices.

HICKEY & ILETT,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, April 17, 1877.

TENDERS

—FOR—

COAL!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, at his office, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Offers for Fuel," will be received until NOON ON THE FIFTH OF MAY, for

Hard and Soft Coal,

Required for the following Public Institutions, namely:

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

About 800 tons of Hard Coal, Lehigh, Scranton or Pittston, and 350 Tons of Soft Coal (of which 100 tons is to be delivered at Pumping House on the Bay.)

Asylum for the Insane, London.

About 1700 Tons of Soft Coal and 100 Tons Hard Coal.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton

About 500 tons of Soft Coal (130 tons of which to be delivered at Pumping House in the city) and 80 tons of Hard Coal.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston

About 1400 tons of Soft Coal and 30 tons of Hard Coal.

Central Prison, Toronto.

About 650 tons of Soft Coal and 40 tons of Hard Coal.

Institution for Blind, Brantford.

About 400 tons of Soft Coal and 50 tons of Hard Coal.

Institution for the Deaf & Dumb, Belleville.

About 400 tons of Soft Coal and 30 tons of Hard Coal.

The Coal to be delivered at the respective Institutions in a manner satisfactory to the undersigned and the authorities of such Institutions, by 1st of August next.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the undersigned or to the Bursars of the Institutions named.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of the contract, or for each of the contracts, as tenders will be received for the whole supply or for each Institution separately.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
For the Province of Ontario.

Toronto, 16th April, 1877.

REMEMBER OUR

GREAT AUCTION SALE

IS POSTPONED

TILL FRIDAY EVENING

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK,

When Dry Goods will be Given as Usual at Your Own Prices.

J. M. MACKAY,
82 Princess Stree.

April 17, 1877.

IN CHANCERY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery made in a cause, Rees against Fraser, the creditors of EDWARD HOR HARDY, late of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Merchant, who died in or about the month of December, 1876, are on or before the 30th day of April 1877, to send by post prepaid, to Messieurs Macdonnell and Mudie, of the City of Kingston, Solicitors for Alexander Ross, executor of the will of the said Edward Hor Hardy, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce it before me at my Chambers, at the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, on the 14th day of May, 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1877.

WALKEM & WALKEM,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

JAS. A. HENDERSON,
Master.

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, Gelacie 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 cw 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 10, 1877.

CITY HALL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Gowan's Grand Organization.

15 PERFORMERS 15

☞ Prices as usual.

Seats secured at McAuley's without extra charge.

April 16, 1877. JOE CHENET, Agent.

"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.

THE MART.

BIRDS! BIRDS!!

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

April 16, 1877. J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL!

F. X. COUSINEAU

WILL LEAVE THE CITY TO NIGHT FOR TORONTO TO ATTEND ROBERTSON & SONS

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.

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 fourte