At W. S. GORDON'S Grocery Store in Mrs. Stratford's old stand Princess Street, will be found all kinds of Groceries and Provisions on the close cutting Cash principle.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, APRIL 21, 1877.

REMINDERS.

SUNDAY.

Y.M.C.A. Weekly Meeting at 8:15 p.m.

Meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

TEMPERANCE Meeting at 4 p.m.—City Hall.

MONDAY.

ST. GEORGE'S DINNER at 8 p.m.

IMPORTANT Meeting of Y.M.C.A. at 8 p.m.

CITY COUNCIL—Regular Meeting at 8 p.m.

ANNIVERSARY Sermon at St. George's Cathedral at 11 a.m.

SALE of Bath Road Tolls at Williamsville, at 2 p.m.

Editorial matter on the Goderich Harbour charge and other topics has been crowded out to-day, but will appear on Monday.

Considerable stress has been laid by his new admirers on that clause of Mr. John Macdonald's speech which declared "there was not the slighted proof that there had been any misappropriation of the Secret Service fund. This is *literally* true. So also is the converse statement that there is not the slightest proof that these funds were legitimately expended. All the vouchers and other documentary evidence that could shed the least light on the *nature* of the disbursements, without involving any personal disclosures, had been by a most suspicious precaution destroyed by Sir John, so as to mock and defy any efforts of the people's representatives ever to ascertain the destination of this very peculiar fund.

The *News* has the amusing presumption to dub the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie the "Know nothing Minister of Public Works." Such impudence will only serve to excite the ridicule of its own readers. If it were not quite unnecessary we could quote plenty of Tory credentials in favour of this very Minister's efficiency and fitness for the duties of his department. May we be permitted to remind our contemporary that in the matter of misrepresentation, "too far East is West," and that exaggerated slander only defeats its own purposes and carries with it its own refutation. It were well if many others in political life, and out of it, for that matter, were no more open to the charge of ignorance than is the Minister of Public Works, who has been decreed by consent of all competent judges to be, of all men in the Dominion, just the man for the position he holds. There may be critics as well as Ministers to whom the charge would be at least as applicable, and in such a matter it is just as well for inexperienced feet not to venture too far out upon the ice. We know who "runs" the department of public works; we also know what organ assumes to "run" both it and its minister, and we have our own opinion as to their comparative fitness for their respective tasks.

REFORMED.

The protestations of political virtue, and the criticisms of the alleged Reform shortcomings, by which the Tory party has lately been characterized, stand out in striking contrast to the unblushing corruption of the same party when in power. A hand-cuffed prisoner may just as consistently boast of his enforced honesty as the Conservative party of its purity. The impudent pretensions of men, who revelled in every species of political iniquity for twenty years, to rectitude and public honesty are perfectly refreshing and amusing. The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that Reformers are polluting legislation at its source and declares "if the independence of parliament be not vindicated it will not be the fault of the Conservative party." If this be so then the Conservatives of Canada are reformed indeed. We can readily remember days when these new-clad purists were not so jealous for the honour, independence and purity of parliament. We dissent from the statement that parliament is the source of legislation. The stream must be traced further back—to the people at the polls. Was Sir John very particular about the preservation of the purity of this fountain in the days of his power? Not he. To ask such a question is to answer it by recalling the stubborn opposition with which he resisted every effort to purge and protect the electorate from pollution. Was it not he who resisted all attempts to pass the election law which now very properly refers all contested cases to the courts instead of to a partizan Election Committee for investigation? True, he at length tardily conceded to its passage, not before the general election, however, but just after it, when he had amply improved his perfect immunity from all restraint, to deluge the country with the illgotten proceeds of his corrupt bargain and sale with the would-be Canadian Railway King. Will the reformed corruptionists dare to tell us that the stream of legislation was ever so polluted as in that infamous instance? Well may the retort "physician, heal thyself," be returned to all the impudent assumption of these Tory leaders, whose hands are still reeking with corruption in spite of their protestations of innocence, and all their counter charges upon their opponents. If individual members of the House have sinned against the independence of Parliament, let them suffer the consequences of their own indiscretion. As far as we can see both parties have contributed an equal share of these offenders, but neither party as such should be held responsible. The very fact that Conservatives as well as Reformers are implicated, proves the Government to have been wholly innocent of the unfairly imputed corruption. The moment a member of the House becomes a bona fide contractor he by that act vacates his seat, as much so as if he had been appointed to any office under the Crown; but the offence of continuing to hold the seat is his own and not that of the Government. To blame Mr. Norris and to exculpate Mr. Currie for a precisely similar offence, however, is only a proof that the Tory party, though reformed in so many theoretical respects, is still as badly blinded as ever by party prejudice and bigotry.

RATIONALISM AND FAITH.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR:—"The evils of such writings" as mine is supposed by some to be a matter about which people should be gravely cautioned, as if the endeavor to separate truth from error were an evil, and a proper subject for denunciation. But evil results have been prophesied against every reform in religion from the earliest ages to the present. When Christ and the Apostles substituted a more reasonable system for the cumbrous Jewish with its meaningless rites and bloody sacrifices they were regarded as evil teachers—pestilent fellows, turning the world upside down'—and were reviled and thrust out of society, and esteemed as unfit to live. When Martin Luther unmasked the almost paralyzed arms of the people that had been held in religious bondage, it was feared that lawlessness and anarchy would flood the nations, as soon as old superstitions relaxed their hold upon the minds of men, and permitted them to think for themselves in religious matters. John Wesley's departure from the accepted religious doctrines of his times was looked upon with "holy horror," and John Knox's reformation was anything but a movement of "sweet peace." Yet the world has survived all these innovations, and, doubtless, is much better to-day on account of them.

Unless it can be proved that mankind is better for believing in ingeniously woven fancies, and traditions of supernatural occurrences without questioning, then every step that leads from the miraculous to the natural is in the right direction—then every impulse that turns aside the veil of mystery and reveals to us things as they really are, is an impulse towards man's higher sphere; if it is wrong to not take things for granted but to investigate the foundations upon which their claims to our belief rest then my writings are 'evil,' but if honest investigation and searching for truth, are prerogatives of mankind, and highly commendable in rational creatures, and *right*—then my writings are not 'evil' no matter who may aver they are.

The assumption in what I have written is, that whenever certain doctrines are propounded for my acceptance, it is not only my privilege but my bounden duty to examine thoroughly and impartially all the evidences I can obtain for or against them, (that is providing the doctrines are important,) and then to believe or disbelieve in them in accordance with the strongest testimony; and I have said, moreover, that with reference to statements concerning which no proof whatever can be offered (such for example as man's condition after death) that every man has a right to believe as he likes, providing his belief does not effect himself or others injuriously.' And the correctness of my position is obvious from the following exemplification. The advocates of the doctrine of Purgatory can give no better proofs for its existence than the opponents of the doctrine can give for its non-existence, I therefore, as a reasonable being cannot logically accept either doctrine; but when I discover that no vestige of proof whatever can be adduced in its support or against it (and the same regarding other future states) I certainly am left free to adopt my own belief, which must rest upon the same foundation as all others in this direction do—namely, pure speculation—for proof has failed to win me either way. Am I wrong in this? But I am told that no one has asked me to believe the things that I deny. It seems to me that my reviewers and other orthodox teachers are asking not only me, but *all the world*, to believe them, and not only so, but threatening us with an uncomfortable place hereafter if we do not. Is that not so? It is suggested also, in my case, that if I had consulted "intelligent Christian friends or authorities," I might have found answers to my "difficulties." Permit me to reply by saying that I have no "difficulties" on these matters at present; that as a rule, I have found Christian friends very much of my own persuasion; and as to authorities, I have studied McIlvain's Lectures on the Truths of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, Paley's Natural Theology, McCosh's Evidences, the Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, Bishop McGee's Lectures on the authenticity of religion, and many other minor lights, and listened to sermons innumerable on the same subject, but they have all alike failed to give any other proof than the bare statement that "somebody has recorded these miraculous events; they have been believed in by thousands; therefore they are true."

The information is accorded to me that "human reason" can give no light in a sphere which entirely transcends its range." I agree with this, and say, moreover, that "beyond its range" we can have "no light," because we can utilize no other reason but "human reason" in our investigations while we continue to be human. Relevantly I might ask just here why do religious teachers so belittle "human reason" and eulogize and magnify human credulity? The former must certainly be superior to the latter and more God-like; for the former is an attribute of full grown, cultivated, enlightened men and women, and the latter of children, idiots and savages! Why do we teach our children to reason?—why do we love and respect reasonable persons more than we do unreasonable ones?—why in every department of life and human occupation is reason approved of except in religion, and in this it is condemned? Why is it that once a man begins to use his reason about matters of religion he is looked upon with suspicion, he is immediately pointed out as a "rationalist," "an infidel," "an Atheist," a 'dangerous man,' a 'promoter of evil,' 'a servant of satan;' but if he has scarcely reason enough in him to answer the common purposes of life, or if having it, he lays it aside when he enters the vestibule of the Sanctuary, and takes all for granted that he is told to believe, he is an 'excellent man,' an 'exemplary christian,' just the one to be an elder, or class-leader, or church warden, or Sunday school officer? Now, here is a point I cannot understand, and if some one can explain it I will be thankful: 'that if reason is that which distinguishes man from the brutes; if reason is that which distinguishes man from man here; if its use has civilized the world, enacted law, promoted order, evoked the arts of peace, filled our land with abundance, and showered on us comfort and joy; if reason has delivered us from the thraldom of superstitious beliefs in the supernatural, as in witches, ghosts, spells, evil spirits, nightly omens, the sinister influence of stars and comets,' the dread, in fact, of every occurrence we did not understand, if reason has done all this and more, why should it be accounted such a dangerous and damnable thing, when applied to the investigation of religious beliefs? And what, I ask, is 'rationalism' but *reasonableism*—reason applied to religion?

Orthodox teachers assure me that I should believe in miracles; but as I do not know exactly what ones to believe and what to reject, I ask in all confidence 'who is to be my guide?'

The Church of Rome, if I inquire there, will direct me to countless miracles—a long line of them that has never been broken—for the truth of which it is contended that the most irrefragable evidence exists. Protestants call most of these miracles impositions, and draw the line that divides the true from the false; but shall Catholic or Protestant adjudicate for me? Which?

In this dilemma, if I call on my own reason as arbiter, it tells me most emphatically to reject them all, because they all rest on the same inconclusive claims to truth, namely, the traditional and fragmentary testimony of ancient and unknown parties who evidently believed in miracles, and thought they saw what they related, and who most probably were persons not enlightened sufficiently to investigate the 'miracles,' even were they inclined to do so, but who, as far as we know, never made the attempt; and because, it is by far, more honorable to our intelligence, and to that God whose image we bear, to assume that men have been deceived, rather than that His laws have been suspended to gratify the whims of either believing or unbelieving mortals!

A certain writer seems to think that I am radically wrong in my beliefs, and kindly expresses sorrow for me, but can that writer tell me 'what I must do to be saved?'

If I take a walk through your city on a Good Friday morning, I shall hear the bells of St. Mary's and St. George's Cathedrals ringing their call to prayers and see hundreds of men and women wending their ways thitherwards, and in earnest; they have eaten no meat that day—yea, many of them no food at all; secular work has been laid aside as if it were Sabbath; and slow and solemn in all their movements they go to engage in their peculiar forms of worship.

If I ask a communicant of the Church of England the meaning of this, he will answer "God was in Christ 1850 years ago for the purpose of saving the world; he instituted Apostles and teachers, and they and their followers established forms of worship, creeds and holy days, and we are their successors, and whosoever will be saved from hell it is necessary that he believe and obey the things that we teach." If I pass along another street I come upon a large church, but the tongue of its bell is silent, its doors are closed on this holy day, and the untrodden snow lies upon its steps, and its congregation are engaged in their secular avocations; they have not fasted, nor will they fast, but will, perhaps, eat a richer roast of flesh-meat on that day than on any other. If I say to one of them "What does this mean?" he will reply: "The forms and ceremonies of these other churches you saw are the veriest nonsense, and are the traditions of men; Christ and his Apostles never instituted any such proceedings; Apostolic succession is a myth; the Westminster Confession of Faith contains the only true rule of faith and practice; we believe in this and ignore formal ceremonies." But I hear voices coming over the water; I listen, and it is Father Tooth's declaring "without ritualistic garments, and albs, and chasubles, and stoles, and turnings to the east, and auricular confessions it is impossible to please God; the Church of England generally has sadly departed from the right way;" and all his party say "Amen." I listen again and hear the voice of the Rev. David McRae, of Scotland, backed up by his party, proclaiming "The Westminster Confession is unscriptural; the tradition of the fathers is nothing; Scripture is the only guide; and the Confession does not accord with it." Leaving these I enquire of my Methodist friends for instruction, and they seriously answer "Confessions, and decrees, and ordinances, and ceremonies may be well enough as far as they go, but the chief thing is 'to know your sins are forgiven,' 'to obtain the witness of the Spirit,' 'to get Christ in your heart, and believe on him as your Saviour,'—'Believe that you are saved and you are.'" I next seek counsel of a Baptist, and he replies: "You must be dipped, my dear fellow—baptized—plunged beneath the flood,—'He that is baptized shall be saved.'" With downcast eyes I then demand of the staid and solemn Quaker the right way, and he answers as the Spirit moves him, "Friend, if thou dost well perform thy moral duties, treating even thine enemies as brethren, and abstainest from singing, the use of common language, and other vain practices of the wicked, thou shalt be saved; the observance of holy days, of the Sabbath, and the Lord's Supper, is optional with thyself, and ministereth not to thy salvation."

Tired of all, at last I throw myself into the arms of the Mother Church of Rome, and ask her, "What sayest thou?" With solemn awe she lifts her right hand of authority and proclaims: "Let all modern reforms and innovations be *anathema maranatha*, for they are damning and damnable heresies; the True Church is *one*, infallible and unchangeable and outside of it there is no salvation; and that Church I am."

Now, even if I possessed that "teachable spirit", which it has been said I do not, which of the foregoing (to say nothing of the multitude of other conflicting sects) should I choose for my teacher? Can any one tell me? Probably I may be met at the very threshold of my search with the assurance that the differences I have pointed out are "non-essentials," and that there is a broad vein of Truth running through them all that is alike in all, and sufficient for any man's salvation

But as I am compelled to judge by what I see, I find it difficult to reconcile the faith of others with my common sense. If the doctrine of a third future state—Purgatory—as against two; if the necessity of the Lord's Supper, and the "real presence" as against the non-necessity of the institution or the accordance to it at most of a memorial significance; if the unimportance of church connection as against the importance of being connected with the "true church" and accepting its faiths and ritual; if the doctrine of salvation through *faith* alone and the "filthy rag" value of works, as against that of salvation by obedience to the Church and doing its commands, and the supererogatory value which works may acquire; if the general doctrines and belief among Roman Catholics of the lost and unsalvable condition of all Protestants as a rule, as against the same opinions held by Protestants concerning Roman Catholics; if diversities of opinions on religious matters that split societies and churches from foundation to coping, if, I say, these are "non-essentials," then what are the "essentials?"

Perhaps I may be told to use some reason in the matter of differing sects, to examine evidences of their various claims, results of their practical workings, &c., and by this process I shall be enabled to draw a distinction between the true and the false, to unravel the network of error that has been woven around certain faiths, to arrive, in fact, at the TRUTH.

This is precisely what I have tried to do, and with what results respecting the discoveries I have made, I hope to inform your readers in the future.

Yours truly, QUIX.

Verum's Corners, March 31, '77.

Look to the Rolls.

The importance of having the Voters' Lists as complete as possible has been frequently pointed out of late, and as the time draws nigh for the completion of the Assessment Rolls we again collet the attention of all who are entitled to the franchise to the necessity of seeing that their names are properly enrolled. In cases where names entitled to be on the roll have been omitted through any cause application should be made to the assessors at once to have them inserted. Prior to the 30th of April all that is necessary to secure enrollment is a simple application to the assessors. They are bound by the law to receive it and make the addition required. By adopting this plan, the necessity for making application to the Court of Revision, or to the County Judge, and the time and trouble which such a course entails, are obviated. Every Liberal elector should see that his name has been placed upon the original rolls before they leave the hands of the Assessors on the 30th inst., those entitled to vote under the Farmers' Sons' Franchise Act and Income Franchise Act are especially interested in given due attention to the securement of their rights in this respect.—*Telegram.*

Don't forget the Sale of Crockery at Stratton & Co's, is continued every evening until all has been sold.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

—The Reform Association, Ottawa, met last night but failed to decide on a candidate to oppose Currier.

—The present term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, has been the longest one for many years. 13 men and 2 women have yet to be tried.

—At a city passenger railway meeting yesterday, it was resolved to raise the sum of $100,000 for the requirements of the Co.

—A handsome memorial window has been placed in St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the friends of the late J. G. Cotton, Q.C., L.L.D.

—Rev. Chas. Doudiet, Montreal, Grand Chaplain of the Orange Order, was, on Thursday, abused and assaulted by three young men, all more or less intoxicated.

—The sudden death of Dr. G. B. Shaw, Montreal, caused considerable comment yesterday. An inquest revealed that while in a state of mental aberration he came to his death by an over-dose of morphia.

—A snow-storm commenced at Montreal early this morning, and continued for several hours. Bad weather for the past few days has interfered considerably with the works which are nearly completed on the Lachine Canal.

—The Orangemen of the Counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa, have decided to hold a grand Orange demonstration on the 6th of June, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Orange Association of British America at Ottawa. On the evening of the 7th the delegates will be entertained at a grand banquet.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 21.—Charles M. Sterling was hanged to-day for the murder of Lizzie Grumbacker. While at large in the auditor-room yesterday he attacked the assistant Warden and tried to escape, but failed. He tried to commit suicide last Monday. His neck was unbroken, and he groaned and writhed for several minutes. The affair was sickening.

—A man named Samuel Hawkins shot his wife near Union st., St. Thomas, last night with a revolver. The bullet entered her back and passed completely through her. It appears the parties had formerly lived in the state of Indiana, and being unable to agree had separated, Mrs. Hawkins coming to Canada a month ago to live with her brother—Mr. Menor—Hawkins following her about two weeks since with the evident intention of committing the dastardly deed. She is not expected to live. Hawkins also fired at her brother, Mr. Menor, the ball passing within a few inches of his head. Hawkins has not yet been arrested.

OTTAWA GOSSIPS.

—Mr. Rykert has some intention of running against Mr. Norris in Lincoln.

—Fort Garry is excited over the forthcoming resignation of two Manitoba members.

—The appeal against the return of Hon. Mr. Langevin for the electoral division of Charlevoix was entered in the Superior Court, Quebec, yesterday, and the fees deposited.

—It is stated that a case has been made out against Jones, of Leeds, and that it will shortly be pressed. He made a sale of hardware recently to the Government.

—A Ministerialist is working up the case of an Oppositionist against whom a charge for a breach of the Independence of Parliament will be made. It will occasion some surprise when it does.

—Dr. Tupper is now reported to be in for a few hundreds of thousands of dollars under the Independence of Parliament Act. If so it will give him a more practical acquaintance with questions of finance than he has yet had.

Ottawa, April 20.—Dr. Tupper was not in the House yesterday, and in consequence of it Mr. Mackenzie did not make his Pacific Railway speech, though he was fully prepared. Sir John explained that Dr. Tupper was ill; but it is said his true illness was announce at being served with a writ last night for having committed a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act.

It is understood the writs will be served to day on Sir John Macdonald, Messrs. Rochester, Desjardines and Stephenson. Intelligence from South Simcoe is to the effect that Mr. Little will retire and that Sir John Macdonald will be nominated there next year. It is also stated that should he do so and be defeated, a way will be made for him either in Cardwell or South Simcoe.

CURRENCY.

—According to the N. Y. *Grocer*, Canada supplies the finest rhubarb and mushrooms to the New York market.

—The first thought that engages the infant mind is that it is a long time between drinks.—Yes, and how many men there who still retain the sweetly simple thoughts of infancy.

—When you hear a man express contempt for the newspapers set him down for a fool. If you want to test him and prove that he lies, puff him and see how gently he will pat you on the back.

—A French policeman arrested three prisoners, and not having the handcuffs to secure them, he just cut off their suspender buttons. Their hands were thus occupied, and they couldn't run away, so they were marched safely to prison.—

—The Canada Screw Company's works at Dundas are to be considerably enlarged this year. There must surely be a screw loose somewhere, for haven't the Tory organs told us over and over again that *all* our industries were ruined for want of protection?

The *Globe* of to-day says: It is understood that writs have been issued against the following Opposition members, all of whom, it is contended, have violated the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act, viz: Messrs. Jones, of Leeds, Bowell, Moffatt, Stephenson, and Wallace, of Norfolk. No action has been taken in any of the cases which it is threatened will be brought before the House, but the probability of an onslaught from either side is the theme of general conversation. The threatened action of Mr. Domville against Mr. Burpee was postponed by private arrangement, and will likely be taken to-day. A caucus of Ministerial members is called for to-day at two o'clock to confer as to matters of general interest, in view of the early closing of the session.

SOME ONE'S GAIN.—A few days more and our hotelkeepers in the County will be compelled to discontinue selling intoxicating liquors. In all probability Kingston will then reap the benefit of the enforcement of the Dunkin By-Law in Lennox and Addington, as the parties who have formed an appetite for the "stuff" can send to Kingston and procure it.—*Addington Reporter.*

OF the first-class hotels of Boston there are none that enjoy a larger patronage from the mercantile community and the better classes of travellers than the "American." Many of the oldest and best families of the great cities always make their home at this house when visiting or passing through the modern Athens.

THE Grand Central Hotel, New York, has exceeded all its former prosperity by its well-timed judicious concession to the popular demand for reduced rates. It made the first reduction from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

EUROPEAN.

WAR IMMINENT!

NO ULTIMATIUM.

Russia's Declaration

TERMS OF THE MANIFESTO.

Despatches of to-day indicate that war is a certainty—that no action is being taken at either capital to avert the catastrophe. There will be no ultimatum but the declaration of war. The diplomatic relations will cease on Thursday next; but it is reported that Russia will send a second circular note to the Powers before going to war. The bad condition of the roads in Asia Minor is supposed to account for the delay. It is also said that negotiations have been initiated between the Sultan's advisers and Gen. Ignatieff's confidential agent to effect a direct arrangement with Russia.

Prince Charles has received a copy of the Russian manifesto, which contains the following declarations: "Whereas every endeavor by the Emperor of Russia to preserve peace has failed owing to the stubbornness of the Porte, while the condition of the Christians in the East is unimproved, their lives and property being menaced; therefore His Majesty, in the name of humanity, and in full consciousness of his sovereign duties as natural protector of the Sclavonian nations in the East, has been compelled to resolve on obtaining by force of arms such guarantees for his distressed fellow-believers on Turkish soil as appear absolutely necessary for securing their future welfare." The document proceeds to state that this armed intervention is not meant for the purpose of conquest, and will end after securing the above-mentioned results.

A Constantinople despatch confirming the above in effect, adds that the manifesto also declares that Russia intends to occupy Bulgaria and hold the Province as a material guarantee for the reforms; that she will invite the other European Powers to take part in the occupation.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Packer's Government Broken

Tilden and Tweed's Disclosures.

New York, April 21.—The Committee proceeded to the jail to examine Tweed. John B. Townsend, on behalf of his client, said he advised Tweed to decline the examination upon the ground that answers might criminate him. It was asserted by Woodin before the Senate that Tweed had testified before the Senate that he never directly or indirectly paid or offered to pay money to any members of Legislature to secure the passage of any law. If this be so, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of Woodin's investigation, I feel impressed with propriety of such advice at this time. Tweed said, however, he disavowed all responsibility for the article in the *World*; some persons mentioned in the *World* article he did not know. He declined to answer questions concerning Hastings, Barbour, Woodin and others, but admitted that a pool was organized in New York to pass the charter.

Washington, April 21.—Ex-Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, thinks that Packard will quietly withdraw at the proper time without any provocation of battle or bloodshed.

New York, April 21.—The Irish Roman Catholic pilgrims attended mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, which was celebrated by Cardinal McCloskey. The pilgrims occupied seats within the Sanctuary, and the Church was filled with Catholic organizations. The Cardinal bestowed his blessing on the voyagers and bade them God speed.

New Orleans, April 21.—Packard's Legislature has broken up and gone over in a body to Nichols.

New York, April 21st.—A *Herald's* Albany special says the Attorney-General has only received abstracts of Tweed's intended statement, without vouchers or documents. The original data is to be handed in only when the terms of release are settled.

The *World* says the State Department traced Tweed's movements while trying to discover how he procured the passport. They had possession of all his papers, including the diary. Tweed was never half a mile from 40th street after his escape until he embarked in the harbor of New York on a vessel bound for Santiago, where arrangements had been provided for his reception and care.

The *Tribune* charges that Tilden retains the most startling points of the ring disclosures, and brings them to bear for political or personal objects.

Columbia, S.C., April 21.—The Republican State Executive Committee is in session reorganizing under Chamberlain's leadership. Indications point to a stormy session of the Legislature, the Democrats having only one majority on a joint ballot.

New York, April 21.—The *Tribune* says that at the Packard caucus yesterday a paper was exhibited prepared for signatures by the Supervisors of Election of Orleans parish, certifying that they had fraudulently given the parish vote for Hayes. This document will be sent to Tilden for use.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 21,—11-15 a.m.

Bank of Montreal—168 3-4, 168, 52 at 169, 5 at 169 1-2.

Merchants Bank—78, 77.

Bank of Commerce—119 3-4, 119 3-4.

Ontario Bank—104 1-4 103, 60 at 103.

Bank of Toronto—172 1-2.

Consolidated Bank—91, 88, 25 at 89.

Montreal Telegraph Company—114 3-4, 113 3-4.

Dominion Telegraph Co—89, 87.

Union Bank—79 1-4, 74 1-2.

National Bank—000.

Quebec—110, 000.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company—69 1-2, 67.

City Passenger R. Company—82 1-2, 7., 10 at 80, 5 at 79 1-4.

New City Gas—155, 149 1-2.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 21.

Flour receipts 2200 barrels; market quiet and firm, at an advance of 5 to 20 cents per barrel. Sales 200 extra at 7.75; 100 do at 7.; 82 1-2; 50 superior extra at 8.25; 150 strong bakers at 7.50; 100 do choice at 7.70. Grain and provisions unchanged. Ashes 4.15 to 4.20.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., April 21—10.30 a.m.

Wheat strong at 48 1-4 to 48 3-8 for May; 50 1-4 to 50 3-8 June. Corn easier at 47 3-8 for May; 48 1-4 to 48 3-8 for June. Oats quiet at 37 1-2 to 37 5-8 for May, 33 3-4 for June.

Chicago, April 21.—1:20 p.m.

Wheat firm at 150 7-8 for May; 52 7-8 for June. Corn firm 47 1-2 to 47 7-8 for May; 48 1-2 to 48 5-8 for June. Pork firm at 15.65 for May; 15.90 for June.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

NAPANEE MARKETS.—Wheat 1.25 to 1.10; Barley 5 to No 1, 00c No 2, 00c No 3; Oats 45 to 50c; Eggs 10 to 11c; Rye 65c; Peas 70c; Buckwheat 75c; Cheese 11 to 12c; Potatoes 75 to $1 per bush; Mutton 6 to 7c per lb; Beef $5 to $6 per 100; Turkeys 50 to $1; Chickens 30 to 40c, Cordwood—$5.00 for best, Butter 22 to 24c per lb, Hay $10 to 12.

PETERS.—Flour per bbl $7 to 7.50; Oatmeal per bbl $6.50 to $6; Wheat—spring, per bush $1 to 1.50; Fall do 1.40; Peas 80 to 80c; Barley 50c; Oats 40c; Rye 50 to 55c, Pork, Mess $ 5 to 00; Beef per 100 lbs. $5.00 to $ .00; Lard 12 to 13c; Butter 18 to 20c; Cheese 10 to 12c; Eggs 10c; Potatoes per bush 60c; Wool 27 to 28c; Hides $4.75 to $5; Sheep skins 45 to 70c; Ashes per 100 lbs 4.20 to 4.25. Hay $7 to 12.

Department of Marine and Fisheries

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Report of observations taken at Kingston for 24 hours, ending April 21st, at 7:30 a.m.:—

Bar.	Temp.	Wind.	Vel.	Min.	Max.
29.625	45.3	calm	0		
29.728	40.3	W.	4	37.4	45.7
29.943	35.0	N.E.	3	33.7	

Rain 0.18 inches.

S. WOODS.

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, the Hatter, has just received another lot of Derondas, the latest Spring Styles of English and American Silk Hats. Also just to hand, in Black and Drab Felts—the Oxford, Cambridge and Blue Glass Hats.

DIED.

In Kingston, on April 20th, Mr. Romaine Todd, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence King Street, West. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Napanee, on the 13th April, of diptheria, David, youngest child of R. Matheson, Esq., B.A., Head Master of the High School, aged 2 years.

At Napanee, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Rachel Hayes, aged 81 years.

At Napanee Mills, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Rachel Lott, aged 77 years.

JUST RECEIVED:

A NEW STOCK OF

Fine Dress Shirts,
Linen and Paper Collars,
Neckties, Scarfs,
Underclothing, &c.,

TO BE SOLD AT PRICES NOT EQUALLED IN THE CITY.

☞ CALL AND SEE.

DUNBAR & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

April 21, 1877. KING STREET.

FRESH BULK OYSTERS

NICE LOT AT THE

BAZAAR

TO-DAY.

Macaroon and Kiss Pyramids,
Ice Cream and
Wedding Cakes,
Made to Order

AT THE BAZAAR.

FRUITS, Confectionery, CAKES, PASTRY, &c.,

REES BROS.

Manufacturing Confectioners,
PRINCESS STREET.

April 1, 1877.

MacMillan & Co's Science,

History and Literature

Primers,

30 CENTS EACH.

ASTRONOMY, by J. Norman Lockyer, F.RS

Botany, by Dr. Hooker.

Chemistry, by Prof. Roscoe.

Classical Geography, by H. F. Tozer, M.A.

English Literature, by Rev. Stafford A. Brooke.

Europe, by Freeman.

Geography, by Grove.

Geology, by Geikie.

Greece, by C. A. Tyffe, M.A.

Philology, by J. Peile, M.A.

Physics, by Balfour Stewart.

Physiology, by Dr. Foster.

Rome, by M. Creighton, M.A.

☞ Post free on receipt of the price.

John Henderson

BOOKSELLER.

Initialled Note Paper and Envelopes. Only 15c per box, containing one quire of paper and Envelopes to match.

In order to clear out the lot I offer it at the above low price. The following Letters are all on hand:—C, D, E, F, G, I, J, K, L, N, O, P, Q, T, U, W and Y.

AT HENDERSON'S

New Editions of Popular Books

AT HENDERSON'S.

Pickwick Papers—boards	60 cents
Sketches, by Boz do	60 do
Lothair, by Disraeli	60 do
Elbow Room	30 do
Black Spirits and White, by Trollope, in newspaper form	10 do
Ocean to Ocean, by Rev. G. M. Grant	$1.50

IN INDIA!

By Mrs. Murray Mitchell. Long expected supply of above have just arrived. PRICE $1.00.

JOHN HENDERSON,

Princess Street.

April 21, 1877.

Wanted,

BY a respectable middle aged person—A SITUATION as house keeper; understands the care of children. Address MRS. SMITH, Post Office, Kingston.

April 19, 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.

Kingston, April 17, 1877. HICKEY & ILETT, PRINCESS STREET.

REMOVAL.

N. WILMOT

Has Removed his business from his old Blacksmith Shop on Princess Street,

To the New Shop, Montreal-st

OPPOSITE BAWDEN'S MACHINERY HALL.

April 20, 1877.

A CARD.

THE undersigned hereby publicly acknowledges with thanks the prompt and satisfactory settlement of his claim under a Policy of Insurance against the Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of London, of which Company Mr. Isaac Simpson is Agent at Kingston.

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

April 21, 1877.

THE FURNITURE SALE

Announced for This Morning

At McMillan's Auction Rooms

IS POSTPONED UNTIL

Tuesday Next, 24th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

April 21, 1877.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th, for the several trades required in the erection of a Terrace on Princess Street

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

POWER & SON,
Architects, Golden Lion Block.

Kingston, April 19, 1877.

'Business Culture & Recreation.'

LECTURE.

REV. D. J. MACDONELL,

OF TORONTO,

WILL LECTURE IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL

On Tuesday, 24th Inst.

Admission 25c. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

April 20, 1877.

SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture,

CARPETS,

Chickering Piano, Cover, Stool, &c., Valuable Oil Paintings,

(BY T. M. MARTIN.)

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MR. J. DRANSFIELD

To sell at his residence, COLLINGWOOD STREET, opposite Frontenac Brewery,

On Wednesday, April 25th,

All of his Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Piano, Centre, Side and other Tables, Hair Cloth Chairs, Sofa, Whatnots, Fire Screen, 2 x 3 Ply Carpets, Card Table, Tapestry Carpet, Oil Paintings, Silver Set, B.W. Bedsteads, Ash Bedstead, Lounges, Washstands, Bureaus, Cane and other Chairs, B.W. Sideboard, B.W. Extension Dining Table, Clock, English Oil Cloth, two Baths, Hall Coal Stove, Cooking Stove and Kitchen utensils. Also a lot of Coopers and Carpenter's Tools, some Lumber, a Log Hoist and a lot of other articles.

Sale at 10:30. Terms cash.

J. E. HUTCHESON,
April 19, 1877. Auctioneer.

HOUSE TO LEASE.

ON COLLINGWOOD STREET, opposite the Frontenac Brewery, with verandah, garden, stable, good well of water. Possession 1st May. Apply to MRS. DRANSFIELD, on the premises or to Britton & Price.

April 19, 1877.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Five per cent has this day been made by the Directors on the subscribed Stock of the Company, and that the same is payable at the office of the Company, in the city of Montreal, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, 1877.

By order of the Board,

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Montreal Feb. 12, 1877. Secretary.

SEE THE

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ALBUMS VASES, INK-STANDS, &c., &c.,

Offered at the Auction Sales

—AT—

MAXWELL'S,

PRINCESS STREET.

April 19, 1877.

A CARD.

J. K. OLDHAM,

BALAKLAVA STREET,

Professor of Music.

April 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between GEO. BROWN & SON

WILL BE DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 1st of May, George Brown retiring from the business. All accounts due must be paid by that date, or they will be placed in suit for collection.

N.B.—The advertisers have the largest Stock of CARRIAGE WORK in the city and will give

Great Bargains for Two Weeks

The business after the 1st of May will be carried on by the new firm, under the name of J. W. BROWN & CO., corner of Princess and Barrie Streets.

Kingston, 17th April 1877.

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, Gafacie and Rich Gros Grain Silks at old prices.

SILKS—Black and Colored for Trimming purposes.