CIRCULATION.

The DAILY BRITISH WHIG has circulated and still circulates more copies regularly than any paper published between Toronto and Montreal. The books are open to any enquirer who will guarantee a similar concession on the part of other papers.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG exceeds the circulation of the combined local Weekly papers, being fully 50 per cent. in advance of its long established rival.

The public are again cautioned against the false reports sent by rival Journals to *Pettengill's Newspaper Directory*. The BRITISH WHIG has the largest circulation either Daily or Weekly and has never yet found it necessary to issue a falsehood about them.

Arrived To-Day: Twenty-Seven Cases direct from New York, the very latest styles in Felt and Straw Hats. A very nice Line of AMERICAN CAPS, bought for cash, to be sold at hard time prices, at HYMAN'S HAT STORE.

The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

MONDAY EVEN'G, JUNE 11, 1877.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

MINDEN LODGE.—Emergency at 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY.

COUNTY COUNCIL at 2 p.m.
THE BAND in the Park at 5 p.m.
ORGAN Recital Practice at 7:30 p.m.
COUNTY COURT and Sessions at noon.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—Meeting at 8 p.m.
ST. JAMES' Temperance Society Monthly Meeting at 7:30 p.m.
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' PIC-NIC.—Boat leaves at 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.

THE CHIEFTAINSHIP.

The general interpretation of the edifying interchanges of adulation between the Chieftain and his man Friday the other night, is to the effect that Sir John contemplates retirement from the Opposition leadership. We need not say to Kingston readers that it is extremely difficult to determine what Sir John means from what Sir John says in any of his public utterances. His intimations of retirement and his pledge again to stand by, *i.e.*, to stand for, Kingston at the next election may prove to be like many of his promises, intended to be fulfilled at the opening of navigation, whatever this latter convenient phrase may mean. But whatever the real intentions may be, Sir John is evidently arranging the succession so that the party may be safe in any eventuality. Even the *Mail*, in scouting the rumours of the Chieftain's retirement, says that Sir John as naturally turns to Dr. Tupper "as day follows night in the order of nature," rather a dubious compliment by the way to the Knight of Kingston that the coming Tupper regime is to follow that of the Chieftain as the brilliance of day succeeds the darkness of night. Except as a matter of political gossip we know, and shall doubtless be told, that this matter is none of our business. Still we cannot sufficiently suppress our curiosity as to be wholly silent. It is a capital plan to have a spare man in the van of the party, so that in case the leader should fall in the fray the lieutenant should seize the party standard. We rather sympathize with our Conservative friends in their divided devotion to the retiring and advancing Chieftains. They will do the veteran Chieftain's bidding, however, and honour his nomination, and as he withdraws himself, and the Doctor takes his place, the faithful will be ready at the given signal to cry "The King is dead," "Long live the King!"

THE CABINET CHANGES.

The political Vennors in the Tory party were rather wide in their predictions of the changes which they so long and so often warned us were pending in the Cabinet. Although it was, to say the least of it, no more their business than is the Opposition leadership that of Reformers, yet, as Tories have a chronic craze for Cabinets, their tinkering at the present one had to be good naturedly tolerated. It will excite some surprise, now that the foretold event has occurred, that more respect has not been paid to the prognostications of the *Citizen*, *Mail*, *News* and other equally reliable authorities, which for some time have been giving publicity to their several presentiments. They superannuated at least one member of the Cabinet, M. Cauchon, deposed the Premier from the Department of Public Works (doubtless for his bungling of the Kingston Military College and similar evidences of incapacity) and other radical changes were to attend a very violent disruption of the Government. M. Laurier was to be taken into the Cabinet, if indeed that gentleman were foolhardy enough to risk his political life by exposing it to the storm of Conservative reaction, which was asserted to be raging in his county. The few domestic changes in the Cabinet have not gone far to bear out the reputation for prescience which Tory journalists were trying so hard to earn. The Premier still presides over the department, which, it is no exaggeration but the naked truth to say no public man in Canada could conduct with equal ability and practical efficiency. The changes effected only affect three members of the Cabinet, and seem to have been made altogether out of consideration to the health of Hon. Mr. Blake. His transfer from the laborious department of Justice to the much easier post of President of the Council, might have been expected to elicit, even from political opponents, expressions of commendation on that account. The change, however, has been denounced in unmeasured terms by Tory writers, though for what reason, does not appear. Contemning the hale old English maxim of fair play that a man should be considered innocent until found guilty, they also denounce Mr. Laflamme's assumption of the department of Justice, while—as they say—the sword of Justice is hanging over his own head, thus again virtually anticipating Justice Dorion's reserved decision. We did not, in the least expect any possible interchange of offices to give satisfaction to our Tory friends. The only change that would suit them would be the simultaneous removal of all the Reform Ministers. Such a change would, we submit, be entirely too sweeping. Though this be the dearest wish of the Tory heart, neither ministry nor parliament nor people will for a moment entertain the intention of indulging a desire so suicidal to the best interests of the country.

TRIED.

It was said at the demonstration that no one had been more tried than Sir John Macdonald. We venture the assertion that in the matter which drove him from power he was not tried nearly so severely as he might have been. His opponents treated their fallen foe on that occasion with marked magnanimity. They did not pursue the investigations into the great scandal so far, perhaps, as the public interests demanded. Viewed in the light of recent Tory effrontery, in reference to this very matter, the generous behaviour of Reformers at that time may yet prove a cause of public regret. There is one sense, however, in which Sir John has been quite sufficiently tried. He was tried quite long enough as the helmsman of Canadian destiny. In that capacity he steered the ship of State among the most dangerous reefs and breakers of corruption. The open sea was gained only by the people indignantly driving him from the wheel. He must never be permitted again to assume a responsibility for which he has so manifestly proved his unfitness. As member for Kingston he has also been sufficiently tried. He may boast of the length of the term during which he has duped and misrepresented us, but it will be the duty and the boast of the electors of this city, should the opportunity again present itself, to remove the reproach of being represented in parliament by the most corrupt politician of all Canadian history.

CLASS HOUSES.

After taking several days to look up the authorities in the case, the tenant of a certain glass house has ascertained what was the matter with a grammatical discrepancy which we playfully noticed on the 5th inst. The tenant aforesaid candidly admits that "those who live in glass houses delight in the practice" of throwing stones, and to prove it throws in this direction a couple of missiles which it says were found in this locality, and which for some time have been "kept for use in case of necessity." Now we wish it to be distinctly understood that we make no pretensions to grammatical infallibility. In fact, in our very last issue a little word by some means crept into a sentence and somewhat marred its grammatical accuracy. Unselfishly anxious as we are for the improvement of our neighbors, we herewith offer a suitable chromo for the discovery of the error, competition to be strictly confined to the staff of our learned contemporary, and the munificent offer to remain open during one week from date. As we are furnished daily with a liberal supply from our neighbour's sanctum, we have not found it necessary to keep any specimens of its inaccuracy by us "for use in case of necessity." Did we do so we should have room for little else in the glass house in which we live. But let us see ourselves as *others* see us. From numbers of instances which are constantly occurring, but to which we charitably as a rule make to allusion, we select a couple of contemporary notices of our neighbour's perspicuity. In reference to a recent account of the greatest show on earth, (not Sir John's) the London '*Tiser* says:

"It puzzles us to know whether the two column account of Barnum's show in the Kingston *News* contains most about the show or the reporter."

The other is from *Grip's* last issue, and runs as under:

"The *Mail* wants Mr. Mackenzie to dissolve Parliament. Did the *Mail* ever know of a man digging his own grave?"

The above is from one of our thoroughgoing Conservative exchanges, (the Kingston *Daily News*,) but nobody would suspect it. As a specimen of writing carefully balanced to suit either party it is worthy of the *Evening Telegram*. The Grits think it a hard rap at the *Mail*, and the *Mail* is delighted because it hits Mackenzie. Let our brethren eschew conundrums.

Sir John's Appointments.

The meeting was brought to a close by a not very temperate address from Sir John Macdonald, who gave his distinguished endorsation to Dr. Tupper, asserting that "everything that gentleman said was a fact." He claimed that "patriotic principles had animated all his "(Sir John's) collegues. *Not one of them "had used the position of a statesman to "secure a soft bed for himself.*" And then he proceeded to recount the various members of the present Government who have since 1873 taken office under the Crown. But he forgot to mention that in his own Government he appointed a Minister who had been rejected at the polls to a position in the Senate, before he had been a year a member of the Cabinet; that he appointed in the same year Hon. Wm. McDougall, a Minister, to be Lt.-Governor of Manitoba; that in the same year he appointed Hon. Mr. Howland, a Minister, Lt.-Governor of Ontario; that in 1870 Sir Edward Kenny, a Minister, was appointed Administrator of Nova Scotia; that in 1870 Hon. A. G. Archibald, a Minister, was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba; that in 1871 Hon. Mr. Dunkin, a Minister, was appointed a Judge; that Hon. Mr. Howe, a Minister, was elevated Lieut.-Governor in 1873. No Liberal newspaper or politician pretended to believe that there was anything wrong in these appointments, nor was there, any more than there is the least blame to be attached to the appointment of able and experienced public men who are specially qualified for public positions of honor and dignity by the present or any other Government. There are, however, at least two instances in which two of the colleagues whose purity and disinterestedness Sir John boasts, did actually resort to improper and wrong means, to use their official positions to make "soft beds for themselves." Those are the cases in which Hon. L. S. Tilley, a Minister, and Hon. Mr. McDonald, another Minister, voted themselves out of the Cabinet into a Lieutenant Governorship and a Judgeship respectively, their patents of appointment bearing date the sameday on which the Government to which they belonged was ejected from office.—*Free Press.*

PITIABLE.—A most heartening case of insanity was investigated at Mitchell last week. Mrs. James Watt became so troubled about false stories circulated by scandal-mongers affecting her character, that she went out of her mind. On the information of her husband, the Mayor committed the unfortunate woman to the county jail, with a view of getting her into the Asylum.

A feature that adds greatly to the enjoyment of hotel life at 'The Brunswick' of Boston, is the peculiarly brilliant and cheerful air that characterizes the rooms and rich suites throughout the house.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, at the request of the London Conference of the Methodist Church, has consented to write a series of articles touching upon the chief points in the history of Canadian Methodism during the past half century.

The Colonization of Wild Lands.

(FOR THE WHIG.)

In 1861 Mr. Chapias, Minister of Agriculture, in his Departmental Report, writes as follows: "Not to mention the severity of our climate and the length of our winters, the numberless accidents which too frequently happen, destructive of the hopes of the farmer, the fires which consume his seed, the frosts which destroy his ripening corn—the droughts too, are well known to all. Our predecessors were not, indeed, more happily situated in this respect than we are; but they had one advantage not possessed by our colonists, namely, the virgin forest of primitive times, which the manufacturing spirit of our day leaves to the operations of the first cultivator despoiled of the timber which constituted much of its value for purposes of commerce as well as ordinary service, the lands having been most improvidently and mercilessly delivered up to the unsparing axe of the speculator. The settler of our times hardly finds wood enough on his land for the erection of his farm buildings. Moreover the lands easy of access are taken up, and the man who seeks a settlement must now plunge far into the forest of the back country. It is evident, therefore, that the chances of the settler are much less, and his hopes of success less animating now than were those of his predecessors in former days."

In 1860 Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his Departmental Report, wrote as follows: "The first object to be attained by the Government of a new country is the settlement of it by peaceful and industrious settlers. In a country like ours, where the settler, before he can plant anything in the earth to bring forth food for his support, has to struggle with the primeval forest, the object of the regulations relative to the sale of land should be to make this struggle as profitable to him as possible. Under former regulations no timber was allowed to be cut before the issuing of the patent, except for the clearing of the land, fuel, building and fences; all timber cut contrary to this condition was dealt with as if cut without permission on public lands. The settler might, however, cut and burn the timber if he pleased, but if instead of burning it, he sold it, thereby adding to the productive wealth of the country, he was subject to be treated as a trespasser. That he did, notwithstanding, sell was constantly the case, and he thus became an offender against the law. The new regulation allows the settler to cut and sell the timber growing on the lot purchased by him, provided the value of the timber is applied in payment of the purchase money due to the Crown. He must, however, comply with certain preliminary conditions to show that he is a *bona fide* settler. * * * In order that no one but an actual settler may avail himself of the regulation, and in order that the agents of the Department may exercise the necessary supervision over all timber cut, I have found it necessary to oblige settlers who may desire to cut and sell the timber growing on their lots, to take out a license. * * * A certain amount of antagonism has been growing up between settlers and lumberers for some years past. The lumberers complain that parties, under a pretence of settlement, choose out the best timbered lots in their licenses, for which they have been paying ground rents for many years, and to utilize the timber on which they have (in some cases) made considerable outlay in making out roads, clearing out streams, building dams, &c., and that such parties, by paying one instalment of one-fifth of the purchase money, can enter upon the land and cut down the trees, which the lumberers have been preserving for years, making use of their roads, &c. On the other hand, the settlers complain that the lots purchased by them come into their hands depreciated in value and denuded of all timber suitable for building purposes. * * * In order, however, by more general action to do away as far as possible with the complaints alluded to, and to afford legitimate protection to both the interests mentioned, I have been endeavouring to effect discriminating and descriptive surveys with the view of ascertaining what lands are suitable for settlement and what are not suitable, and what sections of country may be reserved and advantageously laid off in timber berths."

Had the spirit which animated and the intelligence which guided these gentlemen in the administration of their departments prevailed in the councils of this Province after Confederation, it is within the mark to say that the country would have added scores of thousands to its population, the interior townships would have had an active life that would have carried us past the present stage fully ten years. Those who had occasion to know something of the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet's administration of Crown Land affairs will remember that he earned the praise of being the best Crown Lands Commissioner Canada has ever known, and that he always gave the settlers satisfaction. How things became otherwise is a chapter in our political history. Between 1860 and 1865 the rear townships bid fair to be speedily settled, but during the past twelve years their progress, in view of the rapidity of early settlement, has been retrograde than otherwise. We may except the district within the influence of metropolitan activities. The Muskoka territory has been widely advertized by the Toronto people, but in Eastern Ontario, where we less loudly sound the advertising trumpet, several settlements have lost their early pioneer population. The reports of the agents show scores of abandoned locations, and the last census announced the disagreeable fact that the population in many townships had diminished from that shewn by the census of 1861.

The facts lie within small compass. The lumbermen assert certain rights and privileges in virtue of long enjoyment of them, rather than in title. They have within the limits of this county several hundreds square miles of territory upon which they pay ground rents, and a fee per log or piece of timber upon all pine cut. They assert certain rights in virtue of expenditures for roads, but it is a fact that the Government grants for colonization roads within the last 17 years have done more to render their territory valuable than it has done to promote settlement, they have built dams and slides upon certain rivers, by which those in possession of them control the right of navigation, and exact excessive fees for the passage of timber over them. Any properties they have thus created—roads, dams or slides—of general public utility they are entitled to remuneration for. What they have erected or done for their private benefit they are not entitled to compensation for. The right of renewal has been again and again discountenanced by Crown Land Commissioners; and it is the duty of the Government to place on record proper legislation against claim as of right to the renewal of licenses. It is the duty of the Government where any hardship should be done to the lumberman by the withdrawal of his license, to make him fair compensation. The amount payable within this County will be very small. The issue of licenses to the settlers under stringent regulations, will afford them employment during the winter and tend to the preservation of the pines. That the settlers living near the pineries, producing their winter food forage, can get out logs and timber cheaper than French Canadian laborers sent into the woods and fed there during the winter season on supplies hauled long distances, is too evident to be disputed. The importance of the production of supplies within the pine region, is shewn by the fact that the lumbermen have there in many places, extensive and valuable farms.

That this Province should appropriate millions of dollars for colonization roads and railways, and present concurrently with such liberality a scheme of colonization grants that serves the only purpose of encouraging to settle in the backwoods a poor class of settlers, without capital, separated into sparse settlements by the operation of the Timber Regulations, without any interest or concern in the timber production of the country where they settle, except the desire to compete with imported laborers for employment in the shanties—that such a scheme is at all adequate to the utilization of the resources of the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River is too absurd to be stated. What is required is, a scheme that will ensure a rapid influx of population, a speedy grasp of the resources of the country for grazing purposes, the development of a "beef and wool growing interest" that will add to our exports some millions of dollars and the preservation of the pine forest to the utmost extent consistent with the maintenance of the trade in lumber which we can command with profit.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A THIEF ON THE MOVE.

A desire to drink liquor is a besetting sin of William Hall, who says he hails from Trenton. Yesterday he visited Price & Co's hardware store, stole a package of brass screws, and pawned it for liquor. Last night he visited a house occupied by Mr. J. W. Rix, and stole therefrom a quantity of Carpenter's tools. About noon to-day he was found offering them for sale for a small sum and he was thereupon arrested and lodged in the cells. His desire for liquor will be greatly lessened for some time to come.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Last night a schooner captain, borrowed Mayor Foster's horse and buggy, for the purpose of bringing an old lady who he had engaged with him as cook, to his vessel. He had been taking in more than his share of the cup that inebriates, and when he was driving along with the woman his rig collided with another and the captain and cook were thrown out. The horse then ran away and made a complete wreck of the buggy. Both parties were cut about the face, but, fortunately, their injuries are not of a serious nature.

QUOITING.

The third match for the club prize, took place on the Church Street grounds yesterday afternoon, the contestants being W. J. Diamond, and Clarke Edwards. After an interesting quoiting exhibit, the game was won by the former by eight points. This pastime is quite popular here just now, and large numbers of lovers of the game practice daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The river is perfectly crammed with saw logs and timber.—The yacht *Rivet* ran aground yesterday, and the services of a tug were procured to pull her off.—The boats running on the bay are said to be doing a favorable business.—The yacht *Resolute*, having received some necessary repairs, was launched this morning.—An omnibus broke down on Front Street to-day by the running off of one of the wheels.—Prof. Whish will leave her about the 1st prox.—The G. T. R. magnates had a run over that portion of the G. T. R., within the town limits to-day.

CURRENCY.

—Fifteen cents a pound is asked for salmon at Ottawa.

—The Premier will speak at Newmarket on the 2nd of July.

—The New York street cars carry 165,000,000 passengers a year.

—Mr. R. Cumming, Trenton, has bought the yacht Surprise for $5,000.

—Another terrible crime reported from near St. Catharines.

—The Montreal *Gazette* will soon be enlarged to an eight-page paper.

—A considerable trade in lumber has sprung up between Ottawa and Australia.

—A Copper mine has been discovered on the Gatineau, sixty miles from Ottawa.

—H. J. Hubertus is spoken of as Gas Inspector for the District of Ottawa.

—A Watford schoolmaster has bolted after borrowing $200 from his acquaintances.

—Several attempts have again been made during the past week to wreck the trains on the Peterborough Branch of the Midland Railway.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Canadian beer is now imported into England in large quantities.

—The *Mail* to-day intimates that Sir John Macdonald has no intention of retiring from the leadership of the Conservative party.

—The watering places on the north shore of the St. Lawrence are likely to have to do without mails this season, as the steamboat subsidy has been withdrawn.

—The pay of a Turkish soldier is three cents a day. But money is no object to the genial Bashi-Bazouk—he goes in for fun.

—Hon. Mr. Blake has established a permanent scholarship in Toronto University of $100 per annum, to be devoted to the encouragement of the study of civil polity, ethics and constitutional history.

"Nothing to Reform."

(Free Press.)

Dr. Tupper essayed to prove that in four years the Government had found nothing to reform, and that all the liberal measures in the Statute Book had been placed there by his hon. friend, Sir John. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Independence of Parliament Act, the Controverted Elections' Act, the Supreme Court Bill, the Ballot Act, simultaneous polling, etc., for which Sir John claims credit, were really the work of the Liberal party, both in and out of power, as the records of Parliament amply prove. It must have been interesting to the people of Kingston to be informed that if "he (Sir John) had a fault, it was of being too lenient to his opponents," and that "the Premier proposed to turn Parliament into a Donnybrook fair!" When we recall the violent, abusive, and disgraceful attacks made by Sir John during the pic-nic season of last year, upon members of the Government—attacks which he never dared to repeat on his responsibility as a member of Parliament—and when we turn up the pages of the Hansard and pursue Dr. Tupper's apostrophe to Hon. Mr. Blake as "a foul mouthed slanderer," or Sir John's elegant and Parliamentary vilification of the Postmaster-General; when we read the same right-honorable gentleman's systematically insulting and malignant allusions to Hon. Messrs. Scott and Cartwright, or observe the attempt made to crush and ruin Hon. A. B. Foster, we certainly feel bound to extend our sympathy to any person who may be unfortunate enough to be brought in the way of Sir John Macdonald's "leniency to his opponents."

—A timber raft, while proceeding down the swift current above Victoria Bridge, owing to the heavy wind became unmanageable and struck one of the bridge piers. The raft was shattered to pieces, while the crew of nine Indians were plunged into St. Mary's current. The veteran, John Jordan, who was awarded a medal by the Royal Humane Society, happened to be close by, and came to the rescue of the unfortunate crew in a small boat.

—Hurried naval preparations are being made in Germany. The ironclad squadron now on its way to the East has been ordered to proceed with greater speed, and additional bodies of seamen are being enlisted.

THE WAR NEWS.

ASIA MINOR CAMPAIGN.

A Feeling for Peace.

Kars Garrison on Short Rations.

Danube Operations Resumed.

The campaign in Asia Minor has now assumed primary importance, as upon the near results of operations in this quarter, hinge the probabilities of a conclusion of peace. Already a strong feeling in favour of peace—in which the Sultan himself is said to participate—has manifested itself at Constantinople. The Grand Vizier and Safvet Pasha both share the Sultan's opinions, but they are not sufficiently strong to make headway against the stubborn Minister of War, Redif Pasha. Great fears are entertained of an attempt to restore Murad Effendi by a *coup de main*.

Erzeroum is utterly unprovisioned, the Kars garrison is on half rations, the Turkish commander is cut off from both places, many desertions occur, his army is entirely undisciplined, and the Russians are creeping slowly but surely up the valley of the Tehuruk, and will soon cut off Trebizond from the interior. The Turkish headquarters are now at Sevin, half way between Kars and Erzeroum.

On the Danube active operations have resumed. An artillery engagement continued all day Saturday between the fortress at Rustchuk and the Russian batteries on the north bank, inflicting considerable damage on the town.

Important Turkish successes in Montenegro are announced. The Montenegrins have been routed at Androvitch, and five villages on the banks of the river Lim have submitted in consequence. They have also been repulsed in an attempt on Podgoritza. The decisive battle of the campaign is expected in a day or two, as, Goransko having been revictualled after a four hours' fight, Suleiman Pasha is now enabled to concentrate his forces for an attack on General Vukovitch's position in the Duga Pass.

An unwonted activity in naval operations is also beginning. Hobart Pasha is taking measures to protect the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and is making preparations for the bombardment of Odessa. An engagement has already taken place at the Sulina mouth between six Russian torpedo-boats and several Turkish iron-clads, in which the former came out second best. The Turkish squadron which is to convey to Constantinople the vessels carrying the Egyptian contingent have arrived at Alexandria.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies have passed the first reading of the proposal for a forced loan, repayable in twelve years, to which all taxpayers will be compelled to contribute.

THE LATEST.

A Loss by the Last Engagement.

Russian Reply to Lord Derby.

Constantinople, June 11.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraph that the garrison of Kars made successful artillery sorties and pursued the enemy.

Admiral Mustapha states that five Russian torpedo boats were destroyed.

London, June 11.—A Vienna special says the Russian points for crossing the Danube will be chosen east and west of the Turkish quadrilateral, and while the eastern column keeps in check the Turkish forces, the western column will act as field army. The line chosen for operation of the western column is most advantageous, for along it lies some fair roads over the Balkans. Although the Turks are outnumbered, yet by taking a central position between Plenna and Bela with a lot of monitors and batteries they may throw considerable obstacles in the way of crossing.

The *Herald's* cables say the Turks lost 4,000 in attempting to force Duga pass, and the Montenegrins 700.

The Moslems in Bosnia are exasperated by the continued Turkish war contributions demanded.

The Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Rustchuk yesterday, as a feint to develop the Turkish defences by a series of alarms to force the Turks to keep a large number of troops along the river, so that the concentration at the real point of crossing will be impossible.

All Poles are ordered to leave Bucharest in consequence of plots against the Czar's life.

Russia's reply to Derby's note has been simultaneously communicated to all the Powers.

EARTHQUAKE.

Loss of Life, Shipping and Property.

Panama, June 11.—By the arrival of a steamer from Callas, we have details of the disasters from the earthquake and tidal waves at Arica, Equique, Ponta, Delobos, Pabellon, Depien, Chanavajo, Huanillos, Tocapilla, Cabija, Mejillanes, Debplivla, Antafagusta and Chararal, are nearly all destroyed. Six hundred lives only lost. The destruction of property is estimated at $20,000,000. It is confined mostly to the coast, although Tocapella is twenty-three leagues inland and Pica, Mathela and Canchones are in the interior and were more or less destroyed. The shipping of guano from all southern deposits is indefinitely suspended, as all factories have been swept away. The destruction to shipping is very great. An American ship, a German ship and an English and Italian bark, were lost at Pabell de Pica. The ship Avasmor was lost and the captain's wife, three children, nurse, carpenter and steward drowned. The English ship Conway Castle, was driven ashore and filled; she was thrown and sunk in deep water. The crew were saved. The English ship Conference was thrown on shore and soon after crushed under a mass of rock. The crew was saved.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

—The fishery officers yesterday seized eighteen nets and a large quantity of fish in the Ottawa.

—The Public Works Department on Saturday discharged eighteen men and a foreman from the Government workshop.

—Hanlon, the champion oarsman, accompanied by his brother and several friends, left Toronto to-day to take part in Silver Lake regatta, which commences there on Wednesday.

—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, the application was granted for a criminal information against the publishers of the Sarnia *Canadian* for a libellous statement reflecting on the Premier.

—A raft of square timber owned by J. Francis, with 35 men on board, went over the Deschenes Rapids yesterday afternoon and was dashed to pieces on the rocks. Strange as it may appear, all the men, with the exception of one, escaped without injury.

—The famine in the Chinese provinces of Shan-Tung and Pe Che-Lee is on the increase, and hundreds of thousands of people must starve. Fearful ravages are also being committed in the Corea by famine and pestilence.

MARRIED:

On the 8th inst., at the Manse, Picton, by the Rev. J. MacMechan, Clinton Allison, Esq., of Sophiasburgh, Co. of Prince Edward, to Mrs. Amelia J. Allison, daughter of the late Cornelius Badgley, of Thurlow, Co. of Hastings.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE SHOWING

New French Cashmeres

In Black and Colors, at very low prices.

Black Barateas, Persian and Mosell Cords.

Improved makes Black Lustres and Alpaccas.

Black Iron Ground Grenadines. Also Stripes and Figures

Courtland's and Grout's Celebrated makes of Black Crapes.

Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Sage Green and other fashionable Shades of Gros Grain Silks.

Rich Black Gros Grain Silks in New raised Cord.

Also, a very large Stock of Colored Silk Warp Alpaccas.

Colored Lustres and Alpaccas in the new fashionable shades.

Trimmings to match all our Dress Stock.

A large Stock of SILK UMBRELLAS at low prices.

☞ An inspection respectfully invited.

Sales for cash. Strictly one price.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

June 11, 1877.

Robinson's Carriage Works,

PRINCESS ST., KINGSTON.

I HAVE THE LARGEST and BEST STOCK of Carriages and Waggons between Toronto and Montreal, and to suit these hard times I will sell 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than any other party in the business. I ask intending purchasers to call at the different Warerooms in or about Kingston and see for themselves who has the largest and best Stock and who sells the cheapest.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of repairing. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

G. W. ROBINSON.

June 11, 1877.

Sea Salmon,
Fresh Oysters,
Fresh White Fish,
Fresh Salmon Trout

—AT—

RIDEOUT'S

June 11, 1877.

COUNTY LODGE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF the County Lodge of South Frontenac, will be held in the Orange Hall, Kingston, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12th, at 1 p.m.

By order of the W.M.

W. H. IRVINE, Co. Secretary.

June 11, 1877.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of ALLEN & RICE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by J. F. ALLEN, who is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all debts contracted by the firm.

J. F. ALLEN.

Kingston, June 9, 1877.

STRAWBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES

Fresh Lots Received Daily,

—AT—

J. F. ALLEN'S

Corner of King and Clarence Sts,

June 11, 1877.

TWO STORES TO LET.

NOW NEARLY READY for occupation, the two new Stores upon Princess Street, adjoining the new Albion Hotel, and the best site in the city at present for a farmers' trade. The Shops are commodious, with stylish front, and have dwellings over head, and large yards in rear. Apply to

M. DOLAN.

June 11, 1877.

WEMPLE HOUSE—In first-class European Style. Open for luncheon at all hours daily, and on Sundays from 2:30 to 10:00 p.m. Everything in first-class order—Wellington Street, one Block from the Post Office.—J. E. JONES.

Oranges,
Lemons,
Grapes
Apples,
Oysters.

Pastry and Cakes in Large Varieties

FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON.

And for gentlemen who enjoy a good Smoke we keep on hand the famous "BEAVER BRAND" and a Choice Manilla CHEROOT.

AT OUR NEW STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,

Factory on Wellington Street.

H. & W. J. Crothers

Nov 7 1876

Cheap Fuel!
Cheap Fuel!

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP AT DORAN'S WHARF, in quantities to suit purchasers, several hundred cords of good hard wood. Apply to

WM. MUCKLER, Kingston Foundry.

May 30 1877.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES, CHISELS, PLANES, AUGERS, Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Water Lime, Land Plaster

And a large supply of HARDWARE FOR SALE—CHEAP

AT M'MILLAN'S

Hardware Store, Princess St.

TO-MORROW.

PIC-NIC.

The Christian Brothers' School

WILL HAVE A PIC-NIC

AT CHANNEL GROVE,

—ON—

To-Morrow, Tuesday, June 12.

The Pic-Nic will be open to all parties. Besides the parents of the pupils, it is hoped that all desirous of pleasure, amusement and recreation will join in. A Boat will leave the Ferry Wharf at 7 and 10 a.m.

THE DAY'S PROGRAMME.

FORENOON:

1 Football Match—Hurons vs. Muldoons.
2 Foot Race—all under 12 years.
3 Three-Legged Race.
4 Hurdle Race.
5 Lacrosse Match.
6 Sack Race.
7 The Dutch Peddler.
8 Football Match—Silver Stars vs Golden do.
9 Climbing the Greasy Pole.
10 Horizontal Bar Act.
11 Rope Walking.
12 Pole Jumping.
13 Rowing Race.

AFTERNOON:

14 Base Ball Match—Standards vs Victors.
15 Boys' Race—Between 12 and 17 years.
16 Young Men's Race—All over 17 years.
17 Monkeys' Race.
18 Flying Kite.
19 Base Ball Match—Cayugas vs Delawares.
20 Rowing Match—Challenge.
21 Running Jump.
22 Wheelbarrow Race.
23 Grand Exhibition—Comic Songs, Speeches, Stories, Dialogues, &c.
24 Standing Jump.
25 Hop, Step and Jump—all under 15 yrs.
26 Hop, Step and Jump—all over 15 yrs.
27 Exhibition of Tall, Fat and Short Men.

Many Prizes have been collected to be given to the winners in the above Games.

June 11, 1877.

To the Farming Community!

GENTLEMEN:

Now is the Time to Get Your MOWERS and REAPERS ready for Harvest and you cannot do better than have them REPAIRED at

D. McEwen & Son.

Engines, Boilers, &c., Grist and Saw Machinery

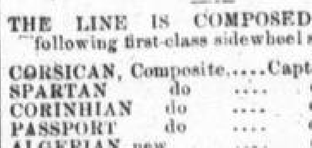
MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

D. McEwen & Son.

QUEEN STREET,

June 9, 1877. Opp. Victoria Foundry

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.



Royal Mail and Express Line of Steamers.

THE LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE following first-class sidewheel steamers:

CORSICAN, Composite.....Captain Sinclair.
SPARTAN do .... do Bailey.
CORINTHIAN do .... do Farrell.
PASSPORT do .... do Irvine.
ALGERIAN, new .... do Trowell.
MAGNET do .... do

Time of Departure from Kingston

Commencing Tuesday, 12th June:

5:30 p.m. for Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Toronto and Hamilton, daily, Mondays excepted.

5 a.m. for Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall and Montreal, daily, Mondays excepted, passing through the delightful scenery of the Thousand Islands and all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, connecting at Montreal with the Steamers for Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Tadousac, and the far-famed River Saguenay. Also with the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for all ports in the Maritime Provinces.

On or about the 1st July the Str MAGNET will commence her regular trips to Oswego and Charlotte, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS at 4 a.m. for Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Brockville and Prescott.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS at 7 p.m. for Oswego and Rochester.

For passage tickets and any information apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Passenger Agent.

June 11, 1877.

KEEP COOL

Refrigerators,

Refrigerators

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

McKelvey & Birch's,

22 BROCK STREET.

June 11, 1877.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 8th June, 1877.

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

J. JOHNSON, Commissioner.

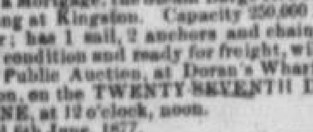
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM. SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CABBAGE PLANTS

FOR SALE by the Thousands, on Wellington Streets, near the National Hotel.

RICHARD BUNT.

June 11, 1877.



FOR SALE.

UNDER A POWER OF SALE contained in a Mortgage, the Steam Barge INDIAN, now lying at Kingston. Capacity 250,000 feet Lumber; has 1 sail, 2 anchors and chains, is in good condition and ready for freight, will be sold by Public Auction, at Doran's Wharf, at Kingston, on the TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Dated 6th June, 1877.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Wm. Power & Co., Kingston or to the undersigned.

MACDONNELL & MUDIE, Vendor's Solicitors, Kingston

For Sale,

THE TWO STONE BUILDINGS, on Wellington Street, near the Park, now occupied by Messrs. George and Meagher. The buildings are substantial and in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to

HENRY GRIST, Ottawa.

June 8, 1877.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Gas Holder," will be received at this office until Noon of MONDAY, the 25th of June, inst., for a Gas Holder, of 20,000 cubic feet capacity, which the Department propose erecting at Rideau Hall, near the City of Ottawa.

All necessary information can be obtained at this office.

Tender to state a bulk sum for Gas Holder, &c., complete and in working order.

By order.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 4, 1877.

THE BEE HIVE IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY —FOR— BOOTS and SHOES & REPAIRING. 94 Princess Street. Martin's Block, PARSONS & SCORAH.

EXCURSION TO MONTREAL

AND RETURN!

BY THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

—ON—

Thursday, 21st of June,

Under the Auspices of the Ladies of the Methodist Church of Kingston.

☞ Excursion Tickets will be arranged for parties wishing to visit Quebec by Steamer.

TICKETS TO MONTREAL AND RETURN

$2.00 EACH.

Good to Return up to MONDAY, the 25th inst., by any Train.

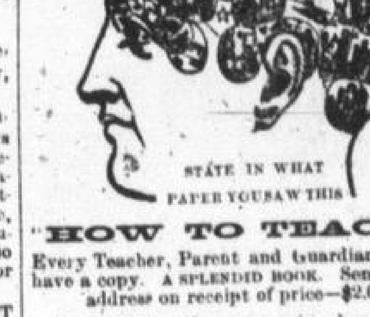
Special arrangements will be made with the Hotels in Montreal.

Train will leave Depot at foot of Brock Street, at 6:30 a.m.; Gananoque, Lansdowne, Lyn, Mallorytown and Brockville.

J. R. LAVELL, Sec. to Com.

June 7, 1877.

MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO



STATE IN WHAT PAPER YOU SAW THIS

"HOW TO TEACH."

Every Teacher, Parent and Guardian should have a copy. A SPLENDID BOOK. Sent to any address on receipt of price—$2.00.

ANOTHER—"How to acquire plumpness of form, strength of limb and beauty of complexion." Sent by mail free on receipt of price—only 25 cents.

A Sure Cure for Rupture

In from Two to Six Months, by the use of the SELF-ADJUSTABLE

SPIRAL TRUSS!

Adjusted in a moment—lasts a lifetime—nothing to get out of order, and very low in price. ☞ Highest Medal awarded at the Centennial Exhibition over all competitors from all parts of the world. Can be sent per parcel post. Send name, P.O. address and your nearest Express office. This Truss can be worn day and night with great comfort, and never moves from position, which it retains with every motion of the body. The old styles did more harm than good—this may be worn by a child, and and does not show.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

For all deformities and weakness of the human frame, such as single or double curative of the spine, hips, knees, short limbs, crooked feet, shoulders, wry neck, &c.

All letters must contain stamp for answer.

Send stamp for "Notes of Warning, list of Private Medical Works and Testimonials."

All orders supplied only by addressing

PROF. J. Y. EGAN, Hamilton, Ont.

June 9, 1877.

Another Lot of the LATEST STRAWS Just Arrived.

A liberal discount on all Goods allowed to Clergymen.

THOS. MILLS, Princess Street.

June 9, 1877.

AUCTION!

THE BALANCE OF

J. G. Stratton & Co's Stock

—OF—

China, Crockery and Glassware.

Must be sold without reserve, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th June, at 8 o clock, and Auction Sales every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until all is sold. ☞ Private Sales during the day at greatly reduced prices.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

June 4, 1877.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE PHÆTON, with driver's seat behind, in good condition and appearance. A TWO SEATED BUGGY. Apply to

J. BROWN & CO., Carriage Builders, Barrie Street.

June 8, 1877.

REMOVED TO BROOK ST., opposite the Bay of Quinte House,

DR. TELGMANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE—Heath & Gunn's Drug Store.