EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

At W. S. GORDON'S Grocery, Princess St., will be found all kinds of Groceries and Provisions on the close cutting cash principle.

The Daily British Whig

Omne per Orbem Decor.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 12, 1878.

REMINDERS.

SATURDAY.

WEEK OF PRAYER—Meeting at Primitive Methodist Church.

SUNDAY.

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

MEETING of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in St. Mary's Vestry, at 4:30 p.m.

MONDAY.

CITY COUNCIL—Regular Meeting at 8 p.m.

LITERARY Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. at their Rooms at 8 p.m.

MEETING of the Kingston Bonded Vinegar Works at 4 p.m.

PARADE of No. 1 Company, P.W.O. Rifles, in the Drill Shed, 7:30 p.m.

☞ ***Remember to pay your Water Works Account by the 15th, and save the discount.***

Now that the pledges cajoled out of Reformers a year and more ago by Mr. McIntyre are "off," a repetition of the late election, won after all, by such a handful, could not again be carried by the utmost efforts of that gentleman, assisted by all his party friends, false cries, and political machinery, Janus journal thrown in. No one knows this better than the barely successful candidate himself, who, doubtless, blesses his lucky stars for bespeaking, bright and early, enough Reform support to ensure his return. At the present moment Mr. Gildersleeve is more popular with the electors than before the election, and were the contest to be fought over again he would be returned not only without difficulty, but by a sweeping majority.

Mr. James Beatty, the venerable proprietor of the *Leader*, and who has sat in the Dominion Parliament since Confederation, ought to know something about the Canadian Constitution and parliamentary affairs. In fact, at the John A. banquet in Toronto the other night, he told his audience that in the "speech" at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, there was nothing which he did not know. And yet in the same speech he soundly berates the Ontario Government for not introducing a tariff which shall give greater protection to Canadian manufactures. In our simplicity we laboured under the delusion that the local governments had nothing to do with the tariff but that all matters affecting customs and excise were relegated to the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. This, although generally received as a fact, is, we must conclude, a mistake, and we cheerfully assist in undeceiving the public on this point, by quoting the authority of one who knows far more than Reform Ministers can put into the Governor's speech, but who seems at the same time to know very little about what the Chieftain put into the Act of Confederation.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

In times of election excitement the claims of the rival political parties, as to which has most at heart the interests of the city, sometimes keenly compete for recognition. The Reform party has no reason to fear Tory competition in any one respect, involving either the public interests or local prosperity. It matters nothing in which direction we look for an illustration of this fact the result will be equally favourable and creditable to the Liberal party. The interest taken by leading citizens in the education of the youth of the city is as fair a test as could be wished for, and in this department the gift of Collegiate Institute scholarships, open to all the pupils of our public schools, will be a good criterion of the interest taken by citizens in a matter very closely concerning the public welfare. Who, then, are the gentlemen that have thus practically evinced a personal interest in our educational institutions? The donors of these scholarships are

Mr. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
" WM. ROBINSON, M.P.P.,
" JOHN FRASER,
" *Samuel Woods, Ex Rector of the Institute,*
Mr. C. F. GILDERSLEEVE, and
" ALEXANDER GUNN.

We were about to add the name of the Right Hon (!) SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, but alas! under the pressure of hard times and the influences of the 'cold shades' this erstwhile patron of the Institute felt reluctantly compelled to withdraw his scholarship, although doubtless it cost him many a pang to do it. In Sir John's behalf it should be urged that with only the interest on the hundred thousand dollar purse and a few similar sources of revenue to live upon he is not in a position to squander any portion of his modest income of certainly not more than $10,000 a year, particularly upon the youth of an ungrateful place which has virtually cast him aside as unworthy of their confidence. The strength of Sir John's regard for his pocket borough, except as a place to be elected for, is well illustrated by the shabby little act of cancelling this scholarship, and we may add that the chieftain's affection for his constituency is correspondingly reciprocated. That very little love is lost between the people and their member is sufficiently indicated by his unwaveringly diminishing majorities. By the way our incoming Mayor has had the reputation of being a patron of education. We shall charge nothing for the suggestion that his popularity may be enhanced by the subscription of his own name to the above honour roll. In this respect at least he could become the successor of the man who has withdrawn his name and left the limits. In fact we cannot help thinking that the honour of the local Tory party imperatively demands that by some violent spurt of liberality on the part of its solid men the above one-sided list should be more evenly balanced.

THE WHITE FEATHER.

A particularly decided difference between the candidates in the Mayoralty contest has been the subject of general comment ever since the election. That difference, from the first favorable to Mr. Gildersleeve, grew much more marked as the day of battle drew near. During the actual tug of war, when the victory hung in the doubtful balance, the pluck of the combatants was most severely tested, and Mr. McIntyre made his innocent admissions in his declaration speech, of how unequal his oozing courage was to the ordeal. Before the day was lost or won by anybody, Mr. McIntyre gave up all for lost, and as he had the peculiar courage to tell the electors on declaration day, he slunk off home under cover of the early twilight, leaving his friends to fight as best they could, for a victory of which his own pusillanimous retreat proved him to be so utterly unworthy. After such a self-confessed exhibition of cowardice, for Mr. McIntyre to share in the triumph which had been won without him, reminds one strongly of the "we killed him, didn't we!" of the timid settler as he emerged from his hiding place in the chimney *after his wife had killed the bear.* There is nothing whatever in the Tory leader's premature surrender to command the respect of his own followers, who only succeeded because they fought with a courage far superior to his own. Many who supported Mr. McIntyre have not been slow to express their contempt for such perfectly pluckless behaviour. We strongly deprecate the sporting epithets "dunghill" and "game bird," respectively applied by the street vernacular to Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Gildersleeve, in allusion to the conspicuous difference in their behaviour during and since the contest. Still, inelegant as the terms may be, they pretty accurately express the public estimate of the craven timidity of the former gentlemen and the splendid courage of his opponent. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Gildersleeve has taken his defeat—so nearly a triumph—with a far more cheerful grace than Mr. McIntyre did the fight, before victory had perched upon either banner. The difference above alluded to, even since the day of voting, has given a fresh impetus to the revulsion of feeling which had set in with an hourly increasing volume in favour of Mr. Gildersleeve from the moment he took the field. All who admire courage in fight or cheerful fortitude in defeat have had their sympathies and admirations stirred by Mr. Gildersleeve's pluck and spirit; while Mr. McIntyre's unnecessary timidity and depression, at a point when he should have preserved a stout heart and shown a bold front, have forfeited for him the esteem of many who voted for him at the recent election, but would be very slow to do it again.

THE TRUCE.

After so much dreadful carnage in the East, the intelligence of a cessation of hostilities, if but for a few weeks, will be welcomed by the people of on-looking nations, but much more eagerly, we should say, by those more directly interested. It is a capital time for an armistice, not only as regards the exigencies of the struggle and the necessity for breathing time for both combatants, but in reference to the season of the year as well. The climate at the seat of war would likely insist on a truce of its own, at any rate in so far as all important martial operations are concerned, and the war would drag its slow length along during the winter months without any very decisive result to either side. Had a truce not been called by the contending armies, the combined results of war and winter would have been merciless indeed to both sides without having any decisive effect upon the question in dispute. Again, we say, therefore, that the present is a good time for the armistice. It is also opportune for other reasons. The Turk is defeated but not yet humiliated, much less destroyed, and he is therefore willing to treat with his conqueror on something like terms of honour and self-respect. The prestige of Russia, compromised by defeat and disaster early in the campaign, has been saved by recent successes which have compelled the enemy to ask for terms. For the sake of humanity it is earnestly to be hoped, that the truce, and the negotiations which will be conducted in it, may issue in a lasting, honourable and equitable settlement of a question which has become the torment of Europe, and the standing menace of its peace and prosperity.

Sad Story of Mrs. Church.

Seldom has a more touching story been told than that of the death of Mrs John Church, of Cincinnati. The tragedy seems to have been the result of an ill-matched marriage, the union of a hard practical business man, to an affectionate, enthusiastic, nervous woman. Soon after the wedding, a married sister of Mr Church came from Boston to live with them. She began to sow seeds of discord. She accused the young wife of being a bad housekeeper, and the husband would side against the wife in these quarrels. Bickerings then became common, and their domestic peace was ruined. Meantime three children were born to them. Edith, the eldest, a girl now in her eighth year; next, a boy, who died when a babe, and last a girl, named Alice.

A scene said by the wife to have been attended with violence—though the imputation is positively denied by the husband—was followed by the breaking up of their home. As usual the innocent children were the chief sufferers. Unable to appreciate or understand why a stony barrier should exist between parents whom they loved, they were separated, the father taking little Edith and the mother little Alice. Alice went down to the grave, breathing forth with her dying sigh tender words of the parent who was far away. Edith alone remained, and all the wealth of her mother's heart was concentrated upon her.

Many hundreds of miles did the mother travel to obtain occasional interviews with her child. The husband remained cold, distant, implacable. At length, after in vain pleading for reconciliation in the name of their dead, and for the sake of their living offspring, she sued for a divorce. While the proceedings were pending she was stricken down with pneumonia. Her pleas for the companionship of her child were so pitiful and so agonizing that her husband could not resist. Edith was brought to Cincinnati. But the love light had scarcely brightened in the mother's eyes when the child was snatched from her. That blow was too much. Her mind succumbed; she raved incessantly for Edith and she died from the shock. The divorce suit is ended.

INFALLIBILITY—GALILEO.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—I promised in this, my next, letter, to take up the case of Galileo, and of his treatment by the Church of Rome, and I do so the more readily on these accounts: 1st. Because his is a notable instance among a systematized series of persistent efforts of that Church to stifle all thought and to crush out all science and philosophy adverse to her own dogmatic pretensions. 2ndly. Because it awakens an interest in this man of extraordinary genius, now near the end of his career—on the verge of the allotted three score years and ten—feeble, and old, and suffering—after a toilsome life spent in making discoveries, which have shed a lustre on his own name and a glory on the world, and who lives among the immortals of humanity, an ornament and a benefactor of the whole human race. To see this man of colossal intellect, venerable by his years and his acquisitions, bowed down before some pinched-browed Inquisitor, with his little foolish dogma, worrying and baffling and imposing silence upon him—if something too painful for us to dwell on, what must it have been to him. His light given him for the world was snuffed out by Rome. 3rdly. Because his condemnation has been represented to you as some very small affair of "a few Bishops," whereas all Rome—Pope, and Bishop, and Cardinal—was moved to its very centre. And all for what? To condemn a man for the dreadful *heresy* of asserting that the earth moved; for asserting what the present Pope and every one else knows to be an unassailable truth. Is it not a startling idea, that if Pope Pius IX had lived in the days of Pope Urban the VIII, he would have been condemned as a heretic. Only fancy one Infallible solemnly condemning another Infallible; and, stranger still, *both* of them *still* infallible.

The congregation of the Holy Office had their little hour of triumph, but now the reviled and heart-crushed Galileo lives in men's memories, the honoured champion of the truth, whilst the *lethalis arundo* of his condemnation sticks, and will stick forever, in the sides of the Caste which condemned him. It is thus that time "brings about its revenges."

My letter, thinks his Lordship, was "a most amusing one;" that the Galileo matter was a storm in a teapot, in fact—the doing, not of the Church, but of "A FEW BISHOPS:" but misrepresented and magnified into a transaction of the church; and, a little furtheron, the Bishop, forgetting what he had been just telling us, adds, "THE CHURCH was determined to put a stop to it," and the Church's method of putting a stop to it, generally meant putting a stop to *him.* Poor Galileo knew well what was meant by "putting a stop to it, and his sensitive flesh shrank was neither a Luther nor a Bruno—shrunk from the ordeal. Aged and weak, and suffering from Hernia, he felt that he could not endure the *threatened* "examen rigorosum"—the terrible agony of the strappado, and all that was to follow it. Says Mazieres (from whom I quote largely in this paper) in looking over *the record* of these dread sessions of the holy office of the Inquisition, "we find all the words spoken by the sufferer while his clothes are being *taken off,* and while he is *being tied* to the instrument of torture, all the replies he makes to his judges, all his pleas. Every movement he makes is noted with cold precision, nay, his sighs and groans, while under torture." "He was hoisted by the rope," calmly adds the notary, "and, while suspended, he would cry out in a loud voice, O Lord God, have pity! Our Lady help me!" repeating these words again and again. Then he was silent, and having for a little while thus held his peace, he began again to cry out, 'O God, O God!' In the language of Inquisitors "examen rigorosum" means trial with torture. With this he was threatened, and at this he shivered and shrunk back.

Galileo had written on the spots in the Sun. After examining his treatise, the members of the "Holy Office," on the 24th of February, 1616, unanimously pronounced it absurd and *heretical* to assert that the sun is motionless, and that the earth revolves. The Sovereign *Pontiff* immediately ordered *Cardinal* Ballermain to summon Galileo, and to have him promise that he would no longer uphold a proposition condemned by the Church. "If he refuses to obey," (said the letter of *the Pope,*) "the Father Commissary, in the presence of a notary and witnesses, shall enjoin him absolutely to abstain from teaching that doctrine and that opinion; from upholding it, or even speaking of it; in case he does not comply, he shall be cast into jail." Accordingly Cardinal Bellarmin invited him to recant. After Bellarmin, the Commissary General of the Tribunal of the Inquisition made known to him, "on behalf of the Pope and the entire congregation of the Holy Office, the formal order, no longer . . . to uphold . . . this opinion . . . in any manner whatsoever" (Mazieres). Galileo promised compliance. On the 5th March next, the congregation of the *Index* condemned *the work of Copernicus* so long as uncorrected. "There was," adds Mazieres, "no question whatever about theological interpretations. In neither Copernicus's book, nor in the letters on the sunspots, is there *a word, a single phrase,* in which the Holy Scriptures are interpreted . . . the only document that furnished a basis for the charge was a *printed work,* purely scientific in character, and having nothing whatever to do with theology. . . . . The doctrine of Copernicus . . . they pronounced . . . to be absurd, *heretical,* contrary to the test of the Scripture!"

A rumor, which Galileo deemed injurious to him, had got abroad, that he had been *punished* by the Holy Office, but he procured a certificate from Cardinal Bellarmin to the contrary. All that was done, said the Cardinal, was to command him not to maintain or defend the Copernican system.

Now seeing that this is so, what becomes of *the gloss* of his Lordship, that "Galileo wanted the theory he advocated *declared* to be a doctrine of scripture; and, as a bad use was then being made of scripture, the Church was determined to put a stop to it." Such are the straits to which men are driven, when, to uphold a *foregone* conclusion, they are forced to substitute for the *facts* of history the figments of the brain.

As my letter is already as long as it ought to be, I shall reserve its conclusion for another occasion. If I know myself, my object in writing is not to wound the weakest, but to win men from their errors to the truth.

J. A. ALLEN.

Thrown from my waggon on the ice, splintering the bones of one wrist, spraining the other, and suffering from severe contusions about the head. One bottle of GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA reduced the swelling and took away the intense pain. There can be no mistake in regard to its great virtues. W. L. COOK, Ialip, Editor Long Island Herald.

25c., 50c., $1 a bottle. Agents, Heath & Gunn and E. H. Parker.

—Mr. Bethune, it is said, will bring up his bill in favour of cumulative voting during the present session. Mr. Hodgins will also push his bill for making the voters' lists final.

—What is called a one legged railroad is being made near Oil City, Pa. There is a single iron rail on which saddle shaped cars are to run, guided by wooden rails lower down.

—Woods, the Malone murderer, is to be hung on the same gallows that was used for Vandyke, the same one that has travelled throughout the central portion of the State. This gallows will soon have a history.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Cross-Firing Still Continued—No Terms Arrived At—Russia's Conditions of Peace—English Cabinet Council Summoned.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

London, Jan. 10.—The armistice negotiations have made no progress since yesterday's report, the Russians insisting that negotiations must be conducted on the basis of eventual peace conditions. A notification to this effect has been conveyed from St. Petersburg to the Porte, and it is asserted at Constantinople, on the authority of Mr. Layard, that Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to express to Prince Gortschakoff Lord Derby's astonishment at the Prince's failure to fulfil his promise that the Russian commanders should be empowered to treat for an armistice. This statement, if it be true, is due to the Grand Duke Nicholas' reply to the overture of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. There seems to be no doubt that the Russian military element is strongly opposed to an armistice, at present, on any basis, being inclined to regard any such step as depriving them of a hardly earned triumph, just as it lay within their grasp. All sorts of rumors are afloat, as that the Grand Duke Nicholas demanded the surrender of Adrianople as the first preliminary to the conclusion of a truce, and that Russia will demand the evacuation of the Danube fortresses and the withdrawal of the Turks to a line of demarcation between Adrianople and Philippopolis. Upon the whole the chances of the conclusion of an armistice appear to be exceedingly slim unless the negotiations be conducted by Russian diplomats, to the exclusion of the military authorities. The Porte has already expressed itself in opposition to the coupling of the ultimate peace conditions with the question of an armistice.

Radetsky's great victory in the Balkans has, if we may judge by the tone of the press of St. Petersburg, rendered the Russians more exacting as to the terms of peace, and the Cabinets at Constantinople and London have been warned by these organs of public opinion that in the negotiations which are to come as to the conclusion of an armistice account must be taken of the decisive military position which the Czar's army has created for itself. Preparations are already being made for the defence of Adrianople. The seat of the civil government has been removed to Rodosto, and the non-belligerent portion of the city has been ordered to leave. It is not believed, however, that a serious defence of the place is contemplated. A change has occurred in the *personnel* of the Turkish Ministry. Hamdi Pasha having been appointed Grand Vizier, and none of the old members retaining their seats except Server and Safvet Pashas.

In the west the Turks have sustained two great reverses in the surrender of Nisch to the Servians and of Antivari to the Montenegrins. The latter are now marching on Scutari.

Constantinople, Jan. 12.—Encouraged by the German ambassador, who intimated that the Russian conditions for peace would probably be moderate; and in order to give Europe a proof of her sincere desire for peace, the Porte has asked the Russian Government to state what conditions of peace it would demand.

London, Jan. 12.—The *News* says the Cabinet Council summoned for to-day was originally fixed for Monday. The date has been advanced for reasons which may be of great gravity.

London, Jan. 12.—A Constantinople despatch says fugitives are flocking there from Phillipopolis and Adrianople.

A Tartar Bazardjik despatch says the Turks burned the town of Ichtiman, and intend to burn Tartar Bazardjik and others in Tapolitza and Gyops Valley.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

—The Dunkin by law has been carried in Peterboro' by a majority of 934.

—Stanley has arrived at Rome, and has been privately presented with the medal awarded him by the late King.

—In the Oka case, Rev. Mr. Parent, Protestant Missionary, gave evidence. He stated that he never heard the Indians make any threats against the seminary. Michael Porspil testified that the prisoner on trial was not at the fire until after the cannon was fired.

—At the Quebec Council meeting last night the Mayor states that it was only yesterday morning that he had first heard that the Treasurer was in the habit of discounting notes on the Merchants' Bank at Levis, which fact he acknowledged to him, stating that it was well known to a member of the Council. He (the Mayor) could assure the Council that he had never the least idea before that Mr. Dorion was "kiting," using the city funds for speculative purposes or dealing in paper. The examination so far made by the City Auditor goes to show a deficit of about $43,000 instead of $35,000 as at first supposed.

—Chas. E Williams, the Chicago forger, has been remanded in Toronto till Wednesday, his counsel intending to test the legality of the present indictment. Should he, however, be set at liberty again, he will probably be tried for bringing stolen property into Canada, to wit, money he deposited in the Bank of Toronto.

SATURDAY'S GLEANINGS.

—Archibald Gordon and wife, of Granville, N. C., are said to have 27 sons.

—The ravages of famine in the north of China continue unabated.

—The Sixth Ecclesiastical Council of the Province of Quebec will be held on the 19th of May.

—Elihu Burritt "the learned Blacksmith"—who was in ill health, is slowly convalescing.

—It is reported that several wealthy St. Catharines capitalists will erect a large paper mill at Merritton next spring.

—Two Peterboro' dry goods and clothing houses have gone into insolvency, Lasher Bros. & Co., and Sutherland & Borland.

—Mr. Mowat intends moving for a committee to-day to consider and report on a form of prayer for opening sittings of the House.

—James Beaty, Q. C., is mentioned as the Conservative candidate of Centre Toronto at the coming elections for the House of Commons.

—It costs upward of $4,000 a mile to clean New York streets, $475 a mile to clean them in Philadelphia.

—Certain eminent members of the Japanese Government are charged with conspiracy to assassinate the leader of the late rebellion, and an investigation has been ordered.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

BROCKVILLE—Oats 28 to 30c; Peas 50 to 65c; Rye 56c; Barley per 48 lbs 40 to 45c; Buckwheat 45 to 50c; Cheese 10 to 11c; Wool 28c; Potatoes 40 45c; Chickens 25 to 30c; Lard 10 to 12c; Hay $8 to 9; Mutton 6 to 7c; Pork 12½; Eggs 22 to 25c; Butter 25c.

☞ NAPANEE MARKETS.—Wheat 1,00 to 1,10, Barley 55c No 1; 60c No 2; 60c No 3; Oats 27 to 30c Eggs 14 to 15c; Rye 55c; Peas 60c; Buckwheat 45c; Cheese 9 to 10c; Potatoes 35 cents per bush; Mutton 5 to 6c per lb.; Beef $4 to $5 per 100; Turkeys 50 to $1; Chickens 25 to 30c. Cordwood—$3,00 for best; Butter 20 to 25c per lb. Hay $10 to 12.

PICTON.—Wheat, per bush, 1,10; Barley 50c; Rye 55c; Peas 60 to 00c; Black eyed do. 70 to 75c, Oats 28c; Beef per lb 6 to 8c; Mutton 7 to 8c; Hams 10 to 12½c; Butter tub, 16 to 18c; do roll 18 to 20c; Cheese 12 to 13c per lb.; Eggs 10 to 11c per doz; Sheepskins 70c; Hides per lb 6 to 6½c; Potatoes 25 to 30c per bush; Flour $3,00 to 4,00 per hundred; wood—soft per cord $4,75 to 2,25; hard do, $3 to 3,50; Hay 10 to $12 per ton.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Queen Isabella on Her Dignity—King Emanuel's Funeral.

(By Telegraph To day.)

London, Jan. 12.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: Ex-queen Isabella, who, it was stated would not be permitted to return to Spain, on account of her action in connection with the expulsion from France of Don Carlos, insists upon attending the marriage of King Alfonso. Her son and the Spanish ambassador at Paris are compelled to resort to numberless petty precautions and stratagems, to prevent her from carrying out her intentions. The marriage is now fixed for Feby. 2.

New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 12.—Considerable interest has been excited here by the announcement of the coming marriage of Abraham Voorhees, aged 70, worth $150,000, to Miss Mattie Vanastrand, a poor girl, aged 23; also by an effort of Oliver Dunn, aged 94, to induce various clergymen to marry him and Mrs. Wray, aged 70.

New York, Jan. 12.—The *Herald's* cable despatch says twenty battalions of infantry and a corresponding force of cavalry and artillery have been ordered to Rome to give the dead King the customary military honours. Parliament has voted ten million francs to defray the expenses of the mausoleum in the Pantheon.

☞ ***Tickets for Mrs. Mauger's Readings are to be had at all of the Book and Drug Stores.***

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

Montreal, Jan. 12.

Bank of Montreal—159 3-4, 159.
Merchants Bank—65 1-2, 65.
Bank of Commerce—116, 115 1-4.
Ontario Bank—97 1-4, 96, 63 at 97.
Consolidated Bank—139 3-4, 139.
Dom. Telegraph—77 1-2, 76 3-4.
Montreal Tel. Co'y—121, 120 3-4.
Richelieu—68 1-2, 67 1-2.

MARRIED.

At Sophiasburgh on the 3rd inst., Mr. Harvey Hunt, to Miss Hannah Thompson.

At Picton, on the 9th inst., Mr. Augustus M. Myers, to Miss Maggie Redmond.

At Picton, on the 9th inst., Mr. John Donnelly, Hallowell, to Miss Susan Campbell, of Percy, Northumberland.

At Wilton, on January 1st, Mr. L. D. Stover of Ernesttown, to Miss M.J. Smith of the same place.

At South Frederickburgh, on the 1st inst., Mr. Peter Curtil to Miss Mary Jane Dingman.

In Chaumont, Jan. 1, Nelson Warner, of Lyme, and Miss Belle R. Bates, of Cape Vincent.

DIED.

At Enterprise, on the 3rd. Ida eldest daughter of Marcus Clark, aged 19 years.

In Richmond, on the 1st inst., Wm. English, aged 38y 9m.

In Camden, on the 2nd inst., Mrs Thomas Barrett, aged 83 yrs.

In Camden, on 6th inst, Cecelia Hawkins, aged 91 yrs.

In Napanee on Thursday the 10th inst., Rev. Daniel Unger, aged 64 yrs.

At Brockville, on 11th inst, Samuel Hazelwood, Esq., District Engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway.

In Picton, on Thursday, January 10th, Charles Beckus, Esq., aged 75 years and 11 years.

At Napanee, on 29th Dec, Mr. George Armstrong, aged 66 years.

Notice to Contractors

PLANS may be seen and tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst, at noon, for the Masons, Carpenters, Plumbers, Tinsmith, Painters and Glaziers' work required in the erection of a Dwelling for Dr. Dupuis, on the corner of Brock and Montreal streets.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. GAGE,
Architect

Jan 12, 1878.

Wanted,

FOR OLDHAM'S ORCHESTRA — A 2nd Violinist, Viola, Violincellist, 2nd Cornet, 2nd Clarinette and Bass Trombone. Apply to

J. K. OLDHAM,
Balaklava St.

Jan 12, 1878.

Wanted,

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER — Male preferred, for School Section No. 9, Wolfe Island. Apply to

JOB WATTS,
Sec-Treas., Wolfe Island P.O.

Jan 12, 1878.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

No. 1 Company, P.W.O. Rifles will parade at the Drill Shed, MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th inst., at 7.30 sharp. Every member is expected to be present. Also those wishing to join.

EDW. HORSEY,
Captain.

Jan 12, 1878.

Y. M. C. A.

The Weekly Literary Meeting

Will be held in the Rooms, corner Princess and Montreal Streets, on

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

Jan. 14th, at 8 o'clock.

MR. D. WILLIAMS will read a Paper on "The Fate of the World's Benefactors."

The business laid over from from last Monday evening will also be disposed of.

Members will please take notice. All young men are invited.

S. RANTON,
Gen. Secretary.

Jan 12, 1878.

THE NEW

BOOK-STORE!

RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

Killan's Ancient Church.

Paley's Horæ Paulinæ

Harkness' Introductory Latin Book.

Sangster's Natural Philosophy.

Ottendorf Method, by Value.

Drawing Books.

Bank of England Pens.

Gillott's 206 Fine Points.

Index Books—all styles.

Our Supply of DRAWING SLATES is sold out. We shall have a fresh Invoice on Monday morning.

☞ We do not sell them CHEAP, for the regular price is and always has been 25cts.

S. WOODS.

Jan 12, 1878.

Portsmouth St. Patrick's Society

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the above named Society will be held in the TOWN HALL, Portsmouth,

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 23.

TICKETS—50c; to be had from the Committee and at the door.

☞ Free conveyance from the Hall to City at 4 o'clock a.m.

RILEY'S POPULAR QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance.

J. B. F. MATHEWSON,
Rec. Secretary.

Jan 12, 1878.

GEORGE F. HORSEY, L.D.S.,

DENTIST,

OFFICE and Residence—Bagot Street, between Brock and Princess Street.

Oct 20, 1877

BUFFALO ROBES

AT AUCTION!

—AT—

Martin's Buildings, Princess St

EVERY SATURDAY,

AT TWO O'CLOCK,

Until February 1st.

☞ No reserve

H. BAWDEN,
Auctioneer

Nov 22, 1877.

YOU

Can no longer, young man, do without that Fur Cap you keep dreaming about. The cold weather we warned you of last week, necessitates your purchasing one right away.

DON'T

Forget your little sister, either, but make her heart glad by giving her one of those neat little Fur Sets we are closing out so cheap. You cannot

SAY

If you examine our Stock, that Goods are high. We are selling at hard time prices, LADIES CAPS, COLLARS, BOAS and MUFFS, Men's and Boy's FUR CAPS, and in fact our entire Fur Stock.

SO

Don't forget that the best place to buy Fresh New Furs, or to have them made to order, in any style you wish, is at

Mills' Fur Emporium

Martin's Block, Princess Street.

Jan 4, 1877.

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS, PIANOS, ORGANS & MELODEONS.

WE always keep on hand Organs and Melodeons of the best Canadian make, and have now in stock excellent ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANOS (made by Broadwood, Chapell &c.,) to which we invite attention. Also a few Pianos to rent.

We feel confident that our own Instruments will continue to sustain their well-earned reputation.

☞ Factory and Warerooms, corner of Princess and Ontario Sts., Kingston.

WEBER & CO.

Oct 20, 1875.

TO THE LADIES!

I KEEP MANTLE CUTTERS and MANTLE makers on the premises and make Mantles to order. I keep

All the Newest Trimmings for Mantles!

And am determined to sell them at reasonable prices. I keep Millinery and make a specialty in that line. I have all the

Novelties in Hats and Bonnets and Trimmings to Match,

From the different Markets and will sell them AT CLOSE PRICES. I keep my usual Stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

I am bound to sell them lower than any house in the trade. A call solicited.

☞ Anyone buying Cloth in the house for Mantles can have them cut free of charge.

P. HARTY, Ferguson's Block,

PRINCESS STREET.

Oct 25, 1877.

WHEREAS, my Attorney, Byron Moffat Britton, in the matter of my Petition against the return of Sir John Alexander Macdonald to represent the City of Kingston in the House of Commons, instituted said Petition "In the Election Court" instead of "In the Court of Queen's Bench," and whereas the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, has declared, in a Judgment delivered by its Chief Justice, that by the said ignorant or corrupt intituling of my said Petition, by my said Attorney Byron Moffat Britton, it has no jurisdiction to enable it to pay back the Deposit of one thousand dollars made with my said Petition; Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to enable said Court of Queen's Bench to pay to me said Deposit of one thousand dollars.

JOHN STEWART.

THANKS.

CHARLES E. WRENSHALL,

While returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the

CITY BOOK STORE

During Christmas, would beg to remind them that his very large Stock still remaining is both suitable and desirable for

NEW YEAR PRESENTS

And he intends offering them at such low prices as cannot fail to suit all purchasers.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS will be sold at cost to clear them out.

A fresh supply of NIMD PHOTOGRAPHS just received.

CHAS. E. WRENSHALL.

Dec 29, 1877.

MR. HAY, Tailor,

Is glad to inform his former customers and friends that he has fully recovered his health again and is now engaged with G. W. ANDREWS, as CUTTER, and most respectfully requests a renewal of their confidence and assures them that he will do his utmost endeavour to Fit and please them again. With reference to the above G. W. ANDREWS announces a change in his business; having employed Mr. Hay as Cutter, he is confident with their combined abilities, both as practical tradesmen, and Civil and Military Tailors, and having had extensive practice they will give general satisfaction.

An Attractive Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand and continually replenished.

G. W. ANDREWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Oct. 19, 1877. WELLINGTON STREET.

FRANK RIGNEY'S MOVEMENT.

Important Information for All.

Special Holiday Announceme't

The Sugar Ring Flattened Out!

Sugar Down! Down! Down!

FRANK RIGNEY will sell during the Holiday season FOR CASH, Cheaper than any other house in the city.

1000 Boxes Raisins at 5 cents per lb.
500 3 lb Catties Japan Tea at $1 each.
500 3 lb Catties Young Hyson Tea $1 each
500 3 lb Catties Imperial Tea at $1 each.
500 5 and 10 lb Catties at very low prices.
100 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings.

LABATT'S Prize Medal ALE and PORTER always on hand.

FRANK RIGNEY,

Ferguson's Block, - - - Princess Street

Dec 7, 1877.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

WISH TO INTIMATE TO THE PUBLIC THAT

Owing to the Great Rush To-Day Customers had to go Away Unserved, and in order to give everybody a Chance to obtain a Choice of the Presents,

They will Keep their Store Open until 11 To-Night.

NO MONOPOLY!

Notwithstanding Advertisements of a Rival Bookseller, he has NO MONOPOLY! nor has any one else of the sale

—OF—

DRAWING SLATES!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW (and much Cheaper than usual)

Common Slate

WITH RULE, PENCIL and NEAT DRAWING CARDS ATTACHED!

Price only 25c.

☞ Call and see them at

Henderson's Bookstore

MISREPRESENTATION!

A Rival Bookseller has had the audacity to warn the public that dealers were palming off Spurious Brunswick Note Paper on the public. As the Subscriber is the only one in the city, besides said Bookseller, who advertised that particular grade of paper, he would be greatly obliged by interested parties calling and seeing for themselves WHAT or WHO is spurious.

FULL STOCK OF

All Qualities Note & Letter Papers

ENVELOPES, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND,

CHEAP,

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore,

PRINCESS STREET.

Jan 11, 1878.

R. E. SPARKS, D.D., S.L.D.S., DENTIST Office and residence, Princess Street between Montreal and Sydenham Streets. Careful attention paid to the correcting of irregularities of the teeth.

Jan 10, 1878.

Situation Wanted,

BY AN ORPHAN BOY, between the age of 15 and 17, who is willing to work at anything for his board and clothes for the first year. Apply at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Jan 11, 1878.

Furnished Rooms To Let.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant part of the city, either with or without board. Enquire at the WHIG OFFICE.

Jan 11, 1878.

LOST,

A GOLD WATCH, with gold face, second hand off, chain black and gold, about 3 inches long with common key.

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE.

Jan 10, 1878.

Wanted,

A QUALIFIED MALE TEACHER, to take charge of a Common School on Wolfe Island. Apply to FRANCIS SULLIVAN, Wolfe Island, Ont.

Jan 8, 1878.

Notice.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Kingston Bonded Vinegar Works Company, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Office of the President, J. P. Gildersleeve, Esq., on MONDAY, Jan. 14, at 4 p.m.

JNO. H. BIRKETT,
Manager.

Jan 10, 1878

FOR SALE,

PART OF LOT NO. 3, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Kingston, has been known as the property of Hy. R. Pewley, in the Village of Westbrook, containing three quarters of an Acre, more or less, good dwelling House and Store and Shoe Shop combined, with good cellars, which will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply to the owner, J. G. PRICE, Arden P.O., or ANTONY McGUIN, Jr., Westbrook P.O.

Jan 11, 1878.

Kingston Electoral Division SOCIETY.

IN accordance with the terms of the Act passed 2nd March, 1877, the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 7 p.m., at Mr. Briggs' Office.

S. C. McGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer

Jan 8, 1878.

Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into partnership as General Insurance Agents, &c., and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of VANDEWATER & BETTS.

R. W. VANDEWATER.
H. A. BETTS.

Jan 10

TO STEAM USERS

THE CANADIAN STEAM USERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION makes in