FOR MEMBER

FOR

KINGSTON!

J. CARRUTHERS, Esq.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

MR. CARRUTHERS'

COMMITTEE ROOMS

HAVE BEEN OPENED

Over Mr. McKay's Leather Store,

Princess Street, near Bagot,

Where all Committees are requested to REPORT.

JOHN FRASER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

July 22, 1872.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

RALLY FOR CARRUTHERS.

A MEETING

OF THE

ELECTORS!

OF

FRONTENAC WARD,

FAVORABLE TO THE ELECTION

—OF—

Mr. Carruthers,

Will be held

TUESDAY EVENING, July 30

At Half-Past-Seven o'clock, in

Kearns' Hotel, Montreal Road.

ROBERT CARSON,
Chairman.

July 24, 1872.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

New Advertisements.

Pulmonic Wafers—Bryan's.
Dealers in Fruit—F S Rees.
Special Notice—Fellows' Syrup.
Condition Powders—Northrop & Lyman.

The Daily British Whig

Optifer per Urbem Dicor.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, JULY 30, 1872.

MR. CARRUTHERS

Respectfully solicits your VOTE and Influence at the ensuing Election, for the House of Commons.

REMINDERS.

MEETING in the City Hall this evening.

MEETING in Fronte nac Ward this evening.

Local Weather Report.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 27 hours ending at 7.30 A.M., July 30th, 1872.

Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.37 P.M.	69.94	66°	Calm	0 miles. Hy Rain
11.30 P.M.	29.88	62°	N	2 miles. Cloudy
7.37 A.M.	30.07	61°	NE	3 miles. Clear

Range—Max 74; Min 61 Rainfall 0.72 inches.

The barometer is read corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

The ministerial papers parade with great flourishes the names of the members already returned, and comment on the non-return of "Grits." Sir John Macdonald took great care to first issue writs for those seats only where opposition to the Ministerial Candidates was not expected, and not unnaturally has a maority of the members elected his supporters. He made the mistake of thinking that he would walk the course here or he would not have issued the writ when he did. Sir John eagerly grasping at anything likely to assist him, resisted the attempt to have all the elections held on one day, thinking that the first returns being those of ministerialists would influence the subsequent elections. Sir John is welcome to this petty advantage, for when all the returns come in he will find a majority on the wrong side of the ledger.

BLUFF.

The Tories pretend to be jubilant over the prospects of the election contest, and swagger about majorities of mythical proportions. We like to see people pleased, and none the less because they are Tories. It is therefore gratifying to see them so plucky over the dismal prospects of Thursday's struggle, but their braggadocia ill comports with their frantic efforts to drum up voters. Non-resident voters likely to vote for the Corruptionist Chief have been sent for without regard to expense. All the boats have been ransacked for votes, and promises of seeing "that it will be all right" with those who leave their employment to vote, are freely made. We have no desire to find fault with the Tories for securing all the votes they can, as they are badly in need of them; but they should not talk about a certain large majority, and then give the lie to the statement by having recourse to every means to secure a vote. So hardly pressed are they that they are trying to induce some of those who signed Mr. Carruthers' Requisition, to vote for Sir John. Their attempts have been unsuccessful, but they show that the boasts about Sir John's strength are mere noise, and nothing more.

NOW, AND THEN.

Mr. Carruthers, and Sir John attended Mayor Drennan's Pic-nic together four years ago. Mr. Carruthers had just emerged from the election contest in Frontenac. Sir John was particularly friendly to Mr. Carruthers, and said in the presence of several gentlemen that he (Mr. Carruthers) was a *Merchant who was a credit to the city; that he was the shiffle tree of the trade here; and that he had carried on his calling without saying one word disrespectful of any body.* This the people of Kingston will acknowledge was a just estimate of Mr. Carruthers' character as a man of business and enterprise, as well as a gentleman. But then it was Mr. Carruthers, a merchant of Kingston, who had not yet trod on Sir John's toes; now he is Mr. Carruthers, the standard bearer in Kingston of the party opposed to Sir John in Kingston, and therefore he is called a swindler and a dummy. This it is with the merchant as with the workingman. While they are with Sir John, or have votes that are coveted, they are patted and courted, but once crossing Sir John's path crookedly, and slander and abuse are called in to do their work for the lordly Premier. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Carruthers have to be put away; call on the dogs. But Sir John has not alone all to say about that: the people have the voice, and they will elevate it for their candidate, and for the honest man over the dodger and the high-blood.

In October, 1870, Sir John on a felicitous occasion, on the Str. *Rochester*, spoke in the most complimentary terms of Mr. Robinson, M.P.P. Then he was not in opposition to Sir John, he was a rising public man, all that Sir John delighted to see; now he is an obstacle to Sir John's return, and for that mortal offence, in his eyes, is cried down as a presumptuous workingman, and is consigned back to the society of his paint pots. Circumstances alter cases; "Our own a John A's." opinions depend on the manner in which you take him.

SIR JOHN'S OPINION OF WORKINGMEN.

We transfer to our columns to-day an article from the *Globe* exposing fully Sir John's contempt for the workingman and manual toil. It is well known that Sir John has made frantic bids for the workingmen's vote, and displayed for that purpose an affection for them as laughable as it was unreal. He has stooped to misrepresentation in order to influence workingmen in his favor, and told them glaring untruths concerning the Trades Unions Bill. He has placarded the town with appeals for support as the "workingman's candidate." How did he ever show himself regardful of the workingman or his interests? By the Trades Unions Bill? He has been in Parliament twenty-eight years, and; as a record of his loyalty to the workingman's interests, produces with a grand flourish this Bill, which the *Ontario Workman*, the organ of the workingmen of this Province, declared was unsuitable in every particular, and contained provisions directly opposed to those they asked to have inserted in it. It does not better the condition of the workingman one whit. It does not relieve him of a solitary burden. It does not widen his liberty one degree. It is merely a peg manufactured by Mr. James Beaty, of the *Leader*, and Sir John Macdonald, whereon to hang an election cry which will gain the ear of workingmen of Toronto and throughout the Province.

Sir John's fine talk to the workingmen about the wonderful Bill will be thrown away. Fine words butter no parsnips. What does his protestation of affection amount to when he comes in actual contact with a workingman? His aristocratic feelings are outraged—his nostrils offended by the near presence or a workingman to him, with his lily-white hands and Windsor uniform. Has he not mixed all his life with "quality?" Has he not been at Court and kissed the Queen's hand? Is he not a Knight of the Bath? You cannot blame such a man for telling a man like Mr. Robinson, M.P.P., to "get back to his paint-pots." Mr. Robinson did not need the advice from the aristocratic Sir John, as he is a workingman, not ashamed of his honest calling. But the contemptuous sneer at Mr. Robinson because he is a workingman shows better than all his recent speeches his real estimate of the mechanics whom he has been attempting to win over with praises. It shows that as long as a workingman supports him he is worthy of all praise, but that when he is an opponent he is told to get back to his work-bench or his paint-pots, and leave politics to be managed by people not contaminated with manual labor. Just as it is with workingmen so, it is with Catholics. So long as they remain his tools they are all that is good and perfect. If they dare to oppose him they are denounced as disloyal, and even Fenians.

Sir John Macdonald made many grave mistakes on nomination day, but none more so than when he told a respectable workingman to get back to his paint-pots. Let the workmen of Kingstom remember this sneer at manual toil by the Great Man, and show on Thursday next that great as he thinks himself, he cannot afford to scoff at a large and respectable body of men whose chief crime is that their hands are horny, and that they wear a blouse.

Frontenac Ward.

There will be a grand rally to-night in Frontenac Ward, at Mr. Patrick Kearns'. Last night Victoria Ward had a splendid meeting. The ball is rolling, gentlemen.

Discreditable.

Sir John Macdonald reads at a public meeting, a gentleman's letter marked "Private." What is to be thought of the honor of that man who gets hold of a private letter of another and them reads it, or of the newspaper which uses it.

Fizzle.

THE meeting of Sir John in Frontenac Ward last evening was a positive fizzle. There were 75 people present, and majority were boys. Contrast this meeting with that for Mr. Carruthers in Victoria Ward, where over 900 people were present, and the feeling of the people will be represented.

SIR JOHN WEIGHED.

WHAT KINGSTONIANS AWAY FROM HOME THINK OF HIM.

The following letter from an old mechanic of Kingston is worth publishing, as showing what Sir John's resident claims are, and his claims upon the mechanics, about which he makes such a noise:

DEAR WHIG,—I hear, even here in Toronto, that Sir John A. has the occupation of the old Trust and Loan building for his head quarters. Sir John was the Parliamentary Agent, I have heard, and Solicitor for the Company on its formation and is the latter still, but he thought so much of his constituents and their city that he allowed (every body thinks he could have kept it there) even this small plum to be removed and add to the enviable and rapid growth of Toronto. *"Sir John A. and Kingston"*—Heaven save the mark! Did he sell his old cellar, top of Brock street, when he moved his law office to Toronto, and with it the head quarters of the Trust and Loan Co.? Did he sell Kingston herself, when to keep himself in office he let the seat of government slip? One answer will do both questions. It suits me to have the seat of government at Ottawa as well as in Kingston, but the "old folks at home" might prefer Kingston, and they say I should do so too. I saw a man from Kingston the other day, and he thought the shell that surrounds Sir John was wearing thread-bare. People were beginning to see that a change of rule in Ontario was doing *no* harm, and were wondering if a change at Ottawa wouldn't work in the same way, even although Sir John is the "workingman's friend." But you ought to hear what they say here about that "Casket." One universal expression: "All the honor and glory free *gratis*." The thing was a badly planned electioneering dodge, to catch workingmen, but who, if I know myself, are not to be caught by such chaff as that. I trust the workingmen will put out their bogus friend, John A., and put in their real friend, John C., and by so doing teach the "proud what the world would be without us."

Yours, until I return,

G. A.

Toronto, July 27.

Dual Representation.

(To the Editor of the BRITISH WHIG.)

SIR,—As the administration, of which Sir John A. Macdonald is the head, has constantly refused to remedy the evils which flow from Dual Representation, it behooves the voters throughout the Dominion; and those of Kingston in particular, now that Sir John is soliciting their suffrages, to reflect upon some of the mischiefs which have resulted from the practice.

I shall not say much about the inconveniences attending the presence in two houses of private members; there is a large amount of boredom from long-winded speakers, and the risk of a little *petty larceny*, when such a man is found among them as that "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," Mr. Thomas Ferguson.

In the case of Ministers in the Provincial Governments, the evils are far more important. These gentlemen are theoretically as free and unrestricted as other members of the House of Commons, but practically it is very hard for them to be so. They are either assisted or opposed when at home by the friends of the Dominion Cabinet; and when assisted, it is held to be their bounden duty to "support their supporters." The Hon. E. B. Wood thought fit on several occasions to assert his freedom. Among other things he expended great labor and showed much ability in opposing the grant of additional subsidies to Nova Scotia. For doing this he was denounced by papers which supported the Toronto administration, of which he was a member, as "a traitor to his chief!" It is true Sir John was in no way his chief, but Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was, and feudal homage to the first was held to be transmitted through the second!

Having had her experience of friendly relations between Ottawa and Toronto, Sir John is now busy in teaching Ontario how dangerous it is for her to oppose him, by visiting upon her head the offences of her President of the Council and her Treasurer, Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie. For their antagonism the Province is to pay the penalty of being stripped of a large part of her western territory!

Sir John professes to be *friend of the workingman*, and though he can, under excitement, forget his assumed character, and order a successful, political working man to *go back to his paint pots*, he claims to be in his own person the representative of several trades. He is, he intimates, the great joiner and cabinet-maker of the Dominion! He now threatens to become her Tailor, but by no means a mere ninth part of a man. No! as a gigantic SARTOR of nine hundred and ninety-nine tailor-power, he advances in seven-leagued boots, "with Tarquin-ravishing strides towards his revenge," and armed with an enormous pair of shears, he prepares to *snip off and cabbage* the whole western portion of the robe of poor Ontario, with all its rich metallic lining!

This ogre must be quelled, and Mr. Carruthers, aided by the men of Kingston, will on Thursday enact the part of Jack the Giant-killer.

SYLVESTER EVERGREEN.

Brantford, July 29.

Carleton Election.

The telegram of last evening, stating that Sir John Macdonald had been returned for Carleton county, was incorrect. It was received by both of the Kingston papers, with the Press Despatches that are sent to all papers in Canada, about 4 p.m. It was published by the Montreal *News*, Belleville *Ontario*, Belleville *Intelligencer*, and other evening journals. In Kingston it was really believed, for the state of political feeling here led to such an expectation. Sir John, too, is said to have received a private telegram from a confidential official at Ottawa, stating the fact contained in the Press telegram, and he communicated the news to a number of gentlemen whom he met. A contradiction came later in the evening.

Petty Tyranny.

Mr. Cone, an old and respected resident of Kingston, who has a home at the House of Industry, and has been allowed every liberty, last week interested himself on behalf of Mr. Carruthers' canvass. On Saturday evening, he was told by Mr. Holmes, Superintendent, that he was not allowed to go out again during the election; that it was one of the Directors' orders. Shame, shame! This is putting on the screws rather tight, and stooping low to do it, too.

Meeting To-Night.

To-night the public meeting on election topics will be held in the City Hall.

ONTARIO WARD.

THE MANHOOD AND RESPECTABILITY OUT.

The meeting held at Mr. McCullagh's Bay of Quinte House, on Saturday evening, was the largest and most enthusiastic held since campaign opened. Mr. R. M. Ferd was called to the chair, and after some general remarks impressing on the electors why Mr. Carruthers should be supported and elected, he called on that gentleman to address the meeting.

On coming forward, Mr. Carruthers was well received, and in a short but effective speech showed that it was not for the best interests of the city the John A. Macdonald should again be chosen to represent the city. Mr. Carruthers, having to address a meeting at Williamsville, had to close his remarks sooner than he would wish.

Mr. Brokenshire was called upon, and offered some very strong reasons from a mechanic's point of view why Mr. Carruthers should be elected, and was followed by Mr. John Fraser, who in his usual effective style, urged the electors to study their own interests, vote for Mr. Carruthers and return him at the head of the Poll.

At this stage of the meeting the number had so increased that the chairman had to announce the next gentleman to speak in the open air on a temporary platform erected on Bagot street.

Dr. Jarvis took the platform and addressed them at some length, giving strong reasons for condemning the worthy Knight.

Mr. Price received a loud call. He was glad to see so large a gathering in Ontario Hall. It indicated the interest taken in a contest of more than usual importance. He reviewed the position of affairs before confederation. Upper Canada paying for lands, building jails and providing police for Lower Canada. Upper Canada raising money and Lower Canada spending it; Upper Canada not represented as she was entitled to be, and John A. Macdonald, with a few renegades accepting the unconditional terms imposed by Cartier, that they might hold power; Upper Canada became restless; she demanded fair play and equal justice and representation. Confederation was accepted as a settlement, and it was supposed to have secured a just representation to Ontario, and fixed the monetary claims of the Provinces. But then we had to be bought, and Nova Scotia was subsequently subsidized. Sir John must reign beneath the Sceptre of the wily Frenchman and British Columbia and Manitoba were brought in; and to secure their support the Act of Confederation was again violated; 10,000 people were called 60,000 to excuse an unjust grant,—they were given an unjustifiable representation which made one half-breed as good as twenty men in Ontario. The wildest of Railroad schemes was inaugurated, mortgaging Ontario for no immediate purpose but that of retaining the belted Knight in power. Indebtedness and taxation were no consideration; the consideration was power. If Sir John was an honest mechanic or citizen of Kingston he would have some little regard for our interest and prosperity. If it was not for an insatiable appetite for power,—the strong arm of Cartier, the unpatriotic greed of the Union Provinces, we might hope for Justice. But as it is, Ontario must rid herself of men like Sir John, whose profession is politics, whose sole aim is power, whose only pride is selfish, and who has made Ontario the nurse not only of one Province, but of hungry triplets. Sir John knows this, and he raises his cry against Reformers in Ontario as disloyal, and in Kingston as blackguards. Has Sir John forgotten the days of compactism in England and Canada? Was it not the Reformers by their agitation and force that curtailed the despotism of the King, and made the high blooded Knight simply a subject and secured by degrees that most noble monument of a noble people, the British Constitution and Magna charter of our rights? Was it not by the force of Reform that the taint of slavery was wiped away and we now proudly boast of British Liberty? Was it not by the energy of Reformers that Ireland has had some little justice done her, and is it to them or old fossil Torys she now looks anxiously for others so long deserved? Who demanded and secured to all Canadians equal rights of marrying—rights of burial, rights in property, rights of education, and rights to place and power? Who as a great principle demanded and worked for the Municipal Government and elective franchise now so prized and enjoyed? These are some of the patriotic acts of Reformers. And when Sir John cries disloyalty and ruffianism he insults the intelligent wealth, energy, and manhood of three fourths of the great Province of Ontario. This he may think he can do with impunity when he can boast he will rule and tax and legislate for and over her by the 20,000 people in Manitoba and Columbia. He then spoke of Mr. Carruthers as a merchant, a resident of the city of Kingston,—of his enterprize, intelligence and liberty. He urgently pressed upon the electors to look to the city's interest, to elect Mr. Carruthers, and to let Sir John have a little leisure to enjoy his honors and reflect upon and repent for many acts of the past.

Mr. Price was frequently cheered, and at the conclusion of his speech three "rousers" were given for Mr. Carruthers.

The Excursion.

Yesterday the Excursion of the Y.M.S.B.A. to Ogdensburg was a great success—more so even than anticipated. There was 500 persons present. The str. *Rochester* was therefore filled, and left with a merry crowd on board. The weather here throughout the day was rainy and miserable, but the excursionists had better fortune. The rain only fell lightly, while the sun and showers had alternate "innings," with the advantage in the former. Therefore the trip was cool and enjoyable. There were two bands on board, the Y.M.S.B.A. and Montgomery and Scott's Quadrille Band. Dancing was indulged in on board to the heart's content of trippers to the light fantastic. A stoppage of half an hour at Gananoque, quarter of an hour at Brockville, and two hours at Ogdensburg. In all these places the time was very pleasantly spent. The sail home through the Isles was as pleasant as ever it could be, and there was nothing throughout the day to mar the general good feeling. Capt. Crawford paid a high compliment to the good order and good management of the young men, and we are sure it was deserved.

A Murder.

CONOURG, July 29.—A terrible murder took place in Haldimand Township on Sunday afternoon, causing great excitement. A young man named English, coming along the road, espied a man named Ryan. He alighted, and they had a few words concerning a woman which they quarrelled about. English drew a knife and stabbed Ryan twice, when the man who was sitting with Ryan knocked English down. English regained his feet and fled. Ryan died in four or five hours. Both men were not over 20 years old. The constables are after English all day.

MEETING IN VICTORIA WARD.

THE WARD FOR CARRUTHERS.

A THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain of the day and the dark threatening clouds of the evening, there was a large crowd of Mr. Carruthers' friends present at Mrs. Gilbert's House, Victoria Ward, last night. So large, indeed, than an adjournment to the open air was found necessary immediately upon the organization of the meeting, and it was estimated that not less than one thousand persons were present. Perfect order prevailed and a feeling of unanimity for Mr. Carruthers was displayed throughout the whole of the proceedings. The rain fell heavily towards the latter part of the proceedings, but the ardour of the audience was not damped and the vast crowd remained through the whole length of the meeting, which was prolonged until, past ten o'clock. Mr. George Dodd was called to the chair and spoke a few stirring words in favour of Mr. Carruthers and the cause of Reform. In answer to loud calls, Mr. B. M. Britton took the stand, and it was some time before the applause subsided. He said he did not see that there was much for him to say. Those that he saw before him, no doubt, were well acquainted with the leading topics of the day and the merits of the two candidates, and had made up their minds as to how they would vote. The mass of those present were Mr. Carruthers' supporters, no doubt, but there were a class of persons that he would refer to who seemed to have made up their mind for Sir John because they said he had represented the city so long, and would never trouble the city again—that he would be appointed Governor-General or shelved in some way and would never again trouble them for their suffrages. He did not think there were many present but would be influenced by higher motives than these in giving their votes, but for the sake of argument he would point out that Sir John could represent some other constituency who wished the honor of being represented by him. In fact a telegram had been received stating that he had been elected by acclammation for the County of Carleton, of which Ottawa was the county town—a locality very convenient for him—and he could therefore no longer need the votes of Kingstonians, who were at liberty to elect a man who would attend to the interests of their city. He has shown by this action—the mere nomination for Carleton shows—that he can do without us, now let us show him that we can do with him. (Immense applause.) Sir John says he considers the interest of the whole Province, and has no more feeling for the interests of Kingston than he had for any other place. Now our interest was especially connected with Kingston and we want a representative who could watch our interests in in Parliament, and such a man, he felt sure would be found in Mr. Carruthers. (Cheers.) He was intimately interested in our prosperity—in fact our prosperity was his prosperity, and when we were doing well he would flourish, and he appealed to his hearers whether such a man was not more likely to benefit us than a man with a "handle to his name," who gave us only the empty honor of being represented by him. Sir John has asserted that he was the workingman's friend. What for the twenty years of his public life had he done for the workingmen? Let any one tell who knew for the speaker did not—it was the merest clap-trap—but if any person could point out anything he had done for the workingman the speaker, though he might not vote for him, would say nothing against him. The passing of the Trades Union Law was a mere election dodge—it was simply identical with the English Trades Union Law, and it showed the insincerity of Sir John to assert that it was anything else. It was well seen how much Sir John respected the workingman by his conduct on the hustings, on the day of nomination, in alluding to Mr. Robinson and the paint-pot. The The speaker reminded them that truth leaked out when men were labouring under excitement and the cool calculations of their calmer moments were forgotten. When men were so so they spoke the truth and the fact had become a proverb—*in vino veritas*. (Cheers.) Now Sir John was excited when he blurted out his true feelings towards the workingmen on the hustings, and the latent sentiment of his heart was laid bare and gave the lie to his assertions that he was such a friend to the workingman. His feelings were apposed to the rise of the workingman so long as they could be made his tools and deferred to his mighty opinion they were all well, but so soon as they asserted their rights as men and attempted to elevate their position, then they were with him, rowdies, low riff and impertinent rabble. All who opposed him in fact he designated as rowdies, low rabble, annexationists and so forth, they must hold no opinion different from him. He wishes to show them an instance of a different course of action from this of Sir John, and although the speaker did by any means agree with the political sentiments of the gentleman he was about to allude to, yet the case was in point, it was that of the Hon. Alex. Galt, who was offered the Knighthood by Her Majesty at the same time as Sir John whose Finance Minister he was, and declined the honor unless allowed to retain his political views as an independentist. This answer was sent to England, yet the honour was conferred by her Majesty upon Mr. Galt and no restrain whatever was placed upon his concientious opinions. How different, remarked the speaker, was the action of the Queen to that of Sir John! After noticing the action of Sir John and party, with regard to Mr. McDougall, the speaker reviewed the action of the Government upon the militia system which he considered to be a mistake. The expenditure of a million and a half of dollars had been spent, two thirds of which had been lavished upon the officers and one third upon the men, and yet in case of war, continued the speaker, whose muscle and sinews, whose courage and pluck would be looked to to defend the country, whose but that of the men! (Cheers.) Men who should in the times of peace and prosperity profit by the money which which was spent. (Cheers.) But such was the case, the staff over fed and over paid, their places were perfect sinecures and they had titles to do by to sign the receipt for their way, while the poor soldiers was left out in the cold. (Loud cheering.) He called upon the electors to poll early on Thursday for Mr. Carruthers, and show by the result that they had awoke to the necessity of looking after their own interests. Mr. Carruthers' interests were the interests of Kingston and its property was his, and he felt sure that in committing their interests to his care they would not suffer. The speaker left the stand amid prolonged cheering and cries of "don't get down, go on, go on."

Mr. Carruthers took the stand and was greeted with cheers. He briefly addressed the meeting and explained that he was unable to make a long speech in the open air, and as Mr. Britton had fully addressed them upon many of the questions of the day and as there were others to follow he would not detain them long. He thanked the large audience present and was happy to say that his prospects were brightening daily and he hoped they would tender their votes early on Thursday next. Mr. Carruthers went on to say that from his long experience in business he had a fair knowledge of the trade relations with foreign countries, and would like to see more direct intercourse with the West Indies and South America, and hoped that the Government of the day would endeavor to establish steamers for mail communication with these countries. Our timber being largely used in those countries, and there being millions of boxes required there for packing sugar, &c., which are at present mostly manufactured in the States from Canadian timber, he could not see why a great portion of that trade could not be done in the Dominion of Canada. When the K. & P. Railway was built he hoped to see hundreds of thousands of boxes manufactured here and sent there direct, with other articles in demand there. He hoped to see smelting works established in this city for the manufacture of our iron ore into pig iron, &c., and that the Government will give a bounty per ton for all ore so manufactured. The speaker then alluded to the Treaty. He said that before Sir John went to Washington he refused to take any instructions from the House, wishing to be free and untrammeled. We all should remember the cry raised against it when the text of the treaty was known, by tories and reformers, as well as by the press, and the celebrated Cabinet despatch of the 28th July of last year, when all parties were dissatisfied with the treaty, and they could not recommend the House to make such a sacrifice. Now, the whole treaty was accepted for a paltry endorsement of our paper for two millions five hundred thousand pounds, (about twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars.) He did not think that it ought to make over one per cent. difference to capitalists, which would be a saving of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Our country being so prosperous, he could not see why the tories should run it down by saying the guarantee of the twelve millions five hundred thousand would be a saving of from four to six hundred thousand dollars per annum. What the Americans had set their hearts upon was granted in the Treaty, and what Canadians had set their hearts upon had been refused. He pointed out what the Americans had got and what we should have got. The speaker touched upon the Intercolonial and Pacific Railways, the Welland Canal and other public works, and took up the P. & K. Railway, the harbor and other local matters.

Mr. Wm. Robinson mounted the stand and was received with great enthusiasm. He made one of his popular and vigorous speeches; he reviewed the conduct of the Government of Sir John and unmasked its corruption. He pointed out the flagrant uses by Sir John and his party of bribery and corruption at the present election, and called upon the electors present to come out as independent men and record their votes on Thursday morning for Carruthers, a man who would look after their interests, and whose honorable name was above reproach. Mr. Robinson carried his hearers with him throughout his harrange and got down amid a storm of applause.

Capt. Werner, of the 14th Battalion, of Kingston, made a short address, in which he exposed the present Militia system in an able and energetic manner, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. J. A. Allen was loudly called for, and occupied the stand for half an hour. He made one of the most eloquent and masterly speeches which it has ever been the duty of our reporter to listen to. His picture of man in the position of Sir John during a public career of twenty-eight years striving in the interests of humanity to elevate the government of our infant nation and guide it to a position of true greatness, contrasted with that of the miserable policy and debasing influence of that which had actually been the policy of Sir John Macdonald, was a masterpeice of eloquence. It is cheering to the true lovers of humanity to be told that these appeals of the speaker addressed to their higher natures were responded to by the vast crowd present, and it was evident that a chord had been struck in their hearts which acknowledged the justice of the speaker's sentiments. Men listened in silent attention, and in whispers to each other, acknowledged their truths, and at the conclusion their pent-up sentiments found vent in a perfect torrent of applause.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. S. Shaw, Mr. Robert Carroll and Mr. R. Tomkins, in brief but pertinent speeches, and after a few concluding remarks by the chairman he called for a show of hands, which was unmistakably for Mr. Carruthers.

Three rousing cheers for the Queen and three for Mr. Carruthers terminated the proceedings.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Afternoon Despatch per Montreal Line.)

New York, July 30.

Gold 114¾. Cotton 22. Flour steady, moderately active; receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls at 5,40 to 5,75 super state and western; 6,25 to 6,55 common to good extra state; 6,55 to 7,30 common to to choice extra state and western. Rye flour quiet. Wheat dull; receipts 12,000 bush; sales none; 1,47 to 1,50; No. 2 Spring in store, 1,51 to 1,53; No. 1 do 1,60 to 1,65; winter red western 1,65 to 1,73; amber western, 1,68 at 1,80; white do. Rye quiet at 73 for western. Corn quiet; receipts 121,000 bushels; sales 120,000 bush at 60 to 61c steamer; western mixed 62 to 64½; sail do. Barley dull and unchanged. Oats quiet; receipts 145,000 bushels; sales 35,000 bush at 42 to 42½; western in store and afloat; 44 to 47 Ohio. Pork 13,65 to 13,75 new mess. Lard lower; 8 to 8¼ steam, 9¼ kettle rendered. Butter 20 to 27. Cheese 11 to 12½ Petroleum—crude 12½; refined 22½.

Officials Beware!

(Globe.)

We have the best authority for knowing that the officials both of the local and Dominion Government are being actively used as agents in the interest of Ministerial candidates. In this city, at Hamilton, at Kingston, and elsewhere, persons whose only legal influence is due to their connection with public departments are canvassing and using every effort in the service of their masters for the time being.

We give these officials fair warning that their intervention will not be tolerated or forgotton. They are paid for their services by the people of all shades of political opinion, and the only honest course in such a case as the present is to observe a strict neutrality. The Government of to-day has no right to subject them to the chance of being called to account for a grave dereliction of duty by the Government of to-morrow. Their official superiors have no claim up their allegiance and duty beyond their ordinary service, and are committing an act at once illegal and unjustifiable in calling for it.

It was, of course, Sir John A. Macdonald's great aim in refusing to amend the Election Law in the direction of free election, to bring every possible agency, or fair unfair, legal or illegal, to bear in his favour. But when he calls the servants of the public in the person of departmental officers to his aid, he is committing an outrage for which he will be held to account, and they may have to suffer.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, July 30.

Bank of Montreal, 223½, 224½.
Merchants' Bank, 118, 118½.
Bank of Commerce, 128, 129.
Ontario Bank, 108½.
Bank of Toronto—205, 208.
Royal Canadian Bank—104, 104½.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Morning Despatches per Montreal Line.)

ROME, July 29.—The Pope has preconized the Archbishop of Baltimore and the Archbishop of Richmond.

BOSTON, July 29.—This evening the large tannery of Chester Guild & Son, in Charlestown Neck, was destroyed by fire. Loss $85,000.

MATAMORAS, July 29.—City of Mexico dates to the 24th are received. The new tariff increasing the rate of duties has been suspended on this frontier for two months, and goods imported will be permitted to enter under the old rates for that time, and Rocha has issued a proclamation at Monterey favoring peace and amnesty to late insurgents. Numbers of prominent revolutionists, who have been refugees in Texas, have obtained permission to return with their families to Mexico. Stages and mails to the interior will soon be resumed.

LONDON, July 30.—It reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration, have adopted the following method of disposing of the business before it:—The case of each ship is examined separately. The arbitrators next decide what principle is applicable to each case, by which it stands or falls. No definite amount of damages is then fixed upon, but when the examination of all the cases is completed, the tribunal will review its separate conclusions and agree upon a total sum of damages.

MADRID, July 29.—Amadeus has completed his tour in the Northern Provinces, and will return to the capital to-morrow. Great preparations are making for his reception.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald's* Matamoras special says that Rocha has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on Monterey. The country is in a worse position than ever before. The custom house at Vera Cruz owes merchants half a million, Tampico is largely indebted, and Matamoras the same.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE BALL IN QUEBEC.

(Special to the British Whig.)

QUEBEC, July 30.—In Quebec Co., yesterday, Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Mr. M. A. Hearn were nominated, for Levis Dr. Blanchette and Mr. Freechette were nominated, for Montmorenci G. Larue and Langlois nominated, for Bellechasse Messrs. Fournier and Carron nominated, for Portneuf Dr. St. George and Mr. Brousseau nominated, for Laval Dr. Bellrose elected by acclamation, for St. Thomas Dr. Beaubien and Mr. Taschereau nominated, for Quebec East Mr. Tourganeau elected by acclamation, for Quebec Centre James G. Ross and Hon. Mr. Cauchon nominated, for Quebec West Mr. McGreevy and John O'Farrel nominated.

CARLETON ELECTION.

OTTAWA, July 29.—The nomination for Carleton took place at Bell's Corners. It rained heavily; but a large crowd was present. The hustings in front of the Town Hall broke down, but no one was hurt seriously. The meeting adjourned to the Agricultural Hall. Messrs. Rochester, Lyon and Musgrove, of Ottawa, and Mr. Holmes, late member for the County, and Mr. Mills, of Fitzroy, were nominated. Mr. Lyon withdrew in favor of Mr. Holmes. The candieates addressed the electors. Sheriff Powell, who represented the County for fourteen years previous to Confederation, endeavored to speak for Mr. Rochester, but so much noise and confusion ensued that he was compelled to relinquish.

VERY LATEST

NEW YORK, July 30.—Arrived, steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 30.—Queen Victoria has telegraphed Duke Aumale, expressing her sympathy for the death of his son, the Duke of Guiz. Her Majesty says: I have suffered as a wife and as a mother when the Prince of Wales was in a dying state. I know then what your grief must be, and believe me, I share in it greatly.

BROCKVILLE, Ks., July 30.—A passenger train on the Kansas Pacific Railway, yesterday morning, met with an accident at Coon Creek Station, by which five emigrant passengers were killed, and several employees of the road injured.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A despatch from the Operator at Hunter's Point, L. I., says a fire is raging on the west shore, about twenty rods from Long Island RR. Depot, and it is spreading fast. A number of boats have been burned. It is reported that an oil yard near the depot is on fire. Tug boats are taking boats away from the dock. The Flushing and North Shore Depot, also the depot of Long Island RR., is in danger. The wind is high and from present appearances it will be a large fire.

FIRE IN PETROLIA.

Special to the British Whig.

PETROLIA, June 30.—About six o'clock this morning the big still owned by the Ontario Carbon Oil Co. was for the third time within fourteen months partially destroyed by fire. It contained about 1,000 barrels of oil, which was totally consumed. The condenser, engine and boiler were all saved. Loss about $5,000.

President Grant

President Grant is on his way now to the St. Lawrence. His Excellency is to be received in Utica to-morrow, and will reach Watertown on Thursday. On Friday morning he will leave for Cape Vincent and embark on a U. S. Government steamer, which will be in waiting, and sail down to Pullman's Island, where he will remain a few days.

LIGHT EMPLOYMENT.—This is what some person here is advertising for. He should seek to be engaged in counting Sir John's majorities on Thursday.

"GET OUT OF THE BARBER SHOP."—Mr. Charley Lansing has stated that he will not vote for Sir John, as he did not use him right the last time he was shaved in his establishment.

BROCKVILLE.—Mr. Buell (Reform), and Mr. H. Abbott (Tory), were nominated.

PRESCOTT.—Dr. Brouse, Reform candidate, was nominated in opposition to Mr. Shanley.

SIR JOHN AND PAINT POTS

(Globe.)

When they have any need for them Sir John and his party will flatter what are called the workingmen to the very top of their bent, and protest that they have all the virtues of angels and saints. In ordinary cases, however, it is far different. And even when they wish to cultivate them, a momentary forgetfulness will now and then betray the real feeling, and show that the good old aristocratic Tory has an instinctive horror at the idea of them coming between the wind and his nobility. Workers are all very well in their way, and are really necessary to minister to the ease and accommodation of the "better classes." But let them keep the place assigned them by nature and society. They are meant to serve. Let them not presume to think of anything higher. It is, no doubt, imprudent to let ideas of this kind crop out at election times, but Sir John is not always upon his guard. His scribes have poured the vials of their ridicule upon Mr. Mackenzie, as more like the leader of a number of workingmen on strike, than a number of Parliament or the leader of a Government. He was "only a mason," a "mere vulgar fellow," with "low" ideas and no notion of the proprieties either in dress or behaviour. Had he stuck to the trowel, of course it would have been all well, but to presume to measure swords with "Sir John," a real "Highlander," and an expert in law, with a pedigree of one kind or other reaching back to the flood,—was something awful. The "base mechanic" ought to be whipt back to his true position with a lash of scorpions. And then, when another working man crosses his path, Sir John is equally ready with his contemptuous scorn. Mr. Robinson, the local member for Kingston, is "only a painter," The idea! For "such a fellow" to presume to step out of his proper sphere and actually usurp the place intended by nature and all the proprieties for one of Sir John's henchmen is awful,—a sure sign, in fact, that some great convulsion in the social universe is about to take place. Let him "stick to his paint pots," cries Sir John in an agony of disgust. That is his proper position. Handling the brush is his proper work.

It is the old story. Your true Conservative and Tory has an instinctive horror of the working man except in his position of dependent and drudge. A generation or two of success is necessary to wash off the stains of trade, and make mechanic decently presentable. For a mere operative to push his way up to be the peer of a lawyer, and even to do battle for supremacy with a Prime Minister, is something horrible. Back, back, ye profane, to your "paint-pots," and leave politics and Parliament to your betters!

The Elections.

CONSTITUENCY.	NOMINATIONS.	POLLINGS.
Kingston	July 25	Aug. 1
Lincoln	" 26	" 2
Lenox	" 26	" 2
Lanark, N.R.	" 27	" 3
Norfolk, N. R.		" 5
York, N. R.	" 29	" 5
Carleton Co.	" 29	" 5
Brockville	July 29	Aug 5
Grenville, S.R.	"