TELEGRAPHIC

Detroit, Aug. 7.—The schr. Rosa Bell, loaded with lumber, from Muskegana for Chicago, went ashore at Grandhaven yesterday; the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The steward, a Swede named Peter Johnson, was drowned.

The O'Connell Centennial was observed here by high mass in the morning and a large procession and pic-nic in the afternoon.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 7.—Army worms have largely increased in numbers in the past two days. They are destroying vegetation in every direction and the people are working hard to keep them from their houses.

Richmond, Pa., Aug. 7.—Wm. H. Alderdice, general assignee of the Bankrupt Court, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000, and it is said to have been produced by speculations in real estate. Alderdice is from the North and was held in high esteem here.

New York, Aug. 7.—A Washington special says Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt is to resign and will be appointed Secretary of the Interior.

Dublin, August 6.—The O'Connell celebration was continued to-day; ceremonies began this morning with a grand procession through the various streets. This evening several banquets and balls took place. The Right Rev. Dr. Cooke, in the course of his sermon at the cathedral said the Irish people were being educated under a State system which, if not all they could desire, was in many respects useful. The Foreign Church, he added, has been humbled; the rights of the occupiers of the soil have to some extent been recognized, and we are fast working ourselves into a position of equality and independence which every subject should occupy, under the protection of what I am not afraid to designate as the best balanced constitution in the world.

New York, August 6.—A solemn pontifical high mass in honor of the O'Connell Centenary was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church; members of the Irish organizations largely represented themselves. Masses were also celebrated in a number of the other churches of this city.

The markets to-day were clouded with rumours of a disquieting character; diligent inquiry fails to discover any foundation. The general stories are the work of persons anxious to depress the prices.

London, August 6.—Numerous amendments have been made in the Committee to the Shipping Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Charles Adderley. The Bill finally passed this evening without the division of the House.

Coolina, Ill., August 6.—A tornado passed over this place last night doing great damage.

Selma, Ala., August 6.—Archie Kelly, a negro, was hanged this morning for the murder of Andrew Cunningham.

New York, August 6.—Dresel, Morgan & Co. officially announce that travelling credits and circular notes accompanied by a letter of indication, issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co. on the Union Bank of London will be cashed or exchanged for credits on presentation at the office of J. S. Morgan or Drexel & Co.

Boston, August 6.—George Beatty Blake, a well known banker of this city, died to-day.

Chicago, August 7.—The *Times* revives the Nathan murder case of New York by publishing a statement obtained from a prisoner named Billy Forrester who is serving out a term of ten years in the Penitentiary at Joliette for burglary. The statement is in substance that Forrester is fully cognizant of the facts of the Nathan murder, and though he cannot point out the man who struck the blow he can name three professional burglars who attempted with co-operation and cognizance of certain high officials in New York to open safe in the Nathan mansion, and who while making this attempt roused Mr. Nathan and between them in order to escape, killed him with an iron dog which they were using as a professional tool. He affirms that the relations of the murdered man had no knowledge whatever of the way in which he came to his death.

A fire broke out in a half dozen places in the lumber yard of Gerthell & Sons, DesMoines, Iowa, about midnight last night and was still burning at last accounts; loss large. The fires were evidently incendiary and it is surmised they were started by thieves with the intention to rob the town.

New York, Aug. 6.—A special says, that the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin last night was a fine affair four hundred people were present. A despatch was received from the Pope giving his blessing to all participating in the O'Connell Centenniary; the city was illuminated. The Lord Mayor will read Lord O'Hagan's address, owing to the illness of Lord O'Hagan's daughter. The address states that O'Connell's birth day was in the year when the war for independence in America broke out, and the American successes in their first battle at Lexington gave new life to the nationalities in the old world, animating the efforts of the people for freedom everywhere. The Emancipation triumph of O'Connell was not for Irish Catholics alone, but also for Protestants, and the grand lesson of O'Connell's life was the association of civil and religious liberty, that such liberty is not necessarily associated with revolution, and that moral is always preferable to physical force to accomplish great political results.

Dublin, Aug. 6.—The numerous organizations, civic and military, which were take part in the procession to-day began to assemble at an early hour in St. Stephen's green and vicinity. There was much delay owing to the vast numbers in forming the line and the procession did not begin to move until long after 10 a.m., the appointed hour. The line of march was around Werrion Square, through Leicester and Nassau streets, College Green, past the City Hall up Corkhill through Thomas and James st, Stephens Lane, along the quays, through Capel street, Dorset street and Gravity Row to the site of the national monument to O'Connell on Sackville st. The route was five miles in length and the procession extended over the entire distance. It is estimated that there were nearly 40,000 people in line. The houses and sidewalks along the route were crowded with dense masses of spectators There was great cheering as the procession marched past O'Connell's house and the City Hall, where the Great Liberator delivered his first oration against the Union. The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape and other emblems of mourning were displayed. Their appearance attracted general attention, but the demonstration caused no disorder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

F X Cousineau.....Ladies' Corsets
J A DesRochers.....Music
Dr Dupuis.....For Sale
Champion.....Reaper
T H McGuirl.....Meeting
E Meadows.....Meeting
Str Flight.....To Camp
F M Clark.....Dentist
H C Thomson.....Pro Exhibition
Dr Wisar.....Special

The Daily British Whig

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EVENG, AUG. 7, 1875.

REMINDERS.

LAST EVENING of the Blacksmith's Dream.

SUNDAY TEMPERANCE meeting at 3 p.m.

Y M C A meeting on Saturday and Monday evenings.

TENDERS for building of H. Brame received on Monday.

We congratulate Mr. McIntosh, the editor of the Ottawa *Citizen*, on his winning the gold medal offered in that city for the best poem on O'Connell. Mr. McIntosh has long enjoyed the reputation of one of the cleverest and most vigorous writers on the Canadian Press, and now has added to it that of a prize verse-maker. It may be that his poetical faculties have been cultivated by the free reign he has ever given the imagination in denouncing the "Grits," his defences of Toryism and denunciations of Gritism always leaning more to the side of poetry than truth. There must be the genius of a Shakespeare latent in the editor of the *Mail*.

Some of our contemporaries are still worrying away at the question whether as a Privy Councillor of Canada Mr. Macdougall is ineligible for a seat in the Ontario Assembly. Mr. David Mills, M.P., who is said to be the author of the letter to the London *Advertiser* in which the question was originally raised, is again out in print answering those who contend that the Privy Councillors intended to be excluded from the Assembly were Privy Councillors who at the time are actual members of the Dominion Cabinet. He says that such a contention is opposed to a true reading of the law. This may be so; but it is very certain that when Mr. Sandfield Macdonald put that Act on the statute book he intended to exclude only actual Cabinet Ministers, whom he designated by their official title of Privy Councillors. Doubtless the prohibition was carelessly drawn, as the term Privy Councillor included, as we now see, more than it was intended to include. But such being the intention, and the intention being an eminently just and common-sense one, it now remains to cure the doubt that has sprung up out of the loose wording of the law, by an Act declaring that by Privy Councillors was meant actual Cabinet Ministers. No one wishes to see Mr. Macdougall or any other ex-Cabinet Minister of the Dominion prevented from sitting in the Ontario House by any such prohibition; and if the present Act creates such a disability, that disability should be removed at the earliest possible day.

A few weeks since a New York paper very tartly cried, you're another, to an English journal which rebuked the immorality of the American people as bodied out in the evidence given at the Brooklyn trial. It snapped back that, though American morality, political and social, was bad, Eglish morality is much worse. This same N.Y. paper the other day printed the following anent illicit distilling in American vinegar factories:

"We have no doubt whatever that if the truth were only known it would be found that in some of these Western cases high Federal officials were concerned even as proprietors of the illicit apparatus, and that some Radical Congressmen had sanctioned similar enterprises, promising their friends in advance immunity and protection, whether or not because of an understanding with the officials at Washington we cannot say."

Therein is a confession of official wickedness and a rottenness of public affairs which England is happily free from and which, let us hope to God, she will long be free from. Canada, too, is happy in the possession of honest officials, though at rare intervals the rule is proved by the exception. And yet in the land of freedom its own Press admit that everybody steals, from the President down. There is only one end to this. Anarchy first, and a military despotism after. And probably when the Republic shall have rotted out of sight, the "effete monarchy" of England, which is far from a perfect Government, will be stronger than ever. This must be a mortifying reflection for Americans—whose experiment in Government has done the world vast service, and which has our sympathy—to make, but it is called for, nevertheless, when a Secretary of the Treasury cannot trust his own officers to make seizures for whiskey frauds, knowing, as he does, that officers and thieves are in league. Government cannot long be carried on under such circumstances; it *must* rot into anarchy, of which some strong man will take advantage with his sword. When the nation now is confessedly honeycombed with corruption, above the cure of Party, what will it be twenty-five years hence? It will be simply an association for the purposes of public plunder, and when everyone turns plunderer ruin is not far away.

DUST AND ITS CURE.

We would call the attention of the City Council and the public generally to the means provided by the Municipal Act, for the abatement of the dust nuisance. Section 469 of that Act provides:

"The Council of every city, may pass by-laws for raising, upon the petition of or least two thirds of the free-holders and house-holders resident in any street, representing in value one half of the assessed real property therein, according to the frontage thereof, such sums as may be necessary for watering the street, by means of a special vote on the real property therein; but the Council may charge the general corporate funds with the expenditure incurred on such watering; and the Council may also, by by-law define certain sections within the municipality in which the streets should be watered. It may impose a special rate upon the assessed real property therein, according to the frontage thereof, in order to pay any expenses incurred in watering such streets."

THE POLICE CELLS.

The police cells are a disgrace to the city and to civilization. They are dark, noisome pens, not clean and well ventilated as they should be. They should not be ordinarily comfortable; but the prisoner has a right to tolerably fresh air, clean surroundings and a decent bed. In the Kingston police cells there are none of there. They are scarcely lighted, they are filthy in the extreme, there is no bed accommodation for the inmates, there is an utter disregard of the common decencies of life. The City Council should see to it that all this is changed, and that cells like ordinary gaol cells be provided. Additional point is given to these suggestions by the fact that Joughin, a witness in the recent stabbing case—who was arrested as a supposed accessory—was last Saturday thrust into this dirty den, though deadly sick. He languished there Saturday, Sunday, Monday, when he was discharged as innocent and admitted into the General Hospital, where he died last night. There is little question that his death was accelerated by the cruelties of his black-hole confinement, and that such was the case speaks little for humanity.

WHEN WILL WE BECOME CANADIANS?

When will we become Canadians? Are we more Canadian in spirit to-day than we were twenty years ago? Materially we are growing steadily and healthily and gathering around us the outward appliances of a nation, but the national spirit appears to be but little cultivated. On one hand the Irish Catholics set themselves up as a separate people and parade our streets in their national regalia. The Orangemen not to be behind follow suit, and thus a very great obstacle to the fusion of the two into united Canadians is perpetually interposed, and there is no prospect of its removal, for the Orangemen are every year growing in numbers as in respectability. Then we have Caledonian Societies, St. Andrew's Societies, St. George's Societies, Irish Protestant Benevolent Societies—all calculated to make Canadians forget they are Canadians, and to herd them off, with old-world lines dividing them. A love of fatherland is a very generous devotion, but while loving Scotland, England and Ireland, the Canadian owes his first dutiful allegiance to the land in which he lives and hopes to die, which gives him his livelihood and which will be the home of his descendants—not to the land on which perchance he had to turn his back in his struggle for bread. Men who have waxed rich in Canada have no kindly patriotism for it, that being monopolized by an old-world country which once, perhaps, denied them a living. This is not fair; but worse than this the country, instead of being rapidly welded together with a patriotic national spirit, is getting more sectional than ever. It was thought that Confederation would create an enlarged national sentiment and blot out those unhappy sectional differences, but eight years' experience is rather disheartening. Few care to acknowledge that they are Canadians; they are English, Irish, Scotch or French, as if they were mere birds of passage in Canada—the land which surpasses all other lands as a home and which should have the first place in the hearts of its happy residents. And these are not the only differences that militate against the growth of a Canadian spirit. Bad as they are, the country is further cut up into sections, intent, not in the general good, the highest earthly concern of man, but in grabbing from the Federal Treasury. British Columbia thinks nothing of Canada, but only of its own little province; the Lower Provinces and Quebec take up attitudes as if Canada were a foreign country to be bled, instead of deserving the loyal disinterested support of the various provinces. When is this sort of thing to stop? When will we cease to be divided into social strata as distinct as the colored bands on the geological map? When will we learn to love Canada first and Europe afterwards, feeling a pride in our new land, without forgetting the old? There is no "Independence" heresy in this. We have a profound aversion to Independence, the inevitable precursor, we believe, of Annexation. We have a profounder aversion for those means which are daily taken to keep us split up in various camps and to prevent us giving that proud allegiance which the country to which we owe so much is entitled to in common gratitude.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

The publishers of the *Canadian Monthly* have favored the Press with some advance steets of the August number of that periodical containing, besides the inevitable quantity of "poetry," two articles whose regular appearance will be looked for with considerable interest by the readers of our national magazine. Mr. Thos. Hodgins, M. A. Q. C., contributes a paper on the Legends 'of the Deluge" which fairly brittles with learned reference and curious quotations, which show very markedly the vast advantage in its fine libraries, the Toronto man of literary bent has over outsiders. But the paper to which we set out with the intention of drawing especial notice is a review of the commercial and financial situation by Mr. James Young M. P., in which he displays that acquaintance with the subject which would ere this have secured him a seat in the Cabinet were it not for that sectionalism with which the united but not consolidated provinces are as yet cursed. Mr. Young treats his theme with thoroughness and skilful appreciation, summing up in the following conclusions.

1st. That the Dominion having enjoyed five or six years of development and prosperity, unexampled in the previous history of British North America, is at present experiencing the temporary rebound which naturally follows such a period.

2nd That, on account of these circumstances, aggravated by over importation and more or less inflation and over trading, the business of Canada has for several months been suffering a strain, which a failure of this season's harvest would have intensified into a crisis of considerable severity.

3rd. That the fabric of business, although generally stable and sound, contains not a little rotten timber, which the hard times will unsparingly consign to the limbo of insolvency during the next twelve months.

4th. That the most critical point was passed during the month of June, and good crops being now assured, the country is at this moment passing through the only crisis there is likely to be, if our importers and commercial classes generally act promptly and decisively in the direction already pointed out.

5th. That contraction began to set in at least twelve months ago, and that business is already making its way back to a sounder and safer position.

The character of the future, however, depends largely upon our own actions. When present clouds are dispelled, if the lessons of the past are forgotten, and reckless importing, investing, and speculating speedily regain the ascendancy, the gravest consequences may be more than realized. But if contraction and prudence prevail—and both are being exercised at present—one or two good harvests will not only enable the Dominion to right itself both financially and commercially, but will prepare it for the succeeding wave of development and prosperity.

O'Connell Centenary.

Yesterday O'Connell's memory was honored here reverently and enthusiastically. The local Irish Societies united cordially in the celebration, as they ever do when a patriotic or benevolent motive calls them out. They were joined by their brother countrymen of Belleville and Watertown in the tribute to immortal remembrance and never dying fame and honor. The weather threatened rain at times and cloud and sunshine alternately brought their joys and misgivings, but the showers held off splendidly till the principal demonstration was well over, and though the dust was hurled about in abominable profusion of clouds, the weather filled admirably the important office required of it to give eclat to the early proceedings. The day received a civic acknowledgment in the flags being flung to the breeze from the city staffs. All public and private flag staffs bore their bunting.

The Belleville Sons of St. Patrick, in number over 100, accompanied by an excursion crowd, largely composed of their fair admirers, arrived at ten o'clock in a special train, and were warmly greeted. They carried a very handsome banner and were headed by a band, composed of the 15th battalion players, old and new, the former of whom have not forgotten their good old way. The Society itself in appearance as well as strength rivals the two young Kingston associations of which Irishmen here are so proud on celebration days.

The Watertown knights of St. Patrick, in full strength, we believe, reached the ferry wharf at 10:30 o'clock in the Cape Vincent steamer, having left Watertown after seven o'clock. They were joyously welcomed and fraternally seized. They too, were dressed in uniform manner with handsome regalia, and carried besides the Stars and Stripes a handsome green silk flag, bearing a national figure and considerable ornamentation. The 35th Regiment Band and a large body of excursionists accompanied the knights, the fair ones again predominating, as on all such occasions is it pleasant to see them predominate. The Band is a full one, and played very well indeed.

The procession left the City Hall about eleven o'clock. The Y.I.C.B.A. Association with the Kingston City Band, in private uniform, and their elegant new banner, led off in imposing numbers and with perfection of uniformity and neatness in dress. The Belleville and Watertown Societies, with their bands and banners, followed, and the Y.M.S.B.A. association, which still maintains its appearance of strength and respectability, being so neat and dressy; the Portsmouth St. Patrick's Society and the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, the veteran body, made up a lengthy procession. The last named societies carried their fine banners, than two of which at least there are none in Canada superior. They were also escorted by the St. Patrick's Band and that of Mr. Trendell—making five bands in all. The Marshals were Messrs. M. Welsh and T. Rigney, for the St. Patrick's Society, the former being chief marshal; J. Campbell for the Y.M.S.B.A.; E. Meoney for Portsmouth Society, and P. Devlin for the Y.I.C.B.A. Messrs. Welsh and Rigney rode very handsome and much admired animals from the stables of Mr. F. Oliver, Princess street. One was an elegant black and the other a light bay. The line was a handsome one, by reason of the almost uniform dress of the processionists, and the rich flags and regalia. At the head of it was carried the National ensign. The route lay along Ontario street to the Place d'Armes; thence to King street and Princess, to Montreal, to Queen, to Clergy, to Princess, to Barrie, to Johnson, to King, and thence by Earl and Bagot to the Park. Here the procession halted in open ranks and marched in with inverted order. A large crowd of Irishmen and Irish matrons and maidens awaited their arrival, in anticipation of the addresses expected to be delivered. After the meeting was formed, Mr. P. Dougherty, President of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, addressed it, and after stating the disappointment met with in not securing a talented orator from a distance, made a spirited address followed by Messrs. T. H. Maguire of Kingston and Mr. Fahey, President of the Belleville Society, in quite excellent, inspiring and impressive addresses, of tribute to the revered memory, of acknowledgment of the great services of the great Liberator, and of eulogy on his noble qualities and gigantic talents.

Mr. Dougherty expressed his regret at not being prepared with an address, as he in common with the other officers had relied on talent from a distance to fill this part of the programme. This was an occasion of a life time. None present could expect to see another centennary of the greatest patriot of the century, or one approaching it in interest and favor. Irishmen could to-day celebrate with a spirit of pride as well as honor and gratitude, for there was no name enrolled on the historic pages of any country which could bear a better inspection than that of Daniel O'Connell. Thoughtan Irishman and a Catholic he was not a bigot, but sank religion in humanity and his fellowman, and became the friend of the oppressed on every hand. White and negro alike excited his warm sympathies and benefitted by his eager advocacy. Now in America we could appreciate the blessings of liberty for which he struggled. We in Canada had the same form of government as had moved O'Connell to action, but here white, black, green and orange were equal. Though exiled from home a man here does not become an object of aversion, but of kindness and sympathy. We could all bear in mind the whole action of O'Connell's life, and show good will to our fellow men. It might be that Irishman would yet attain a great influence in this country, and if so this virtue would adorn them, and increase their power.

Mr. Maguire, who was introduced as Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, expressed his inability to do justice to so grand a theme or so important an occasion on the short notice given him—of a few hours only. Indeed it would be an assumption to attempt under such circumstances what eminent men like W. H. Seward, Wendell Phillips and Father Burke have expended their oratory on and not said one word too much of a great man. He would merely touch on a few salient points to recall to Irishmen the time when 100 years ago, a second Moses rose up to lead them out of a captivity darker than Egytian bondage, and to reap the glorious privilege of relieving the shackles from the limbs of of 700,000 people. No people even yet were long imprisoned ere some one of talent and courage sprang up to champion their cause. Ireland had been no exception to this blessed boon for the glorious, immortal, never-dying memory of Daniel O'Connell reigned in every Irish heart to excite it to praise and gratitude. When O'Connell began public life justice was a thing of the past, none were free to speak, and no one had dared to rise in defence. The laws have been forcibly yet deservedly described as conceived by the devil, written in human gore and registered in hell. They were passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and confirmed by the Parliament of King William of glorious, pious and immortal memory (hisses.) No Catholic could give a vote for member of Parliament much less sit in that body, but he must attend a Protestant place of worship once a year under a penalty of £20, and might be even imprisoned for refusing. For engaging a Catholic schoolmaster there was a penalty of £20 a month, with a fine on the luckless pedagogue of £2 a day. To go to school in France was to subject the student to the danger of being hung, drawn and quartered, the same as the priest who married a protestant to a catholic. Then the failure of the rebellion of '98 had crushed out the last hope of Ireland's freedom, and upon this dark scene O'Connell came with the task of infusing courage into a despairing people. But he had a confidence in his gigantic powers that was not misplaced and never flinched. He had witnessed the horrors and non effect of civil wars, and began his life struggle on the principle and strength of moral suasion, showing that the pen to him was mightier than the sword, and the voice than either. With a tongue sharper than a Damascus blade he went out to fight for right enduring strifes upon stripes, gaining inch by inch, making foes abroad and jealous friends at home, till at length he gained that noble charter of Irish freedom, the act of Catholic Emancipation, which allowed millions of Irishmen an escape from oppression, and some voice, at least, in the Government, though, thanks to dissensions within, their voice is almost paralyzed. To-day in every country, for Irishmen are universal settlers, will there be gatherings to show respect to the memory of this noble worker, whose labors we now profit by, and whose name will never sink below the heaven of our thoughts. Irishmen all over Canada are united in celebrating the day, for all creeds are joined in the abstract question of liberty. The names of Curran and Grattan are among those of Protestants who had fought along side the Catholics for the latter's rights. O'Connell's voice, with their's rang yet in the ears of the people, his impressions are indelible, yet though—

"The twinkling eye, so full of changeful light,
Is dimmed and darkened in a dread eclipse;
The withering scowl, the smile so sunny bright,
Alike have faded from his voiceless lips;
The words of power, the mirthful, merry quips;
The mighty onslaught and the quick reply;
The biting taunts that cut like stinging whips;
The homely truths, the lessons grave and gay,
All, all are with the past, but cannot, shall not, die."

The following sentiment was here received from Toronto Irishmen by Mr. Jennings, President of the Y.I.C.B.S. of Kingston, on behalf of that body:—

"May the example of the illustrious "O'Connell, who labored during a long "and eventful life to cement into a com"mon bond of unity and harmony the "whole people of a nation be followed by "every Irishman having the welfare, con"tentment and happiness of Ireland at "heart; and may the success which at"tended his efforts mark the struggle that "is now going on in the Fatherland, till "Home Rule rewards the indomitable "perseverence of a race resolved to con"tinue the good fight until the victory of "self-government is achieved."

Mr. Fahey, of Belleville, congratulated the Irishmen of Kingston on the order, respect and appearances of the day, and expressed the pleasure of Belleville Irishmen in joining them. He hoped the meeting would keep them closer together in the march towards a brighter and a happier day, before which dissensions are fast disappearing, to give place to reasoning and temperance. He spoke of this occasion as one of great interest and of honor, without a reserve, to a man of polished pen and eloquent words who, single handed, fought out Irish repeal at a time above all days in her checkered history, the darkest and dreariest, trying the virtue of her daughters and the patriotism of her sons. He lived for Ireland and was the personation of her own character, and in reviewing her life and gaining her liberty he has won the proudest name ever bestowed—Liberator! There were none but loved the fighter for liberty and country. Let us while admiring O'Connell for that noble character, endeavor to heed his appeals for union, and thereby have still cause to remember him by at last attaining the high position Ireland's hope had marked out for her.

After a short address relative to after proceedings cheers were given for the Queen and visiting Irishmen, and the procession was reformed, and the different societies marched to their various rendezvous. The Y.M.S.B.A. entertained the Belleville Sons at the Terrapin, where Mr. Shanahan had many good things provided and acted the best of hosts. The St. Patrick's Society made the Watertown Knights their guests.

In the afternoon the pic-nic at the Crystal Palace was a mammoth affair, drawing an immense crowd. There could not have been less than 1500 persons on the grounds. Dancing was carried on in the palace, and games outside in the ample space. Refreshments were furnished in profusion, and one of the bands of the day was in attendance.

The base ball match of the St. Lawrence champion, boss nine against an all comers nine, made up of the St. Lawrence 2nd, the Alerts, the Actives and the Young Earls: In the three innings played the Firsters made 17, opening with a 9 innings in lively fashion, following with a 2 and a 6. The union nine piled up a succession of 0s, the players going out rapidly on strikes on first and second, rarely reaching third. This was as strong a local team as could be brought against the champions, and again the latter showed their perfection.

The long programme of sports was begun, with the first flat race, for a quarter of a mile, in which C. Kelley won first prize, and Millen second, McLoughlin being third, with Crosby and Stacey behind. The next race was called, but the big rain came on and retreat was made to the Palace, from which as the showers kept on heavily all were glad to rush after a while into the city, keeping cabs and carriages on the lively go.

The base ball match, for a $50 prize, between the Actives and Young Earls came on before the rain, but only one innings was played before the interruption came. The Young Earls went out on a fly and two strike calls, scoring nothing. The Actives made 5, showing a good prospect for the game. The two nines were:—Actives—Agnes c, Kennedy p, McMillan 1st b, Smith 2nd b, Hanlon 3rd b, Allen ss, Wilkins l f, Farrell c f, Martin r f, Earls—McMahon, O'Neil, Gallivan, Fenwick, Moran, Belton, Connors, Conway, Costello. The match is to be finished on the city base ball grounds on Friday afternoon next.

At seven o'clock the Watertown visitors left for home, after much hand shaking, and after similar demonstration the Belleville party waved a good bye back at eight o'clock. There is a strong wish for a repetition of those pleasant trips.

The Assembly last night in the City Hall concluded the day's celebration most agreeably. The dancing was kept up till 1 p.m. to the Battery Band music. Not an unpleasant incident (barring the inopportune and business-like rain) occurred throughout the day.

Six Excursions to Kingston on the 12th August to see the Celebration, hear addresses in the Park, witness Base Ball match and listen to Rev. C. Chiniquy's Lectures. Tickets to Lecture 25c.

PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne, August 6.

Down.—Sch Pride of America, Big Creek, Pt Metcalfe, timber; Shandon, Sheboygan, Kingston, timber; Agnes Hope, Ashtabula, Hamilton, coal; Acacia Toledo, Kingston, timber; Manzanilla, Bay City, Kingston, timber; Alexander, Bay City, Kingston, timber; Emerald, Sheboygan, Kingston, timber; Augusta, Bay City, Kingston, timber; British Lion Duncan City, Kingston, timber; Elgin, Toledo, Kingston, corn; Blazing Star, Detroit, Oswego, wheat; Thistle, Milwaukee, Kingston, wheat; Sweden, Toledo, Kingston, timber; Dauntless of Kingston Cleveland, Kingston, coal; Hemisphere, Chicago, Kingston, wheat; Senator, Chicago, Kingston, corn; Victor, Cleveland, Toronto, coal; H Folger, Chicago, Ogdenburg, wheat; Light Guard, Detroit, Oswego, lumber.

Up.—Schr Barry, Charlotte, Toledo, coal; tug Geo Parks, Pt Colborne, Detroit, light; barge Grimsby, Kingston, Chicago, light; steam barge Clinton, Kingston, Chicago, light; sch Maggie Hamilton, Pt Dover, light; H P Murray, Pt Dalhousie, Cleveland, light; L Casey, Oswego, Toledo, coal; A Falconer, Kingston, Ashtabula, iron ore.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, August 7.

Bank of Montreal—188¼, 188, 10 at 188½.
Merchants' Bank—101¾, 101½, 24 at 101½.
Bank of Commerce—127, 126¾.
Ontario Bank—108½, 106.
Bank of Toronto—187, 186.
Royal Canadian Bank—95, 94½.
City Bank—103¼, 102¼, 5 at 102½.
Montreal Telegraph—158¾, 158¼.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., Thomas Albert, aged 5 months, Son of Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Funeral on Sabbath afternoon at 3.30. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Brockville, on the 5 inst., the Rev. Albert Jones Traver, M.A., aged 35 years.

In Napanee, on the 2nd inst., the infant daughter of Jas. Burgess, Esq., aged 5 days.

In Montreal, on 5th inst., the Hon. Edouard Masson, formerly member of the Legislative Council, aged 49 years.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Agricultural and Arts Association

—OF—

ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT OTTAWA,

On the 20th to 24th September, '75.

Persons intending to exhibit will please take notice that the entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz.:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 21st.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery, and Manufactures generally on or before Saturday, August 28th.

Agricultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, &c., on or before Saturday, September 4th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Insitutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMPSON,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association.
August 7, 1875.

St. George's Society.

THE members of Committees of St. George's Society are requested to meet at Mrs. Beal's Boarding House on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7:40 o'clock. Members who have Pic-Nic tickets will please make returns before meeting.

E. MEADOWS, Secretary.
Aug 7, 1875.

To the Camp Ground

ON MONDAY.

WEATHER permitting, the str. *FLIGHT* will leave the Ferry Wharf for the Camp Ground on MONDAY at noon, returning at 8 o'clock, giving excursionists three or four hours on the Ground.

FARE—Ladies 25 cents; Gents 50c.
Aug 7, 1875.

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' CORSETS

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

Have bought at a late Bankrupt Sale in Montreal.

500 LADIES' CORSETS!

Which they will sell as follows:

Corsets worth 75 cents, for 50 cents,
Corsets worth $1.25, for 75 cents.
Corsets worth $1.50, for $1.00.

Ladies' are respectfully invited to call and see them, as we feel confident that the above prices are from 25 to 50 per cent under regular value.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.,
Orange Hall Buildings

Aug. 6, 1875.

CARD.

F. M. Clark, Dentist,

BEGS to inform the citizens of Kingston and vicinity that he does not intend selling out his practice and leaving the city as has been rumoured, but has made Kingston his location. He desires to express his thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage for over four years that he has been practicing here and assures them that he will continue to exercise the same care and skill in operating for and liberality in dealing with his patients, at No. 4, Wilson's Block, Wellington street.

Aug 7, 1875

Two More Victories for the Champion Reaper.

IN a trial on Mr. Joyce's Farm at Joyceville, Township of Pittsburgh, between the CHAMPION and STANDARD REAPERS the CHAMPION CAME OFF VICTORIOUS by selling two Machines on the ground.

On the Farm of Philip Ward and brother, Township of Kingston, the Champion gained a Victory over the Standard, by doing better work, and by the Sale of one Machine.

Aug 7, 1875.

O. Y. B. No. 20.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Boyne Lodge Orange Young Britons, No. 20, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 10th inst., in the Orange Hall. A large attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

T. H. McGUIRL, Secretary.
Aug 7, 1875.

MUSICAL TUITION.

MR. J. A. DESROCHERS, Organist of St. Mary's Cathedral, begs to announce that he will resume tuition on Monday next, the 9th inst. To avoid disappointments to pupils, Mr. DesRochers has decided to take this year but a limited number, and application can be made to himself between the hour of 5 and 6 p.m. at Mrs. Holt's, No. 33 Queen street, or send their names and address by Post.

August 7, 1875.

For Sale on Reasonable Terms

A FIRST-CLASS TWO HORSE FAMILY CARRIAGE nearly as good as new, a silver-plated Double Harness, a light family Sleigh, for either one or two horses, and a good large Buffalo Robe, the property of the late Denis Lake, Esq. For particulars apply to Dr. Dupuis, Princess st., one of the Executors.

Aug 7, 1875.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person

Selling or Supplying Liquor to Indians

is liable, under Act 37, Vic., Cap. 21, to imprisonment for two years, and to

A Fine of Five Hundred Dollars

D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior,
And Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

The Orangemen

OF THE COUNTY OF SOUTH FRONTENAC and DISTRICT OF KINGSTON are hereby requested to meet at the Orange Hall, Kingston, and join in

Procession on Thursday, 12th Inst., at One O'Clock, p.m.,

W. H. IRWIN, C.S. JAS. MARSHALL, C.M.
D. CALLAGHAN, D.S. JAS. CONNOR, D.M

Aug. 6th, 1875.

THIS

SPACE

IS RESERVED FOR

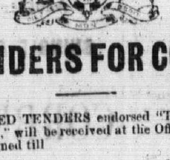
ADVERTISEMENT

—OF—

Y. M. C. A.

MAMMOTH EXCURSION!

TO APPEAR SOON! WAIT FOR IT!



TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tender for Coal," will be received at the Office of the undersigned till

Noon on Thursday, Aug. 12th, inst

From parties willing to contract for the delivery into Carts at the Kingston Penitentiary Wharf of

700 TONS BEST SCREENED EGG COAL, and

300 TONS STEAM COAL.

The latter to be of the best quality known known as "Steubenville."

The Ton to weigh 2000 lbs.

Two responsible sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of such Contract as may be entered into.

The Coal to be delivered on or before 21st September next.

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden K.P.

Kingston Penitentiary,
4th August, 1875.

To Rent,

THE HOUSE ON EARL STREET, occupied by the undersigned. Possession on the 1st of October. Apply to MRS. HARTY.

Aug 5, 1875.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE OFFERING

AT LOW PRICES

BLACK GROUND GRENADINES,
White Ground Grenadines,
Iron Ground Grenadines,
A large variety of Light Texture Dress Goods, suitable for the sultry summer wear,
White Alpacas and French Merinos,
White Marseilles,
White Brilliants,
Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins,
Also Plain White Book, Jacconet, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
A large assortment and handsome designs in White Hamburg Embroidery,
Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, Belts, Silk Ties and Squares,
A large stock of Real Ballriggan, Lisle Thread and Cotton Hosiery.
Very Cheap SILK UMBRELLAS AND SUN SHADES.
Hundred of Novelties in every department of our establishment, offered at extraordinary low prices.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

July 23, 1875.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Monday, August 9th, at 6 p.m., for Masons, Carpenters, Painters and Tinsmith work required in certain alterations and additions to the Cabinet Warerooms of Mr. Brame, Princess street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. GAGE, Architect

Kingston, Aug 4, 1875.

LOST,

ON SIMCOE ISLAND, at St. George's Picnic on Wednesday,

A GOLD BROOCH

with two Stones in it.

The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner through the BRITISH WHIG.

August 6th, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on favourable terms, in large or small sums for long or short periods. Money received on deposit to bear interest. Apply to

THOS. BRIGGS,
Manager Frontenac Loan and Investment Society. Office—Clarence street opposite the Post Office, Kingston

Feb. 1874.

Young Ladies' Journal

FOR AUGUST

—AND—

FAMILY HERALD

FOR JULY.

RECEIVED

AT THE

CITY BOOK STORE,

T. McAULEY & CO.

July 16, 1875.

Beaver Grocery.

Choice Hams and Bacon!

JUST ARRIVED.

SUPERIOR BOTTLED ALES & PORTER, Cosgrove & Co., LaBatts, Taylor & Co., well up and in splendid order.

Our 40 cent Green, Black and Japan Teas give general satisfaction.

SUGARS down and selling Cheap. Call and see our goods and prices.

J. Halligan & Co.,

BROCK STREET,
Near the Market Square

May 14 1875.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

READY MONEY IS PAID for all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CAST OFF CLOTHING by

M. GRIENBERG,

113 McGill Street, Montreal

Send parcels by express and the best price will be remitted by Post Office order.

May 29