The Daily British Whig.

MONDAY EV'NG, JULY 15, 1878.

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

Meeting of St. Lawrence Base Ball Club at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.

Inspection of P.W.O. Rifles at 2 o'clock.

A QUEER CRITICISM.

Under the somewhat extraordinary caption of "Philosophy Extraordinary" our brilliant contemporary, the Belleville *Intelligencer*, takes us to task for a simple statement of fact, and the derivation therefrom of an indisputable inference which our sapient censor himself unconsciously endorses. We recently referred to a couple of Liberal successes in the mother country, one of which was won by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes, as a current proof that "the Conservative wave had not so completely overswept the British Islands, as some were trying to make it appear." We further hazarded the statement that an adverse majority of 2,892 was "a sufficiently decisive defeat for the Tory party of the place," an opinion in which we will warrant Mr. Bowell will himself concur should Mr. O'Flynn defeat him in North Hastings by a majority one tenth as large. There was not one word in the paragraph to which the Opposition organ of the Bay City has taken exception which could be tortured into even the implication that the British constituencies in question had been won *from* the Tory *to* the Liberal side, and yet our *confrere* erects such a little effigy of straw merely for the amusement of knocking it over. It was quite necessary for the organist to refute what we did *not* say, however, since he confirms what we *did* say, by declaring that "the loss of one or two seats can make but little difference, *except as an indication of public opinion* on the particular matter of policy, which may be most prominent at the time." This admission is a mere paraphrase of our claim that "the result of these by-elections *indicated* that the war party would not have all its own way in the event of a general election," and that it was "an *indication* to the Government that their policy had not won *universal* admiration." The fact is there was nothing whatever in what we did say to which anybody endowed with even average common sense could take exception, and our contemporary gives a proof that he is not wholly bereft of this desideratum by unwittingly repeating the Whig's reflections.

Of course the evident intention of our luminous critic was to seize upon anything under cover of which he could lug in the now thoroughly played-out brag of a *Canadian* Conservative reaction. In view of the complete collapse of their castle in the province of Quebec our Tory friends are welcome to all the chill comfort they can extract from their long fondled delusion. We indignantly repudiate the gratuitous assertion of our contemporary that the Whig "strongly denies that there has been any change of public opinion in this country." How could we, for a moment, entertain so silly an opinion in the face of the great political revolution which swept the Tory charter hucksters from power in 1873, and gave the Liberal party its sweeping victory of '74; which since that time has sustained the Liberals of the Ontario House with an enhanced majority, and still more lately has rejected from the Quebec citadel of Conservatism, the corrupt Taxationists who, Tory-like, had foully abused their trust and tyrannically oppressed the people! The 'displacement' of DeBoucherville and his "brother corruptionists and fellow incapables" is certainly rather an odd manifestation of "the great and undeniable reaction in favour of Conservative principles in Canada," and we are quite satisfied that this 'reaction' will further and similarly manifest itself by a renewal of the sentence of banishment to the cold shades the people of Canada are again about to pronounce upon the Tory Taxationists of the Dominion Parliament.

A MODEL MAYOR.

Viewed from any standpoint the action of Mayor Beaudry on Friday last must be conceded to be that of a partizan. The most charitable construction that can be put upon his course will make this point undeniably clear. He had issued a proclamation which, in general terms, deprecated the assemblage of any body of men on the streets of Montreal on the 12th of July, and announced the civic intention of preventing or dispersing such a public gathering should his proclamation be disregarded. It was pretty well understood that the contemplated Orange procession was the gathering hinted at in the Mayor's proclamation. His Worship might as well have specified the obnoxious body and excepted all the rest, as the result proved. In downright violation of the terms of the proclamation a crowd of many thousands assembled near the Orange Hall, forming, it will be admitted, a much more impenetrable blockade of the public thoroughfare than would a procession in motion. Yet these thousands of men were permitted to stay there for many hours without molestation or protest from Mr. Beaudry, although, so punctilious by did he enforce his proclamation upon others that three or four men, wearing certain distinguishing badges but certainly forming no 'mob' in the smallest sense of that term, were promptly pounced upon, roughly handled and jerked into jail by the minions of the Mayor, who refused bail for their liberation till the day was over. The vast masses were permitted to stay there and to act as they listed till their well understood purpose was accomplished, and the Orangemen had surrendered their intended procession. This point reached, Mr. Beaudry immediately harangued the crowds, informing them that that they were assembled against the law and in the teeth of the express terms of his proclamation, following up this sham reproof by the announcement that the men within the building had surrendered at discretion, and begging the indulgence of the gentlemen he addressed that the parties they had all day been besieging might now be permitted to go ingloriously home with an unbroken skin. This speech was received with shouts of assent and cheers of victory, exciting the suspicion that a good understanding had subsisted between mob and Mayor, and that the result had been brought about by a direct collusion between them. Mr. Beaudry's own word for it, the mob had been violating his proclamation all through and yet no effort had been made at dispersion by the ample force of regular and special police at his disposal. On the contrary the majority of the special constables (although ready enough to unhorse and arrest an Orange marshal the moment he appeared upon the scene) mixed with the crowd, of which they formed part and parcel, and were among the most demonstrative in their threats against the intending processionists flourishing their batons and uttering fierce execrations as the cabs bore away the Orangemen from their hall to their homes. Then, too, in the matter of the enforcement of the Blake Act, the municipal authority was exercised in the most shamelessly one sided manner. The day before the expected crisis the Orange Hall was thoroughly ransacked for arms, and, to the lasting credit of the unjustly suspected parties, not a pistol could anywhere be discovered. On the other hand, although the authorities must have been aware that large numbers had come from Quebec avowedly to oppose the procession, yet these men were permitted to retain their revolvers in defiance of the law, a fact which was made evident enough as they fired into the air as they left the Montreal dock when the day was done. We make these strictures in a perfectly impartial spirit and without any reference whatever to the merits of the main question—the right of procession. What we have felt it our duty to say above has been prompted by a sense of shame—which we feel sure will be shared by our readers of every creed—that the Municipal Head of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion should have so far forgotten what was due to the dignity of his high position as to play the partizan, and to recklessly drive the proverbial "coach and four" through his own proclamation.

TIMELY SERMON.

RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL—CHRISTIAN SUGGESTION.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. Carey, of St Paul's Church, preached a sermon very applicable to the present time, when the public mind is somewhat agitated by the recent Montreal troubles. He based his remarks upon Romans XII, 21: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." After dwelling upon the general teaching of the Epistles of St. Paul, he pointed out that they were enjoined "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." It may not be possible to do so always, for some men will not have peace but war, but they should allow no enmity to exist in their bosoms though they did receive this opposition. The Apostle proceeded with his instruction, and he had said, "dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves." 'Take not,' he would say, 'the law into your own hands.' He not what every one who fights admit must be, in will, if not in deed, a murderer and suicide at the same time." It was said by God, "To me belongeth vengeance and recompense," or as the Apostle put it, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay." He subdivided the text and discussed it under three heads, when they failed to fulfil this injunction and allowed themselves to be overcome of evil. (1) When they were depressed. (2) When they resented it. (3) When they returned evil for evil. It took a martyr to endure, and that noble-minded Greek who answered, "Strike but hear me," or that deacon whose face shone like an angel's through the shower of dirt and stones; or that noble saying of Ignatius "Stand like an anvil when it is beaten upon," or those heart-words of old Hugh Latimer, "Be of good cheer and play the man"—these were the exponents of true courage and a larger share of it than served to make up all the Alexanders, Cæsars, Napoleons that the world had ever heard of. He urged them to return no evil for the evil done them. This was as manly as it was meek. It was more than that, it was God-like. Overcoming evil with good was done, (1) when those who do evil are forgiven; (2) when they are prayed for (3) when they are repaid with blessings For this they had the highest examples. Which was the greatest act of God, creation or redemption? When was the God head most adorable, when man was created or when man was forgiven? The first took just a word—the latter required the cross. In one case He only spake, in the other He gave up His only begotten Son. The world's way was still blood for blood. Men claim the right to return injury for injury. Such a record does not tally with the Holy Scripture. The Bible says, "Why boastest thou thyself, thou tyrant, that thou canst do mischief; whereas the goodness of God endureth yet daily." And how can such kneel down and pray as Jesus taught "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." Among the Romans to save the life of a citizen was rewarded with the noblest of their honors, the civic crown. With what shall he be crowned who saves a soul from death! And yet the prayer of love may win it through the cross of Jesus Christ.

The Old Statutes.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—Now that the old Statues for the punishment of offenders has been in order, will it not be as well to see if the Jesuits do not come under the same law? I am positive that there is an order to expel them from the country on the Statue Book, and the sooner it is put into force the better for the peace of the country. Hoping the above hint will not be allowed to lie dormant,

I am, yours, &c.,

Protestant.

July 15th, 1878.

Advertising Fools.—At Rochester, Mich., they have a good way of advertising the fools who stand on the church steps after meeting to stare at the ladies. The following card is constantly kept standing in the columns of the *Eva* of that place:—"The Donkey Club, of this village, would respectfully inform the young ladies especially and the public generally that they have made arrangements for an extensive demonstration on the steps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the members locating themselves on either side of the main entrance—on Sunday evening next. Positions taken immediately after the close of the religious exercises within.

MONTREAL'S EXCITEMENT.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE TWELFTH—FURTHER INCIDENTS.

(*Witness.*)

The Orangemen having consented to accept the Mayor's offer to send to their homes in carriages, escorted by the police. A guard of the regular police formed two lines from the door to the entrance of the carriages They came out of the hall in fours, and were safely placed in the carriages, and one, and sometimes two policemen, were ordered to load their rifles there and then, which they did in the midst of the crowd, and then entered the carriage. The appearance of the Britons as they passed between the lines to the carriage was the signal for hoots and groans and derisive cheers from the mob of special constables who occupied the street to the east. As the carriages drove down St. James street, if going east, these precious pets of the Mayor kept up their demonstrations, but slightly curbed by members of the regular force who were also present, but after the line guarding the entrance to the street at St. Gabriel street had been passed, the mob flocked there and pursued the carriages with loud shoutings and curses. At the corner of Place d'Armes Square the mob was kept back by the regular police, but when a carriage was expected to drive past the crowd would get excited, and one who was said to be a prominent member of the Irish Catholic Union, a self constituted authority no doubt, would advance and order the constables to make a passage, which they very humbly obeyed, and also say to the crowd, "Now, not a word out of ye's, not a blissed word out of ye's, not a word." The crowd would reply "Never a word," etc.; upon which this prominent citizen would move off, almost visibly swelling with the sense of his own importance.

INFORMATION AGAINST THE ORANGEMEN

The following is a copy of the deposition upon which warrants were issued against the Orangemen:

"The information and complaint of Lawrence Patrick Murphy, expressman, of the city of Montreal:

"I am a resident householder in the city of Montreal. There exists in the said city of Montreal a certain association known as the Orange Association, the members whereof are, as deponent is credibly informed and believes, bound to keep secret the acts and proceedings of such Association, and admitted to take an oath not required or authorised by law. That the said Association is composed of persons filling divers offices in the said Association—namely, Masters and Deputy Masters, whose names are unknown to deponent, and also a County Master, one David Grant, of the city of Montreal, storeman. The deponent has just cause to suspect and believe that the said David Grant and others, officers and members of the said Association, have this day unlawfully assembled in the city of Montreal for the purpose of walking in procession through certain public streets of the said city, thereby provoking a breach of the peace and endangering the lives of the citizens, contrary to the form of the statute in such case, made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity. That deponent will be able to point out those of the accused not herein named. Wherefore deponent prays justice in the premises and that the said David Grant and others, members of the said Association, or joining in the said procession, be arrested and dealt with according to law."

Upon this deposition, His Honor, Mr. M. C. Desnoyers, issued warrants for the arrest of the Orangemen, that the legality of the question might be tested in the Courts. The Enquête will open on the 18th inst., and the case will be tried at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

A RAGING MOB.

About a quarter to six o'clock last night a large crowd set upon a young man belonging to the Young Britons on St. Lambert Hill, and were in the act of beating him when four special constables endeavored to rescue him. They took him along the Champ de Mars toward the Central Station, followed by a howling mob, shouting "Kill him, kill him." The special constables in this case did their best to save him, but the mob crowded around and struck him several times. As they approached the Police Station, the crowd, which had greatly increased, became furious, and while on the square a savage looking man leaped in front, and struck the prisoner in the face. He was then dragged into the station from the mob, which stood for a moment cheering with fiendish delight.

BRINGING OLD LAWS TO BEAR.

Several citizens, judging from remarks to our reporter to day, have undertaken a search of old statutes with the object of aiding this movement in favour of of putting down illegal societies. Two at least have arrived at the conclusion that the order of Jesuits cannot exist in Canada, and declare they will have the matter tested. They are not Orangemen, and had no particular sympathy with the movement, but want fair play all round.

AN ORANGE PROCESSION AT THE POINT.

The Orangemen and Orange Young Britons of Point St. Charles, who had been disappointed in not having a walk in the city, determined to have one on their own account at the Point. They accordingly gathered on Magdalen Street, to the number of 250, headed by a band, and marched through the principal streets No flags were carried, although any amount of the "obnoxious" color was displayed in the shape of rosettes and sashes. The O.Y. Britons were clad in their new uniforms, which had been specially prepared for the 12th. The procession halted in front of Lomas' Hotel, in which the Orange lodge room is situated, and were in the act of going in to have a meeting in the lodge room, when Mr. Lomas, the proprietor, came out and said he could not allow them to come in. Although he sympathized with the Order, yet in the face of the lawyer's opinion that they were an illegal body, he could not allow them to use his rooms. If, he said, the hotel is attacked and damage is done, the authorities will not be responsible The procession then marched away to the air of "Rise, Sons of William," and other party tunes. A little later they quietly dispersed, and as far as we could learn no attack was made upon them during their walk, although many of their opponents were observed watching the procession as it passed. They were frequently cheered especially while passing down Congregation Street.

MORE FOOLISH WOMEN.

At about 8 o'clock last evening a young girl paraded St. James' Street carrying an orange ribbon around her waist in the form of a sash. Ribbons of the same color were also displayed in her hair. Several prominent citizens endeavored to take off the ribbon, but she refused to do so. A large crowd followed her, watching her movements with great curiosity. She still wore the ribbons in her hair, and refused to take them off when asked to do so by several gentlemen, who feared a row.

A woman passed along Craig Street wearing an Orange rosette. When opposite the low saloon at the corner of Sophia lane a fellow rushed out and attempted to tear it from her. He make a slight miscalculation, however, for she drew back her fist and dealt him a blow which knocked him clean off the sidewalk.

About half-past six last night a woman was walking along St, James Street with an Orange lily as a decoration, when she was met by another of the opposite persuasion, and as was to be expected, the result was a simultaneous outburst of their pent-up feelings. The Green had a closed umbrella in hand, and with this she attempted to "encrow" the lil when she was immediately met by a whisk in the face from an open parasol which the other was carrying. The result of this first round was a cut face, a reversed parasol, and "a little withered flower" The "ladies" then went at it tooth and nail, and in a few minutes "bonnets rose and bonnets fell," wild and disorderly.

INCIDENTS OF ASSAULTS.

Shortly before the Orangemen were arrested, two young men, William Cameron and John Gilles were approaching the hall when two or three of the special constables attacked them. Cameron was struck on the head, and would have been further ill used had not Mr. McNamee restrained the men.

A young man named Gilmour was driven to his home on Cadieux street, and the carter then demanded payment. Gilmour, believing he had no right to pay, drove back toward the hall, but on reaching Craig street was dragged from the cab and brutally beaten by the mob. He was subsequently removed home.

In a row which occurred on Chenneville street, one man received a severe cut on the head from a stone, while another man, known to be an Orangeman, was pursued through Gravel's grocery into Parent's livery stable, where he was locked in until Mr. McNamee had dispersed the crowd.

Sergeant Kehoe, while on patrol shortly after midnight, was told that a man had been seriously beaten on Craig street. On reaching the locality named he found a man bleeding from several wounds about the head, evidently caused by some club. He gave his name as Alphonse Deagon. Two other men who were with him were also beaten.

Last evening an old man named Atchison, a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, who is scarcely able to walk with the aid of a stick, was attacked, knocked down and fiercely assaulted, by a crowd of rowdies near his own house, opposite the East End Methodist Church.

Mr. Ingram, one of the Orange marshals who was arrested yesterday morning, states that when arrested he got off his horse voluntarily, and without any force being used. He was conducted to the Central Police Station by two regular policemen, and while passing through the crowd of special constables the latter shook their clubs in his face, called him all sorts of approbrious names, and hissed him. A French Canadian also spat at him. The policemen nobly prevented the "constables" from attacking him. After being searched at the station, he and the other prisoners were locked up in the cells at the Court House, where they were kept all day without anything to eat.

About half past eleven a young man, an Orangeman, named Robert Hurst, who lives on Papineau Square, was intercepted at the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Main streets by the mob who were stationed at that place, and cruelly beaten and abused. He was rescued and carried into a store near by, and there he remained until evening, when he was conveyed to the General Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from severe contusions of the head. His wounds are not of a dangerous character.

SCENES AT THE CITY HALL.

Not only was the city under mob rule yesterday, but the City Hall, Court House and Champ de Mars presented a scene of disorder and rowdyism last evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.

The troops from outside began to take their departure to-day. The Beauharnois contingent left this forenoon. The 53rd and 54th departed by the train at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, and the 11th, 50th and 51st by foot at 3 15 p.m. The "B" Battery also sets out upon its return to Quebec to-day, but the "A" Battery has as yet received no orders, and may remain a few days in the city.

A Gigantic Fraud.

A fraud of a startling nature, and stupendous in its purposes and results has recently been discovered, amounting to nothing less than the counterfeiting of the great seal of the State of California, and its application to prodigious schemes of thievery. To what extent this fraudulent instrument has been in use, outside investigation has not determined, but it is certain that many thousands—may-hap millions of acres, including some of the best improved in the State, are held under fictitious titles.

It is further intimated that men of hitherto esteemed integrity are concerned in the fraud, and that its perpetration will solve the mystery of many an easily accumulated fortune. From the extent to which fictitious titles are held under this counterfeit seal it is evident that hundreds have been concerned in the villainy, while the victims may be estimated by the thousand. It seems no less assured that public officials have been implicated and shared in the guilty profits. The manner in which the counterfeit seal has been employed appears to have been varied Thousands of school land warrants have been sold on its authenticity. An immense amount of land has been taken on forged or illegal Indian scrip and soldiers' warrants.

Special swindles on a gigantic scale have been accomplished by taking up large tracts and parcelling them out to settlers, involving in some instances a clear steal of a million or more. And the audacity of the villainy has even extended to the manufacturing of fictitious titles, by which many a settler has been robbed outright of his improved homestead, or made to pay roundly for the dispersion of the cloud on his title. By the peculiar nature of the fraud, the unfortunate farmer whose title is disputed by remorseless thieves is placed at a fatal disadvantage. The worthless deeds, are put upon record and in case of suits affecting titles the records and not the patents are produced in court. Many a lawyer has thus lost his case from the records alone, whereas, if he could have reached the original and have been advised of the existence of the counterfeit seal he might have reached a favourable result.

In what manner the employment of this counterfeit seal was disclosed is not stated, but it is impossible that the practice of a once gigantic system of fraud should have been unsuspected. An impression of the counterfeit shows that the work has been skillfully executed, but there are variations by which the counterfeit may be detected.

It is appalling to contemplate the amount of litigation that may attend a thorough sifting of the frauds that have attended the use of the counterfeit seal; the hardship that will befall the thousands of holders of fictitious land titles, and the infamous downfall of not a few of the high in estate.

Ross-Hanlan Race.—Wallace Ross, with the infatuation common to most men engaging in athletics as a business, thinks he can beat Hanlan, who is, in his (Ross') opinion, the best man in America—in other words Wallace Ross is really the best man in America. He will row weighing about 170 lbs., but will not change his style of rigging from what it was at Toronto—in which case he is already beaten, for no man, were he to weigh 100 lbs., and be possessed of the strength of Hercules, could, rigged as Ross was, row down Hanlan. It is a mathematical as well as a physical impossibility. However, Ross is a decent honest fellow, and should Hanlan happen to go amiss in his training no one will begrudge the plucky Haligonian his slice of luck.

To-day is the last day of the Phonograph.

ATTACK NEAR NAPANEE.

A Young Briton Shot by a Catholic—The Assailant at Large.

(*By Telegraph To-Day.*)

Napanee, July 14.—One of the boldest attempts to commit murder was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, on the highway, near Marysville Corners, eight west of Napanee. A young man named Samuel Kelly, a Young Britton, while going along the road with a load of brick, passed a man named James White, a Catholic, who sat on the fence "Kelly remarked, 'I saw some person looking for you to-day.' White remarked, 'All right,' and named over two or persons. He then asked if it was Boulton, policeman of Shannonville. Kelly answered in the affimative, when White said, "Oh, I shook hands to-day with him. It is all right." White then entered into conversation with Kelly, and finally remarked, "As you are going to return, I will go down with you." He then got up on the rear of the waggon and drew his revolver, and without the least provocation deliberately fired at Kelly from behind. Kelly looked back, and exclaimed, 'You have shot me.' White replied 'No,' jumped off the waggon, put the revolver in his pocket, and ran across the fields. The bullet passed between Kelly's arm and body, and struck the centre of the left thigh, passing down towards the lower part of the knee. A medical man was sent for and proved the wound twice, but the ball is same five inches or more in the flesh, and cannot be extracted as yet. Kelly has no use of his leg, and lies in a critical condition. He states that he had always been on good terms with White, and did not dream of such a dastardly act. White has escaped arrest so far.

The news of the affair spread like wildfire, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the people at Mill Point and Napanee. Last evening about seventy-five obtained livery rigs and conveyances, and went strongly armed in pursuit of the culprit, threatening to hang him like a dog if found, White was perfectly sober at the time. He is stoutly built, twenty-two years of age, and of a sandy complexion. He lives at Tyendinaga Crossing, only a few hundred yards from Kelly's. White tried in the morning to borrow a revolver from a young man named Bellamy, operator at Tyendinaga Station, and on being refused once, returned again and was refused the second time He then asked the station master, and stated that he wanted to shoot cats. Mr. Bartlett handed him the revolver, and requested him to return it by by five o'clock, which White promised to do. A warrant was out for him for stabbing, and it is stated he had to leave the harvest field in the morning to escape arrest. He remarked to the operator that he wanted the revolver to shoot the constable if he tried to arrest him. Young Kelly is about 23 years of age, a very quiet and inoffensive man.

MONTREAL.

Attack on the Military and its Effect—Party Feeling Still Intense—Investigation.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Montreal, July 15.—On Saturday afternoon an occurrence took place which is likely to cause much feeling. While the Sherbrook volunteers were going home some boys in the outskirts of the city threw stones at them, because, it is said, an Orange handkerchief was hung out of the car window. Several volunteers at the window of the train drew revolvers and fired at the lads, several of whom were wounded with bullets. One Bollard received two bullets in the thigh and one Payette, a bullet in his side. Neither wounds are dangerous. Sir Selby Smythe has been communicating with Col. Fletcher and an investigation will be made. It is reported the volunteers were heard to say, prior to reaching the crowd of boys, that they would shoot the first Papist, that threw a stone at the train. There is considerable excitement over the matter.

On Saturday evening as a couple of gunners of Stevenson's 'C' Battery were proceeding along St. Joseph street they were attacked by a large crowd, but one drew a seven shooter, and the other his sword, and with much resolution forced their way through the crowd unmolested after the weapons were displayed.

By Saturday night's conflagration, in which Hawley's planing mill and several private residences were burnt, the loss to Howley will be $50,000.

The stone throwing at the train bearing the Sherbrook volunteers was by a crowd of 150 or 200, gathered in the Emmet lacrosse ground. They declare the firing was done by Sherbrook volunteers, with revolvers, and that a sergeant fired a rifle. On the other hand the volunteers allege that the firing was done by civilians on board the train. General Smythe has instructed Judge Coursol to investigate the affair. The members of the Emmitt Lacrosse Club were present with green colors when the stone firing began, caused they say by remarks on colors. Rev. Mr. Doudiet was followed on his way to church on the 12th by 3 roughs armed with sticks, but providentially escaped.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for "Whig" Readers.

—At Wimbledon, on Saturday, Lieut. Weston, of Halifax, came in fifth in the Prince of Wales' prize competition.

—The result of the revision of the voters' lists in East Middlesex gives a total Reform gain of 57, and a total Conservative loss of 88.

—At Wishaw, in Scotland, the celebration of the Twelfth was attended with so much disorder that the military had to be called out. Some fifty persons were injured in the *melee* that followed.

—The official returns of the voting in Toronto on Thursday last, on the exhibition by law, give a majority of 1126 against the Exhibition by-law.

—A Constantinople special says a great conspiracy against the Sultan has been discovered at Stambul, and 50 arrests were made. There is considerable excitement, and many high dignitaries are reported involved.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all numerous symptoms that result from an unhealty condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want. Regular size 75 cents. Go to your druggists, Heath & Gunn, and Henry Wade. And sold by all druggists.

Those who took care of me in my paroxysms only debt of gratitude I owe Dr. Giles' great discovery—Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. Every joint of my body felt as if screwed in a vice. Torture and swelling disappeared. Used it externally and internally.

Philip Kinney,
48 Dallius Street, Albany, N.Y.

25 and 50c per bottle. Agents—J. Geo. King and Heath & Gunn.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, July 15.

Bank of Montreal—163 1-2, 162 1-2.
Merchants' Bank—91 1-4, 91.
Bank of Commerce—111 1-2, 111 1-4.
Ontario Bank—ex div., 80 1-2, 80 3-4.
Bank of Toronto—137, 136.
Consolidated Bank—offered, 73 1-2, 72 1-2.
Molson's Bank—Ex. div., 94.
Bank du Peuple—asked 73, 70.
Jacques Cartier—44 1-4, 44.
Quebec Bank—00, 00.
Exchange Bank—asked, 00, 00.
Montreal Tel. Co—111 3-4, 111.
City Gas Co—148 1-2, 147
Dominion Tel. Co—asked, 85 81.
City Pass Ry—75.
Richelieu and Ont—59 1-2, 59.
Royal Canadian In Co—82 1-4, 81 3-4.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, July 15.

Provisions no better; receipts 16 pkgs; 15 to 16c; for townships 13 to 14; eggs 11c; cheese, receipts 762 pkgs, 7 to 8c; pork, 100 pkgs 12,75 to 13,00; meas, sales of 50 bbls at 12,75; ashes, receipts 40 bbls, pots 3,80 to 3,76; the flour market is quiet with perhaps a tendency to weakness, but with no change to report.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, July 15.

Wheat firm; White State 1,18; corn unchanged; State 44; mixed western 46; Oats steady, 100 mixed State 30; Canal freights, wheat and Peas 4c; Corn and Rye 3 7 8.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, July 15, 10:30 a.m.

Wheat 94 for July; 83 3-4 for August; 81 bid for September; corn 37 7-8 for July; 37 for September; 36 3-4 bid for August; Oats 21 bid for July, 23 1-4 for July; 23 5 8 for August; pork 9,25 for July, 9.40 for July; lard 6,90.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Church, Sarnia Indian Reserve, Adam Kiyoshk, of Walpole Island, to Alice, grand daughter of the late Objebway Chief Wawanosh.

Wanted,

TO RENT OR PURCHASE—a good Dwelling House, with Garden preferred, in or near the city, containing from 12 to 15 rooms. Apply to J T, care of Box 449, Kingston P.O.

July 12th.

TENDERS FOR FUEL

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the undersigned until SATURDAY, JULY 20th at 4 p.m. from persons willing to furnish the different Schools of the city with

Wood and Coal

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Wood to be of good sound Beach and Maple, 4 feet long and 128 cubic feet to the cord, to be piled in the different yards as required, subject to inspection.

Coal to be of the best quality, well screened and cleaned.

S. S. PHIPPEN,
Sec'y P.S.B.

July 15th, 1878.

NOTICE.

HENRY LOWNDES

LIVERPOOL HOUSE,

OFFERS FOR

ONE MONTH,

THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

To make room for Fall Importations. All Goods marked in plain figures.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Princess Street.

July 15th.

NOTICE.

To All the Gentry of the City Kingston.

Those having SECOND HAND CLOTHING and other Goods to dispose of will leave their orders with WM DAVID, the Cheap Broker, opposite Burgess' Fancy Goods Store, where he will attend with the cash.

WM. DAVID,
The Cheap Broker, Princess St., Kingston.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

New Novels! New Books!! New Stationery!

Winer's Grammar of New Testament,
Meyer's on St John's Gospel,
Sable Brushes,
Impression Wenzo,
United States Dispensary,
Christian Brownlow.

Prices of all Goods to suit the times

S. WOODS.

July 13th.

St. Lawrence Base Ball Club.

A BUSINESS MEETING of the St. Lawrence Base Ball Association will be held at 8 o'clock, ON MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst, at the Anglo American Hotel. All members and friends of the Club will please attend

E. GREAVES,
Sec'y St. Lawrence B.B.C.

July 13th.

Important to Orange and Green. 30 dozen Oxford Shirts, worth $2, to be sold at $1 50 at ASHLEY'S Shirt Factory.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

—OR—

To Let For a Term of Years,

The property on Princess Street, at present occupied by myself. It would be a first-rate situation for a boarding house; or for a small sum a "shop front" could be put up thus affording a large Shop and Dwelling in one of the best business localities in the city. Good yard, outbuildings, &c., in first-class repair. For particulars apply to me,

M. DUPUIS.

Kingston, June 29th, 1878.

PEACHES, PEACHES

EXTRA NICE AND LARGE.

AT THE

BAZAAR,

REES BROS

Manufacturing Confectioners.

June 27, 1878.

ICE NOTICE.

AS MY DRIVER HAS LEFT, and the new one is not thoroughly acquainted with the city, some of my subscribers may be neglected. Should such happen they will please notify the undersigned at his Store, Queen St., and they will be attended to.

JOHN MALONEY,
79 Queen Street.

July 6th.

"Never was so much Valuable Information packed in the same space, so available for ready reference and immediate use."

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,

CONDENSED FROM THE UNABRIDGED

Illustrated by

SEVERAL THOUSAND

Maps and Engravings.

To be completed in

FIFTY PARTS,

At 50 Cents Each,

FORMING FOUR VOLUMES.

Price Complete $3!., Leather Binding.

The abridged edition now offered to the public embraces all the titles in the larger work, together with several additional titles now treated for the first time. The articles have been carefully revised, and the information they contain has been corrected down to the date of publication It is hoped this manual of popular knowledge will meet the wants of readers who desire a convenient book of reference, without the elaborate treatment and copious and minute details of the original edition. In order to enhance the practical utility of the work, especially for teachers, the pronunciation of the different titles is given with great care and exactness. For further particulars address

J. D. DEAN,
Care D. Appleton & Co., Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Education al and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO Dollars EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of 2,000	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATE PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$11,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P.O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

or to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
319 Broadway, New York

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, and GEN JUBAL A. EARLY.

School of Practical Science.

THE FIRST SESSION

WILL BEGIN ON THE

First Day of October Next

The Course of Study Comprises:

1. Chemistry, Theoretical, practical and applied
2. Applied Mathematics
3. Descriptive Geometry
4. Physics and Mechanics
5. Mineralogy and Geology
6. Assaying and Metallurgy
7. Botany and Zoology
8. Mechanical Drawing
9. Engineering, Civil, Mechanical and Mining.
10. Surveying

The instruction will be both practical and by lectures. It is intended to afford complete courses, in which the Student may obtain the Diploma of the School in any of the following departments, viz.

1. Engineering, Civil, Mechanical or Mining
2. Assaying and Mining Geology.
3. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Courses suitable for surveyors and for the preliminary scientific education of medical students will be arranged.

The programme and syllabus of lectures and practical instruction of the School will shortly be prepared.

Any Student may take up any separate subject and receive a certificate of attendance therefor.

The School is at open to occasional Students

Students proposing to take any any one of the regular courses for the Diploma of the School are required to pass an entrance examination in the subjects prescribed for the High School intermediate examination; while Students who wish to obtain certificates of attendance for any separate subject will be admitted on passing a similar examination to that prescribed for third class Public School Teachers certificates. In both cases other equivalent examinations will be accepted.

Occasional Students are admitted without any examination.

The entrance examination will begin ON TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878, and will be held in such localities as will best suit the convenience of the several applicants.

All intending Students will forward their applications for admission to the SECRETARY of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, on or before the SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Education Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 5th July, 1878.

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!

A great assortment of BASS AND SALMON FLIES received to day, and a choice Stock of everything in the way of FISHING TACKLE on hand TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

—AT—

M. KIRKPATRICK'S

FANCY STORE,
PRINCESS STREET.

July 13th,

FOR SALE,

STEAM BARGE *HERALD*, capacity 8000 bushels, rebuilt 1874 at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Engine and Boiler in good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply to

F. J. GEORGE,
Kingston.

May 9.

Removal.

MACDONNELL & MUDIE have removed to the offices on Clarence Streets, over offices of Mr. Gildersleeve. Entrance from Street the same as to the offices of Messrs. Ston & Price.

May, 8, 1878.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

WE WILL, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY days, commencing on Monday, July 15th, offer our entire Stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Each department is supplied with FULL LINES OF

New and Attractive Novelties

And we will make it to the interest of every buyer of Dry Goods to favor us with a call.

An inspection invited.

One price only. Sales strictly cash.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

July 13, 1878.

CARILLON CANAL DAM, &c.

Notice to Contract