

The Daily British Whig.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1878.

REMARKS.

EMERGENCY OF CANADIAN CHAPTER, A.F.A.M.

VOTES COURT at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE at Society at 10 a.m.

THE CENTRAL CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH

AT 7.30 p.m.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION

AT 7.30 p.m.

The performance this year of our team

of sharpshooters at Wimbledon must be

regarded as highly satisfactory. That they

should come within 11 points of the

again bringing to Canada the Kalagar

Cup when the total score was so large

as 622 and 611, is especially gratifying,

the more so when it is remembered that

of the losing score above is 3 points ahead

of the winning score of last year. It is

scarcely fair that a team which, like ours,

is selected from the comparatively small

Canadian population, should compete

with one called from the vastly larger

contingency of the whole British Islands.

It may be counted as a sort of "moral

victory that, placed at the disadvantage

named, the Canadians should have so

nearly triumphed. The annual visits of

our "team" to Wimbledon are constantly

enhancing British appreciation of the

military spirit and excellence of the

Canadian people.

The Ottawa *Vindicator* and other

Tory journals are delighted to learn of

the success of Mr. Hooper's canvass in

the County of Lennox, and jump rather

hastily to the conclusion that the "coils

of the anaconda" are commencing to

entwine themselves about the political

firm of the Finance Minister. All such

as may be fitly enough to nurse so

specious a delusion as the possible defeat

of Mr. Cartwright, we beg to refer to

the *Daily News*, an authority which, it

will be admitted, is not unduly prej

udiced in the Finance Minister's favour,

and which distinctly declared at the

outset of the present campaign that oppo

sition to Mr. Cartwright was hopeless, and

his election a foregone conclusion. The

prediction of our local contemporary

ought surely to be accepted as sufficient

until the electors themselves overwhelm

ingly verify it at the polls.

The triumph of Beaconsfield is not after

all to be unqualified by a protest from

the Opposition in the British Parliament.

Lord Hartington is to move a resolution

which, while expressing satisfaction at

the assurance of peace and the promised

improvement in the internal political

economy of Turkey, yet regrets that

Greco instead has not been made the

subject of British solicitude and protection.

Although the resolution will be voted

down by a majority which will more

than ever make manifest the power and

popularity of the British Premier, the

day may dawn when the "regret" above

formulated shall be shared by the whole

British nation. To prop up the Moslem

power as a barrier to Russian aggran

dizement, is at best a policy of question

able utility. A Grecian kingdom extend

ing to the Balkans, would be a more eff

icient bar to Russian ambition, and pro

vide much more consonance with the

Christian civilization of Europe. This may

still be true, though the majority at present

think otherwise.

DEPLETION AND PROTECTION.

The close of a bill is the place for the

farce, and the local contemporary

appropriately intimated his series of letters

with an amusing variety of a political

question fell in with many "Kingstonians

extended" far from home. No place is

better represented, far where one will,

than the Limestone City by her abstruse

sons, a fact which has given some colour

to the ones despatched but how no longer

applicable and certainly rather dubious

compliment that Kingston has been a

capital place to move away from.

In Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere,

the same kind of representatives

of this city and vicinity, and on the

steamer "Empire State" fell in with

names—nationality not stated, who ex

claimed an attachment, "Why does our

Government put on a good round

duty and give these people employ

ment at home?" Correspondent says his

precisely the query that many Canadians

were making, and to which a reply would

be given by the electors of Canada duty

of the next few months." Precursor. One

of the Tory Chivalry's interlopers put

just a peer to him at the Ration

picnic when he dined. "Why didn't

you give us protection when you force

yourself in power?" Tremulousness is

lent to this query when it is remem

bered that in Sir John's own time the

exodus from Canada took place to the

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Legislative Council, Quebec, July 19.—

The Speaker the chair at 10.30 a.m.

Hon. Mr. Starnes moved the second

reading of the bill to abolish the Legis

lative Council, the effect of which he briefly

explained.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville spoke against

the motion.

Hon. Mr. Beaulieu supported the bill

and, however, he asked for its

passage. He said he had

voted in favor of the Council during

Confederation, and he hoped never to re

pent of it. However, he asked for its

passage. He was of opinion that the

\$40,000 annually spent for the main

tenance of the Council might be more use

fully employed in settling out wild lands,

in building railroads, in other public

works, or in other ways. He pre

tended that the abolition of the Council

was demanded by public opinion. The

Council ought to bow to the vote of the

Legislative Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Starnes said he had carefully

noted all that had been said in favor

of abolishing the Council, and had failed

to discover one good, sound reason given

by the members of the Government and

their supporters for the abolition of the

Council. He was of opinion that the

insertion of it in the Consolidated

Statutes under such circumstances could

have the effect of reviving it. The Act

relating to the Consolidated Statutes, as

it is now, is not to make new laws, but

simply to declare old ones. If this view

is correct, and it should turn out that

the ordinance was in fact not continued,

the case of the Orangemen will be com

pletely plain.

Hon. Mr. Bryson said he would vote

for the bill, but at the same time he did

not desire to abolish the Council.

Hon. Mr. De La Beoyere argued that

all countries, blessed with responsible

government, possessed two legislative

branches, and quoted from English ad

ministrations that the House were

deemed essential to secure governmental

stability.

Hon. Mr. Beaudry viewed this measure

of the Government as introduced only to

win a little popularity of the very worst

kind.

Hon. Mr. Ross claimed that the Council

was more necessary than ever.

Hon. Mr. Archambault could not under

stand how any member of the Council

could have had a body to whom it was

a direct insult.

The House then divided upon the bill

with the following result:—

For the Motion.—Hon. Messrs.

Starnes, Beaulieu and Bryson.

Against the Motion.—Hon. Messrs.

De Boucherville, Ferrier, Beaudry,

Webb, DeLory, Prudhomme, Proulx,

Roy, Dussartre, Laviolette, Ross, Archam

bault, Wood, De La Beoyere, Gaudet and

Drouin.

The following members were absent:

Hon. Messrs. Lemare, Hoarn, Savage,

Panet and Gingras.

The Council then adjourned until 3

p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Starnes moved the second

reading of the Supply Bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Starnes moved the suspension

of rule 41, so that the bill might be

read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Beaudry moved an amend

ment that the House consented to the

passage of the Supply Bill, not to retard

public business, but that they had no

confidence in the amendment proposed

by the Hon. Member. The bill was read

a third time and passed.

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THE ORANGE QUESTION.

A New View of the Legality of the Order.

MONTEAL, July 21.—In regard to the

Act on Secret Societies, upon which the

lawyers who advised Mayor Woodbury

based their opinion that the Orange As

sociation is illegal, a prominent lawyer in

this city has published a letter in which

he says:—

By the Imperial Act, 1 Vic., creating

the special Council by which Lower

Canada was governed in 1857, the Legis

lative Council was empowered to pass Acts

to have force of law provided that no such

Acts should remain in force after the 1st

of November, 1862 unless continued by

competent authority. The Act of 1857

was continued by the Act of 1862, and

could not have force beyond the date

above mentioned. I have consulted

rather cursorily the Statutes of Canada

from the date in question up to 1866, and

find no Act annulling the Secret Societies

Act, and the index is not, however, very

perfect, and such an Act may exist with

out my having discovered it. If it does

not exist, the Statute of 1857, as amended

by the Act of 1862, would seem to be con

tinued in force, and the insertion of it in

the Consolidated Statutes under such

circumstances could have the effect of

reviving it. The Act relating to the

Consolidated Statutes, as it is now,

is not to make new laws, but simply

to declare old ones. If this view is

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