

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Personal.—Joe.
Meeting.—A. N. McQuarrie.
The Quebec Young Men's Christian Association.—Thos. S. Cole.
Insolvent Act of 1875.—R. Henry Wurtelle.
May York Directory.—Dawson & Co.
Winter Apples.—Clegg & Co.
Circular.—Fry, Wright & Leitch.
Music Hall.—E. A. McDowell's Vandeville Company.
Hansard.—Messrs Dawson & Co.
The Quebec & Gulf Ports S.S. Co.—W. Moore.
See 1st Page.
Orleans and St. Joseph Ferry.—Henry Pinhey.
Action Sale of Machinery, Real Estate, &c.—Oet Lemieux & Co.
Bow Ball, &c.—O. E. Holwell.

PERSONAL.

JIMMIE COMMUNICATE WITH ME through Tom; we are well.
October 7, 1879. JOE.

FIRE ASSURANCE
SUPERIOR
ENGLISH
COMPANIES.

"Old and Tried"
THE GUARDIAN
ASSURANCE COY. OF LONDON,
Established 1821.
Cash Assets, \$15,000,000.

THE "LANCASHIRE"
INSURANCE COY. OF MANCHESTER,
Capital, \$10,000,000.

Prompt cash settlement of claims,
and moderate rates, are the acknowledged
characteristics of the above reliable offices.

JAS. F. BELLEAU,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Quebec.
October 7, 1879.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879.

LATEST
FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The British Cabinet and the Afghan
Question, &c.

LONDON, October 6.—The question of sum-
moning Parliament was discussed at the
Cabinet Council today, but ultimately left
open. There will be a meeting of the Council
this month. It is said the temporary oc-
cupation of Afghanistan was decided on. It
was anticipated events would be ripe for
the decision of the Government before the
ultimate policy of the Government before the
ordinary time of meeting.

A Vienna correspondent has trustworthy
information that Bismarck at Vienna con-
cluded a convention for uniting the Austrian and
German armies for defensive purposes.
A more hopeful feeling is reported among
the Lancashire cotton manufacturers.
A Paris correspondent hears from a good
source that Gortschakoff returns from office
within a month.

The Standard reports that \$20,000 worth of
gold was purchased in open market today for
the United States.

The French Government may not think the
time is not immediately at hand
when it is indispensable to consult Parlia-
ment relative to the future of Afghanistan.

FRANCE.
Reducing Taxation—Strike of
Carpenters.

PARIS, October 6.—M. Say, Minister of
Finance, has requested his colleagues in the
Cabinet to hasten their decision to
continue reducing taxation and conse-
quently asks his colleagues not to propose
any such expenditure except for objects of
urgent necessity.

Ten thousand house carpenters have
resolved to strike.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, Oct. 6.—Caroli, the Italian Pro-
moter, has given Baron von Haymerle satis-
factory assurance in regard to the Italian
desire agitation.

SPAIN.
MADRID, Oct. 6.—The King to-day signed a
decree convoking the Cortes on the 3rd
November, to receive a communication relative
to his marriage.

INDIA.
Genl. Roberts Near Cabul.

Simla, October 6.—General Roberts on Sun-
day reached Charsalema, seven miles from
Cabul, having left his tents and baggage at
Sambhal. He was expected to be before
Cabul early on Monday morning.

CHINA.
A French Protectorate.

HONG KONG, October 6.—It is expected
French protectorate will be established over
Toungsin.

UNITED STATES.
Feared Death—A Mob of Lynchers
Felled, &c.

MINNEAPOLIS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Patrick Fin-
gan, while intoxicated last afternoon, at-
tacked a railway man upon an engine, and
in trying to climb after him fell, when his head
was cut to two, being killed instantly.

JANUARY, Wis., Oct. 6.—This morning a
mounted mob of 500 men, headed by a large
party from Folsom, where Boungarten re-
cently butchered into Sandy White, assembled
about the jail here and demanded that the
murderer be delivered up. The Sheriff, how-
ever, had hurried Boungarten away and the
mob dispersed. It is not known where Boungarten
was taken.

MEXICO, October 6.—Six new cases in all
to-day; 3 additional deaths.

BORROW, Mass., Oct. 6.—A meeting, prin-
cipally of Irish citizens, was held to-night for
the purpose of sympathizing with the tenant
farmers in Ireland. Resolutions expressive
of sympathy with the people of Ireland strug-
gling for local self-government and a pledge
of substantial support to the tenant farmers
were adopted.

THE BEACONSFIELD SPEECH.
The full text of Lord Beaconsfield's re-
markable speech on agricultural depression
in England, has reached us by the
last English mail. In many respects it is
exceedingly able, and a complete rejoinder
to a recent utterance of the Earl of
Dunraven, the chief points in which were
dwelt upon at length in a former issue of
the CHRONICLE. Our readers will remember,
doubtless, that in that speech the noble
Earl took occasion to rebuke the
Government of which he was once a pro-
minent member, and to lay at its door all
the blame for the hard times, the stagna-
tion in business and the agricultural
depression, which he said was largely
due to the policy which the Beaconsfield
Cabinet had inaugurated. Lord Dunraven
went a good deal out of his way in that
attack and formulated several rather se-
rious and sweeping charges against
his old colleagues, and the party
with whom he had been for so
many years intimately identified.

THE PREMIER, in his reply, had forborne
to mention his political antagonist by
name, and has contented himself by
simply knocking down his rival's argu-
ment and adding a few words of a com-
forting character to the agricultural
community. The speech was delivered
at the annual dinner of the Royal and
Central Bucks Agricultural Association,
which was held in the Corn Exchange at
Aylesbury on the night of the 18th
September, and at which Lord Beaconsfield
presided as Patron of the Society.

The number of distinguished gentlemen
who sat down to the banquet was very
large, and the galleries being thrown
open to ladies the spectacle which was
presented on the occasion was very
marked, very brilliant and very splendid.

The Premier was in a singularly happy
mood, and his address was full of point
and character. The newspapers have
already given a brief outline of the more

important portion of what his Lordship
did say, and that outline has been re-
ceived with varying and various emotions
throughout Canada and the United
States. After referring to the depression
so general in England, and the
remedies which suggested them-
selves, Lord Beaconsfield touched
on Canada and the share she
was destined to take in the business re-
lationship with the old country. He painted
a fine future for the Dominion, and the
smiling prosperity which awaited her, and
told his auditors that it was a singular
circumstance that at this very moment
the "greatest apprehension is felt in the
United States that they cannot com-
pete with Canada." He referred to the
high taxation in the States, and the high
price of labour, and cited the best Ameri-
can authorities, to prove that it was im-
possible for the Republic any longer to
successfully compete with her younger
neighbor across the line. Continuing in
this strain he went on—

"What is the position of Canada? If we
are to be led by the nose, it is at least sat-
isfying; but let us look for a moment at the
situation of Canada, which is most peculiar.
Since the current of the Hudson Bay Com-
pany and the settlement of their affairs, the
Dominion of Canada became possessed of
what I might almost describe as an illi-
mitable wilderness, and a wilderness of fertile
land. Now it is a peculiar circumstance, but
to be noted, that the Dominion of Canada is
not in favor of peasant proprietorship. What
the Dominion of Canada is witness for is a
great woman class. It has legislated with
that purpose. Its legislation is now an in-
fluence for that purpose, and let us see what
the result is. It is not likely that a man
will be able to reduce 320 acres to culti-
vation, and that is the extent of the land
which he is permitted to acquire. The quarter
section of 160 acres is paid for at the end
of three years he will reduce him to perfect
cultivation, and the land is then his. It is
a substantial and real building upon the
land. At the end of those three years the
Government Inspector visits the allotment.
If it is found that the farmer has fulfilled the
conditions, that he has completely cultivated
the 160 acres and raised the necessary build-
ings, he is permitted to receive an equal
quantity—that is to say another quarter sec-
tion of 160 acres on the payment of a dollar
and no greater payment, even if the
value of land in the interval has greatly in-
creased. You will observe from the first
moment that this is not a scheme of small
peasant proprietors; it is not likely that a
man will be able to reduce 320 acres to cul-
tivation and put buildings on the land
through his own efforts. He must begin and
proceed with hired labor."

This hired labor costs from 12s. to 18s.
a week according to the class desired, whether
skilled or unskilled. The new York
man's first duty, clearly, is to calculate
the value of his freedom, and this value
depends on the sum he has to pay those
six years in hired labor, in building, and
the amount he disbursed for the last
quarter section, and at 44 per cent, he
writes off interest, which is nothing more
or less than "rent."

Of the sudden cultivation of the great
west of the United States, and the transi-
tory nature of that cultivation, Lord
Beaconsfield said—

"Now, there is another very curious cir-
cumstance which I will venture to mention
on this occasion, because I have heard it from
as high an authority on the subject as can be
imagined, and that is the sudden cultivation
of the extreme Western States of the
United States, which first, I think, alarmed
this country and drew its attention to it,
and, no doubt, affected prices in this coun-
try, the production which was extreme at
the commencement has been reduced con-
siderably, generally speaking, and in some
provinces one-half, and that the chief reason
for this is that the extreme Western States
of the United States have all sold, or to a great degree
have sold, their farms, and that they have
sold them at 30 and 40 an acre, showing
as an essential thing that there was a basis
of rent included in the arrangement inseparable
from the tenure. They have sold their farms
and they are now regarding to the illimitable
wilderness of Canada. You will ask me,
what is my inference? My inference is a
practical one. It is that we are not to
take to speak to the landlord and the occu-
pant equally—it is wise not to take pre-
ludice steps. But take care that you do not
conclude that that which is the case in the
transitory, though upon that subject I have
no opinion, because I think it would be
presumptuous in any one of us to give any
opinion; but still I feel convinced that there
must have been some circumstances, that
where you find them of so transitory a
nature that the very land which four or five
years ago, by its extraordinary produce of
city breadstuffs, affected the market in
England and frightened all those who are
competent to think, to ponder, and to form
an opinion upon the subject, is now to be
sold on circumstances so transitory that the
very place of competition is doubtful, and
when you hear that Canada expects com-
pletely and successfully to meet the United
States in the market, it is wise for us
not to take any precipitate steps."

The above paragraph has caused much
newspaper comment and a wide diver-
sity of opinion, some journals going so
far as to hint that the Prime Minister has
been imposed upon by his high authority,
and that he has made himself ridicu-
lous in the eyes of the world. When we
saw the statement first in the telegraphic
despatches of some of our United States
contemporaries, we must admit we
thought that Lord Beaconsfield had been
wrongly reported and that words had
been put into his mouth which he had
never uttered. The full text of the
speech, however, reveals the fact that he
did indulge in the visionary rhodomontade
about which everybody in Canada
and the United States has been consum-
mately laughing at for the last two or three
weeks. Whether his Lordship has been
hoaxed, or whether he has allowed his
warm-colored imagination to ride away
with his words, remains to be seen. The
rush of impulsive millions from the
States into our North-West—our "illimi-
table wilderness"—also remains to be seen.
The name of the "high authority" re-
mains to be revealed. The name of the
gentleman is referred to in this para-
graph—

"I have had an opportunity lately of some
conversation on this subject with one who
may probably be considered the highest liv-
ing authority on such matters, who is at
least as political, I may say, as statistical,
and he told me that he was quite perplexed,
after the deepest and most minute inquiry
as to what would be the result to Canada of 200
millions of the acres of the wilderness being
gradually brought into cultivation. He said
he saw there were some who believed, and he
shared that opinion, that under all circum-
stances, the market of the United States
would be destroyed; but as regards Canada
itself, he said, if the influx of population were
to be so great as to fill the States, they could
not expect—in consequence of these fertile
areas being placed at their disposal, he could
not tell what might be the consequence.
That population would demand land not
only substance, but extravagant and ex-
cessive substance, as always happens in Cal-
ifornia when even money is made quickly;
and for his part, he would not be surprised
with the impulsive character of humanity in
the United States, that if wilderness which
so alarms us is not soon occupied by
settling millions, that Canada, I say, that
it is not at this moment to attempt to take
into precise consideration the influence of
those markets."

Without remarking further on this
"transatlantic talk"—as it is termed by a
New York journal, we may say that we
only wish that one-half of the prosperity
promised us were likely to be soon real-
ized. It is a consummation devoutly to be
wished."

New York Directory

THE PARTY WHO BORROWED A NEW
YORK DIRECTORY from the under-
signed will please return it to—
DAWSON & CO.
October 7, 1879.

ORLEANS and St. Joseph Ferry.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST OF OCT.
the steamer "MAID OF ORLEANS"
leaves as follows under further notice—
FROM ORLEANS. 11.30 A.M.
8.10 A.M. 4.30 P.M.
2.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M.
SUNDAY, weather permitting.
11.30 A.M. 1.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
HENRY PINHEY.
October 7, 1879.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED, COMFORTABLE
House, in G. & L. Locality;
Six to Eight Apartments.
Address, BOX 229, POST OFFICE.
October 6, 1879.

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FURTHER IMPORTATIONS

NEW FALL GOODS!

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

Dress Department.—
Newest Textures and Shades,
and Trimmings.

Millinery Department.—
Paris Beaver and Felt Hats,
with every Novelty in Feathers,
Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, etc.

Mantle Department.—
Choice Novelties in Shapes
and Trimmings.

Tailoring Department.—
Newest Coatings and Trouter-
ings. Good Tweed Suits at \$10.50.
New Suits and Overcoats at
Extremely Low Prices.

Carpet Department.—
New Patterns in Tapestry Car-
pets, 27 cents and upwards;
 Brussels Carpets, 90 cents and
upwards.

A Large Stock of Plain Household
Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Cotton Shirtings,
Long Cloths, Table Damask and Napkins,
Linen and Cotton Shirtings, Diapers, etc., etc.
All of the best description.

5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash!
GLOVER, FRY & CO.
September 20, 1879.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE!

NEW DESIGNS IN
Ice-Pitchers, Ice-Buckets,
Fruit and Crust Stands,
Tea and Table-Tete Sets,
Butter Coolers,
Cruets, Trays

—ALSO—
A Sterling Silver Tea Set, nearly new
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S
EUROPEAN BAZAAR,
12, Fabrique Street, 12
July 18, 1879.

S. J. SHAW & CO.,

St. John Street, Upper Town and Sous-
Fort Street, Lower Town,
Importers of and Dealers in

SPORTING GOODS!

FIRE ARMS,
GUNS,
PISTOLS,
—AND—
GUN MATERIALS

of every description, including something
extra in English

GUNPOWDER!

Quilled shot, Ostridge Cases, &c., &c.

A CALL SOLICITED.

PRICES IN BUYER'S FAVOUR!
September 10, 1879.

CIRCULAR.

F. WRIGHT & LEITCH HAVE THE
pleasure of informing the customers of
the late firm, and the public generally that
they have made arrangements for transacting
a large business in FANCY AND STAPLE
DAY GOODS.

The Stock will always be found very com-
plete and comprising a choice selection of
Novelties in Imported and Domestic Goods.

We invite the attention of all who desire to
obtain the best value for their money, to a
comparison of our prices, and the quality of
our goods with any others in the City. We
shall act on the principle of

"SMALL PROFITS"
being confident that its option cannot fail
in effecting

"QUICK SALES."
We thank the customers of the late firm for
their liberal patronage, and trust they will
kindly extend this to us.

F. WRIGHT & LEITCH,
22, Fabrique Street.

P.S.—Dressmaking and Millinery specialties.
October 7, 1879.

OILS!

WATER-WHITE COAL OIL,
125° FIRE TEST.

AMERICAN KEROSENE.
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PEVERLEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS.

October 1, 1879. J. 1020-Lm

FURNISHINGS

COMPLETELY
ASSORTED
IN FOLLOWING

SCARFS, of every Shape, Color, and Texture
worth the season.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, in large variety.
GLOVES—the different makes—
The Chevreton, their best
Autumn Goods.

DRESS SHIRTS, in stock, vary from \$1.00
upwards.

UNDERWEAR, Plain, Fancy Colored, and
Striped.

ALSO, A FEW CHOICE
WATERPROOF COATS, of the best English
make, and altogether different from
any heretofore offered in this
market.

5 Per Cent. off for Cash!
J. DEEGAN.
September 27, 1879.

Orleans and St. Joseph Ferry.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARDINAL

CASHMERE HOSE,

ALL SIZES.

SIMONS & FOULDS,

Fabrique Street.
October 4, 1879.

JOHN HUNTER,

COPPERSMITH, BRASS-FOUNDER,
PLUMBER, &c.,
12, CUL-DE-SAC STREET.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF COPPERSMITH-
ing for Steamboats and Factories, such as
Stem Pipes, Bells and Jacketed Rollers
for Boilers, Bimboles and Lamps, and all
kinds of raised and Flashed Copper-Work
done as it should be.

Gun Metal, for Journals, and all sorts of
Brass Castings with dispatch, and at low
prices.

Ship's Stove Funnel, 5 apers, Water
Closets, and Main Blue &c. Tank Pumps
made and repaired.
June 30, 1879. n.25

LATEST STYLES!

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS

JUST RECEIVED,
—AND—
Lincoln and Bennett's Satin Hats.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY ARE
invited to inspect our Magnificent Stock
of FURS, INDIAN CURIOSITIES, &c.

G. R. RENFREW & CO.,
Bunde Street, Upper Town.

September 8, 1879.

THOMAS ANDREWS,

(No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET,
—IMPORTER OF—
House-Furnishing, Building and
Cabinet Hardware.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, HIS AUTUMN
Assortment of
STOVES!

Comprising the new style of Hall, Office,
Parlor, and Fancy Box Stoves and Grates.

—ALSO—
Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Dumb Stoves,
Stove Pipes, Copper and Tinware.

Special attention paid to the Heating of
Buildings with Steam or Hot Water, on the
most Approved Plans.

TO SPORTSMEN
WOODCOCK! SNIP! DUCK!

FOR SALE,
Double and Single Fowling Pieces, "Scott's"
"Whetley's," and other celebrated makers,
Shot Bells, Pencils, Powder Flasks, Shot,
Wads, "Kley's" Central and Pin Fire Car-
tridge Cases, "Currie's" and "Harvey's"
Powder. Game Bags, &c., &c.

Pocket Revolvers, steel American Patterns,
with a General Assortment of Ammunition.
THOS. ANDREWS. mps
September 1, 1879.

MEETING!

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE QUEBEC LOCAL BRANCH OF THE
PROTESTANT TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
is requested for TO-DAY, at Dr. Miller's Office,
Educational Department, No. 41, St. Louis
Street, at 4 P.M., to co-operate with the
Local Committee in making arrangements for
the Annual Meeting for 1879.

A. N. MCQUARRIE,
Secretary.

THE QUEBEC

Young Men's Christian Association

THE MONTHLY MEETING WILL BE
held at 8 THIS EVENING. The usual
business will be transacted, and Delegates to
the Provincial Convention in Kingston will
be elected.

At the conclusion of the business there will
be a Bible Reading.

Members of the Association are requested to
attend.

THOS. S. COLE,
Secretary.

"HANSARD,"

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEBATES

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Now Ready.

AND CAN BE HAD FROM
Messrs. Dawson & Co.

Complete Sets from 1875 on hand.
October 7, 1879. D-ao

WINTER APPLES!

JUST RECEIVED, OUR FIRST CON-
signment of the FINEST WINTER APPLES,
G. settings, Pommes Gris, &c.

CLOGG & CO.,
17, Saint-James-Market Street.
October 7, 1879. Bp

Insolvent Act of 1875, and
Amending Acts.

In the matter of
ROUSSEAU & TREMBLAY,
Insolvents.

THE INSOLVENTS HAVING FAILED
to comply with the terms of their Deed
of Composition and Discharge, and in virtue
of Section 59 of the Insolvent Act of 1875, and
Amendments thereto, I, the undersigned
Assignee, have re-assumed possession of the
said Insolvents' Estate, and the Creditors are
hereby notified to meet at the Office of

