

DAILY EVENING MERCURY

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV 5

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

75TH YEAR.—NO. 180.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

PRICE ONE CENT

From St. John, N.B., To-day

(Per Montreal Line.)

St. John, N.B., August 4.

It is stated that the sugar refinery for which a charter was granted last winter is about to be started here, plans, &c., being almost completed. The charter of the company will embrace several of the leading merchants.

This Afternoon's Cablegrams.

Violent Storm All Over England on Sunday—Immense Damage Done.

London, August 4.

A terrific storm occurred throughout England yesterday, causing immense damage.

THIS AFTERNOON'S TELEGRAMS.

Chester, N.Y., Aug. 4.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, aged 69, slightly deaf, while walking on the track of the Erie railroad yesterday on her return from Church, was struck by an engine, and thrown to within a few feet of her own door and instantly killed. Her daughter was within 100 yards of the same spot.

Plymouth, Pa., August 4.

McSweeney while trespassing upon the property of John Jones on Saturday, was assaulted by Jones and by his dogs. McSweeney cannot live.

Clefield, Pa., August 4.

Arthur Reed, a wealthy farmer near this place, was found hanging under a cross beam in his barn on Monday last. Near him was a shingle on which was written his will. He had not lived happily with his wife.

New York, August 4.

Robert Vaneclor, a sailor of the ship *Aurora*, was reported yesterday morning to have fallen from the mast and killed. A letter from a seaman of the *Aurora* is published stating that Vaneclor was killed by the mate. An investigation will be made to-day.

The wife of Macecher, an Italian, aged 70, an organ grinder and rag picker, was killed in a quarrel. A crowd of Italians were playing cards and one stabbed her with a file. All were jailed.

John Currie, a school tax collector, of Northfield, Staten Island, has disappeared with the school money belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he was treasurer.

An unknown woman was found dying last evening on the sidewalk. She stated she had been kicked in the abdomen and thrown out of a lodging house by an Italian who kept the place.

Health Officer Vanderpool yesterday made a thorough inspection of vessels from Cuban ports and reports them in a good sanitary condition.

Arrived, the ss. *City of London*, from London.

LATEST FROM RIVER PORTS.

L'Islet, August 4.

Clear and fine; warm south-west wind; a towage inward.

Cape Rosier, August 4.

Clear and warm; light west wind; one of Allan's 4-masted ships inward yesterday evening, and two 3-masted ships inward this morning.

Grand Vallee, August 4.

Clear and warm; light north-east wind; a two-masted steamship outward at 6 a.m.

SEEKING A LOST HUSBAND.—Mrs. John Greer, of Belfast, writes a letter to the police here asking their aid in seeking out her husband who, she says, left Londonderry on the 19th July and came in this direction. She says he has a married sister on a farm somewhere in this vicinity, and she thinks he may have gone in that direction.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.—The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the offices of the Canadian Government during the week ending 24th July, 1879;—A. T. Wood, W. A. Wood, Hamilton; Sheriff McConkey, T. C. McConkey, M. D., O. H. Lyon, P. T. Ewan, Barrie; J. D. Noble, Mrs. Noble, Petrolia; A. J. Cattanaeh, Mrs. Cattanaeh, Chief Justice Moss, Hon. Adam Crooks, J. H. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Toronto; A. H. Malloch, Ottawa; J. Hutton, H. Hudon, V. Hudon, P. Girard, Montreal.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, July 15.

Lord Chelmsford has resigned and is returning to Durban.

London, Aug. 3.

A Cape Town despatch, dated July 15th, says Cronlock's Cavalry burned Ondini and Mergende on the Eastern line of British advance. Dabalmazir, Cete-wayo's brother and several other important chiefs, have surrendered to Chelmsford.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch to the War Office says:—"I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers, and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing the expenditures. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cete-wayo is said to be in the Ingome forest."

WEATHER PROBABILITIES FOR THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT

Dominion Observatory,)

Toronto, Aug. 4. }

Light to Moderate winds; partly cloudy weather.

G. T. KINGSTON, Supt.

CONTINENTAL CROP REPORTS.

From the Continent (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the harvest reports are scarcely better than at home. In France, wheat is ripe all through the south; but the continued bad weather presents a serious hindrance to the cutting. Judging from the appearance of the field, not much damage has yet been done. That, however, will not be the case unless there is a cessation of rain very soon. Throughout the centre, and still more in the north, serious injury has been done. In Italy, it is said, matters are worse than in France. The destruction by floods in some districts is grievous, and generally the crops are reported to be disappointing. From Germany also the reports are unfavorable, as they are likewise from Austria-Hungary. In Spain, again drought has done as much damage as excessive rains elsewhere. There is an actual failure of the crops through this cause in the neighborhood of Carthage and Alicante. Apparently, then, unless there is a sudden take up, and exceptionally fine harvest weather works a wondrous change, nearly all Europe will require to import food in the coming twelve months; and the price of wheat, therefore, will depend mainly upon the production of the United States and Russia; though India, Australia, and South America may furnish considerable contingents.

Sidney Hutton, the young Canadian who succeeded in winning the first prize in mathematics at London, England, University, writes to his mother as follows:—"I have finished with University College for this session. The prizes were distributed last Wednesday by the Earl of Kimberley. I am glad to be able to say that I did better in my examinations than I expected to do, and got the prize in the senior class of mathematics. Professor Henri gave me a standard French work on mathematics, in two stout octaves, very finely bound and marked with the college arms. I was very proud of being a 'colonist' (as they call us) that day. There are a good many fellows here from the different colonies, New Zealand, Cape Colony, India, &c., and I think about half the prizes were taken by them." Hutton is 21 years old.—*Globe*.

STARVING TO DEATH.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by druggists.

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 18th, 1878.
To the Proprietors of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT:
Gentlemen—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat:—"I (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost."
Yours respectfully,
POWELL & PLIMPTON,
Wholesale Druggists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Aug 3

SS Moravian, Graham, Liverpool, Allan, Reo & Co, general.
—Texas, Laurens, Liverpool, Wm M Macpherson, general.
—La's Neptun, Scott, Liverpool, Cartm & South, general.
Ship Ardunilla, Hamilton, Glasgow, Allan, Reo & Co, general.
Steam frigate La G. Bissonniere, 12 guns. Rear Admiral Peyron, Halifax, NS.
S. S. Ingram, Venice, DeWol & Powell, Ltd. Oswego, Sydney.
SS Imbros, Cooper, Barrow, rails, for Montl.

(From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, up to 24th July.)
SAILED FOR QUEBEC.

Marco Polo, Thomas, London, July 19
Adelgunde, Hans, do do
Havre, Jacobsen, do do
Lindo, Melson, Greenock, July 18
T. No. 1, Johnson, Lauliac, July 18
Cayella, Olsen, do do
Fisher, Temple, Newry, July 19
Edw'd Cardwell, Campbell, Greenock, July 19
Calista, Haws, Christall, Liverpool, July 23
Thalassa, Jansen, Liverpool, July 19
Heros, Gravesen, July 22
Victor, Leveson, Liverpool, July 21
Ocean King, Scott, London, July 3
Svalbard, Funnemark, do do
Milton, Drew, do do
India, Hutchins, do do
Tellus, Forjensen, do do
W. G. Grant, Whiteford, do do
D. J. Gratia, Nelson, do do
Wm Stephenson, Christensen, London, July 3

St. N. V., Dubin, July 12
Laura, Gundersen, B. Islet, July 24
Clyde, Sutter, Sharpes, July 24

ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC.

Madras, Briggs, Greenock, July 14
Nord, Andersen, Sligo, July 18
Mersey, Sutter, New York, July 20
A. bertine, Cunningham, London, July 4
Kumar, Morris, Dover, July 21
Fithof, Engbrecht, Newry, July 17
A. N. Gray, Blackburn, Swansea, July 21
Gen Birch, Pedersen, London, July 23
V. stalden, Ols, Liston, July 18
Josephine, J. Berrow, Barrow, July 19
Bruce, Froer, do do
Dominion, Liverpool, July 22
Tabor, Dail, July 23
Attila, Cift, do do
Jukan, Andersen, Limrick, July 23
Alexandre, Fairlie, Cardiff, July 23
Zurich, Smit, Hartlepool, July 22
St Helena, McCalmont, Beest, July 24

FELL OW'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.—The only really Reliable Remedy for Wasting and Nervous Diseases.—After numerous experiments, Mr. Fellows succeeded in producing this combination of Hypophosphites which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of every other disease emanating from loss of nerve power, and consequently, muscle relaxation, viz.: Aphonia, Apparent Anæmia, Anæmia, Angina Pectoris, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria, Fracture, Epilepsy, Fits, Fever and Ague, Leuco-rhoea, Paralysis, Mental Depression, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Whooping Cough, Congestion of the Lungs, Emaciation, Palpitation of the Heart, Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart, Melancholy, Fear of Childbirth, Dangers of Childbirth, Liability to Miscarriage, Hypochondriasis, &c. Diseases produced by overtaxing the mind; by grief and anxiety; by rapid growth; by child-bearing; by insufficient nourishment; by residence in hot climates or unhealthy localities; by excesses, or by any irregularities of life.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

A Complete Second Hand Printing Office. Will suit for a Country Newspaper.

Apply to

B. S.

MERCURY OFFICE

August 2, 1879.

CANADA, } In the
Province of Quebec, } Superior Court.
District of Kamouraska, }
Marie Rose, of the village of Kamouraska, said district, wife of Octave Desjardins, hotel-keeper and tinsmith, of the same place, Plaintiff

vs.

Octave Desjardins, of the same place, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the thirtieth of July instant.

Kamouraska, 30th July, 1879.

P. V. TACHE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

July 31, 1879.

CANADA, } In the
Province of Quebec, } Superior Court.
District of Quebec, }
Dame Virginie Emelie Litouche, of the Parish of St. Henri, wife of Edouard Hosce, of the same place, Esquire, Trader, and duly authorized to enter in judgment against her said husband, Plaintiff.

vs.

The said Edouard Hosce, Marceau, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been issued this day against the said defendant.

G. MEVILLE DECHENE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

July 9, 1879.

LA BONNE ST. ANNE.

TO PILGRIMS.

The Splendid and Fast Steamer *RAVAL* will leave the Champlain Market Wharf at 6.30 Every Morning until further notice; returning will leave *ST. ANNE'S* at 3.00 P.M., arriving at Quebec in time to connect with the Montreal Steamers, thus affording Pilgrims and Tourists an opportunity of spending a day at the famous shrine of St. Anne, where so many miracles have occurred. Reasonable arrangements made for large parties.

The *RIVAL* will make a second trip on SUNDAY next, leaving the Champlain Market Wharf at 7.30 P.M., returning to the city at six o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. HUMPHREY, JR.,

Box 56, Quebec.

July 30, 1879

THE ST. ANNE LINE.

TO PILGRIMS!

The Magnificent New Steamer *LES LAURENTIDES* will leave the Champlain Wharf EVERY SUNDAY, at 5.30 o'clock A.M., for the accommodation of Pilgrims going to La Bonne St. Anne. Returning the Steamer will leave St. Anne at 4 o'clock P.M. She will also make trips on Wednesdays, Thursdays, at same hours, and on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, to accommodate the Market people, the hour of sailing will begin at the Church Door of the following Parishes:—St. Anne, St. Roch, St. Anne, St. Joseph, St. Francois and St. Famille. June 28, 1879.

Richelleu & Ontario Navigation Co.

BETWEEN

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

Run Regularly as follows:—

The *QUEBEC* on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the *MONTREAL* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at FIVE o'clock P.M. from Quebec, stopping at Batiscan, Three Rivers and St. John.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with railways for all points West—will for the present leave as follows:—

The *CORSIKAN*, *SPARTAN*, *CORINTHIAN*, *CLAS FORT*, *ALGERIAN*, *MAGNET*, will leave alternately every day (except Sundays) from the Canal Basin at NINE o'clock A.M. and continue on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon.

TICKET OFFICE UPPER TOWN, where State Rooms can be secured at R. M. STOCKING'S, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGES,

Agent.

June 9, 1879.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY

On and after the 14th instant, the Ferry Steamer will

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE L. E. S.
A.M.	A.M.
6.45 Express to Hull.	5.30 Market Train.
7.15 Mixed to Richmond.	6.15 Mail from the West.
11.5 Mail to River du Loup.	P.M.
P.M.	P.M.
7.15 Market Train to R. du Loup.	6.00 Mail from River du Loup.
8.30 Mail to the West.	6.45 Mixed from Richmond.
On Saturdays only.	Richmond
12.30 P.M. English Mail to Rimouski.	4.40 Express from Halifax.

Intermediate Trips for Freight.

July 18, 1879

12m

New Books.

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NOTES on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by Gen. M. Butt Hewson.
Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists, Sir Anthony Van Dyck, by Percy Randell Head.

Raphael, by N. D. Auvers.
The Royal Invitation; or Daily Thoughts on Coming to Christ, by Frances R. Heyl Haverhill.

My Queen, by Mrs. G. W. Godfrey.

Money—a Tale, by Jules Tardieu.

The Green Hand—a short yarn, by George Cupples.

Labor and Capital—Allies not Enemies, by E. Atkinson.

For sale by DAWSON & CO., Foot of Mountain Hill.

August 1, 1879.

WANTED.

50 AGENTS to sell an article of general wants. Any active man can make \$8.00 to \$5.00 a day.

Address: Post Office Box 843, Quebec.

June 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

A VERY LARGE MIRROR—Mahogany Frame and Stand.
Suitable for a Millinery or Tailoring Establishment. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
May 20, 1879.

1879. ROYAL MAIL LINE

1879.

STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY

TADOUSSAC.

CACOUNA.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

and MURRAY BAY.

Commencing on the 24th of JUNE, the well known first-class steamers

"SAGUENAY," Capt. M. Lecours,

"ST. LAWRENCE," Alex. Barbas.

will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf as follows:—

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A.M.; the "Saguenay" for Chateaufort and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Ebolements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Tadoussac and L'Anse St. Jean.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A.M., the "St. Lawrence" for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadoussac.

Connecting at Quebec with the Richelleu and Ontario Navigation Company's Boats; and at Riviere du Loup with the Intercolonial Railway for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

Leaving Riviere du Loup:—For the Saguenay, at 5.00 P.M. same day; and for Quebec, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P.M., and on Sundays at 7 P.M.

TICKETS for sale, and State-Rooms secured at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office.

For further information enquire at the Office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,

Secretary.

June 6, 1879.

st. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.

KAMOURASKA LINE.

Until further notice the Steamer

"CLYDE"

Capt. AUG. BERNIER,

will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf at 7 A.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Berthier, Crane Island, L'Islet, St. Jean Port, Joliette, River Ouelle and Kamouraska.

Returning, will leave Kamouraska as the tide may suit, and River Ouelle at 6 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

For further information enquire at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,

Secretary.

June 6, 1879.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 28th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 and 5.00	
Arrive at Hull at 2.0 p.m. and 9.30	
Express Trains from Hull at 2.10 and 4.45	
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.0 p.m. and 9.15	
Train for St. Jerome at 6.15 p.m.	
Train from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.	
Trains will leave Montreal Station ten minutes later.	

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square.

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,

Ticket Agents.

Offices—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Streets.

C. A. SCOTT,

General Superintendent Western Division.

C. A. STARR,

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

June 27, 1879.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS.

Trains Leave Quebec 2.2 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.

Arrive Three Rivers 5.10 and 11.20 p.m.

Arrive Montreal 8.40 p.m. and 8.30 a.m.

Leave Montreal 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m.

Arrive Quebec 10.45 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

J. T. PRINCE,

General Passenger Agent.

Quebec, July 8, 1879.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

EASTERN DIVISION

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 27th, Saturday

Excursion Tickets, good to go on Saturday and return on Monday. First Class will be sold for all Stations as far west as Riviere du Loup, at single fare for Return Ticket.

Parties desiring to visit St. Leon Spring can do so in Riviere du Loup.

J. T. PRINCE,

General Passenger Agent.

July 8, 1879.

Cows For Sale.

TWO FRESH CALVED COWS. Good Milkers. Cheap.

Apply at MERCURY OFFICE.

May 30, 1879.



The Quebec Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1879.

THE LETELLIER DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration of Saturday must not only have been, as it undoubtedly was, highly satisfactory to ex-Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, but honestly expressed the feelings of our citizens towards him, and was, therefore, creditable to the people of Quebec. A most unwise, some persons of skill and learning in the profession and of forensic reputation, say a most illegal act has been committed by the Dominion, but the loyalty of Quebec has remained, and the *Rouge* party has proved its possession of that virtue to which the *Bleus* have proved false, despite their former loved and florid assumptions. The grossest act of injustice which has yet stained the British Standard has been nobly endured, though fairly protested against.

The last *British Quarterly* opens with an article signed W. E. Gladstone on the "Evangelical movement, its parentage, progress and issue." It is calmly written, and on the whole far less unfavorable than one could have expected from the theological views of the writer in former years. The last article, "England and the Greek question," is simply admirable. A much and most unjustly aspersed people receive justice by this writer, and the grounds of popular prejudice against them is so effectively analysed as to be completely eradicated from the mind of any reader of ordinary candour. The conductors of this old and singularly able magazine have seldom rendered a greater service to their country than by the insertion of this contribution. "Jesus" and his testimony to early Christianity is very interesting. The other articles are:—"The feelings and the intellect," "Reforms in the University of Oxford," "The City Companies," "The City of Glasgow Bank Failure and Trial," &c. The literary notices are as usual appreciative and well calculated to assist the reader in keeping pace with modern literature and the activity of the printing trade.

From Montreal To-day.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Montreal, August 4.

An accident happened to the steamer Canada on her return trip from Quebec with a party of excursionists, by the crank pin breaking. The Company sent another steamer this morning to bring the passengers of the Canada up from Lake St. Peter to this city.

OFFICIAL VISITS TO THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP.—The Governor-General accompanied by his staff paid an official visit to Vice-Admiral Peyron's flagship *La Galissoniere*, at half-past ten this morning. One hundred men of B Battery, with its band, marched down to the Queen's wharf shortly before ten o'clock and took up a position as a guard of honour, the Governor-General followed close after in a carriage drawn by two horses and escorted by the mounted lanciers of B Battery. His Excellency remained on board about twenty minutes, and on leaving a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the frigate.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the store of Musson & Co., druggists, about half-past eleven on Saturday night from apparent ignition of the window ceiling by the heat of the gas lights. The damage was confined to the locality, and the house again saved by the activity of the neighbors and the brigade.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The favorite steamer *Maid of Orleans*, under command of Capt. Pinhey, starts out on a moonlight excursion on Wednesday evening. One of these trips is really delicious, and the enjoyment experienced in getting a couple of hours out of the heated and dusty atmosphere of the city, amply repays those who indulge in the inexpensive luxury.

THE LETELLIER DISMISSAL.

MASS MEETING ON THE ESPLANADE.

Address to Mr. Letellier—The Martyr Governor's Reply—Speeches by Liberal Statesmen—First Blow Struck by Quebec.

The meeting at the Esplanade on Saturday was called to order at 4.30 by Dr. Marsden, who invited those present to appoint a Chairman and suggested the name of Dr. Malouin, member for Quebec Centre. It was an assemblage of no mean or trivial importance. It represented the culture, the influence, the strength and spirit of the city of Quebec. In response to the shouts from the multitude, Dr. Rinfret came forward supported on the platform by the Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., Mr. Casgrain, M.P., and Chas. Langelier, M.P.P. Besides those on the platform there were a number of M. P.'s, M. P. P.'s, and leading citizens of Quebec among the audience.

The Chairman in opening the meeting stated that its object was to prepare and present an address to the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just on the occasion of his leaving the position of Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and also to appoint a Committee to obtain subscriptions towards a testimonial to be presented to him on the part of the people of the Province of Quebec. He then read the address in French and Mr. Barry, advocate, read it in English, both gentlemen being interrupted by tremendous and enthusiastic cheers and applause.

On Dr. Rinfret reading the address in French, he held it in his hand and asked in tones that were heard by all present: "Do you approve of this address," and response arose on the afternoon air in an affirmation that was heard a quarter of a mile away.

While the address was being read to the meeting in English the carriage of the ex-Lieut.-Governor drove up and the Hon. Mr. Letellier accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Huntington and Capt. Gauthier, descended and walked on to the platform amidst the frenzied cheers of the people.

The Hon. Mr. Letellier then advanced to the front of the platform and acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the citizens of Quebec, after which Mr. Charles Langelier, M.P.P., in French, and Mr. W. D. Campbell, Notary, in English, read and presented to the Hon. M. Letellier the following address:

To the Honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just.

SIR.—Before your departure from this city we, citizens of Quebec, desire to testify to you the respect, the esteem and the gratitude that you have earned from us.

We utter also the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of this Province, already made evident by the expression of the opinion of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, expressing at the same time, the lively sense we feel at the manifest service that you have rendered to our Province, by stifling the imposition of new taxes on the people, the substitution of Executive for Judicial power, by maintaining the right of debtors to be tried by the ordinary tribunals, and by curbing a financial policy disastrous to our resources.

The appeal that you made to the country, to approve your great and noble aim, fully answered your expectations and the hopes of all citizens imbued with the desire of serving the interests of the country.

You may, indeed, glory in the recollection that you sacrificed in the execution of so difficult an undertaking, your ease, your health and the eminent position you filled, to your devotedness to the people's cause and to good government.

If, on the one hand, you have succumbed, for an instant, under the hand of injustice, as the victim of party-feeling, and to the detriment of our political autonomy, you have, on the other hand, to exalt you, the support of the people of this Province, who understand their interests, of which they are the best judges.

We hope Providence will restore health to you, that you may be enabled, as in the past, to devote to the service of your country the distinguished ability the unconquerable energy and the strength of will that you have ever exhibited in your lengthened, useful, and illustrious political career.

Deign to accept in token of our approbation, our sincere thanks for yourself, and our most ardent wishes for the prosperity of your family and of yourself.

R. F. Rinfret, President, and W. D. Campbell, Secretary, of the Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec, held this day on the Esplanade, the same having been first read in both the

English and French languages and adopted unanimously, and then presented.

Mr. Letellier, who was received with loud cheers, in reply regretted that the state of his health did not leave him the power of expressing on an occasion like the present, his feelings at receiving such an address from the citizens of Quebec. In his capacity as Lieutenant Governor he had always used the power of the Sovereign for the due administration of the affairs of the Province—(cheers)—and for the protection of the rights of the people of the Province. (Cheers.) For a long time his policy had been to give to the Crown the right of the Crown, and in exercising the prerogatives of his office he had done nothing to interfere in any way with the rights of the people, and the moment he found his ministry were acting against the people, he had dismissed them from their positions. (Great cheering.) It was said by doing so he had injured the people and he determined to leave it to the people to decide the question. It was not the people he feared, and if the verdict had been against him he would have descended from his position of Lieut.-Governor. The responsibility of his act rested on the Government he called on, and they were sustained by a majority who relieved him from that responsibility which on the other hand would have been his alone had they determined against the present Government. (Loud cheers.) Now they saw a determination to crush that opinion of the Province and substitute a power foreign to the Province. (Cries of shame! shame!) He could not sufficiently thank them for the sympathy they had expressed, but he bore in mind there were those who ascended to power, to shame, and those who descended from power to glory. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The address which had been presented to him and the cheers he had listened to that day made him feel how happy is the man who in all things does his duty. He felt now more than ever that he had done his duty, and he could leave them with the proud satisfaction that in doing it he had benefited the people. (Loud cheers.) As to his return to public life, his present ill health made it necessary he should take a short respite, but he trusted to be able to work in the future as he had done in the past, and when the people called upon him he would be found ready to do their bidding. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) They must remember that they had no longer autonomy in the Province, they no longer possessed the right of self-government, they had Federal Government, and the day is not far distant when they would have Legislative Union. He thanked them for their kind wishes for the restoration of his health, which would be his first care. Had it not been for the accident of yesterday Spencer Wood would have been that day tenantless; but on account of that accident he must wait two or three days more, when he would leave it for that new Functionary who had taken his place. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Speaking in English, he said it was through the influence of the English, Scotch and Irish people of the Province the Government of Mr. Joly had been maintained in power. (Loud cheers.) He had always been under the impression that too much deference had been given to religious prejudices. (Applause.) They were all British subjects, loyal and true to our sovereign, and in his opinion, whether they were Catholics, Protestants, Jews or Turks, they all had equal rights. (Cheers.) When he had called upon Mr. Joly to form a Government, some objection had been taken because Mr. Joly was a Protestant, but in his opinion, if we could not find a Protestant to govern us wisely, we could not find any one, for, being all British subjects, a Protestant was as likely to render full justice to Catholics as to others. (Loud applause.) They must give way to their religious prejudices. The time had come when they must banish all such feelings, and unite together for the common good. (A Voice—"Golden sentiments.") The Anglo-Saxon race of the Province of Quebec, who had contributed so largely to the liberalizing tendencies of the age, had shown themselves to be brothers in thought, in principle and in action, and he thanked them for their sympathy towards him, a French-Canadian. (Great cheering.)

The honorable gentleman then took his leave, after having shaken hands with a number of his friends. He appeared visibly affected by the enthusiasm of his reception.

Hon. L. S. Huntington, member of the Commons for Shefford, being loudly called for, came forward and was received with great cheering. He said he would tell the people frankly that although he was delighted to see them assembled for such a purpose, he did not come to Quebec with any sympathy for them as far as

any local knowledge of the affair was concerned. He came from a section that was prepared to help in the fight that he saw must necessarily come. (Cheers.) His people sympathized with the ex-Lieutenant Governor; they had been led to fear that, as one of the local newspapers expressed it, the Martyr Governor was like a brave old General going down to death in the service of his country. They would all be delighted to hear, would those people whose representative he was, that Mr. Letellier had so far recovered as to have been able to appear before them to day and to make them such a speech as he had made them, and to express such sentiments as he had expressed, remembering no religious or political distinctions, but only that they were all citizens and that it is the duty of all to sustain the existing rule as British subjects. (Loud applause.) He would yet help us in the future fight, that is surely to come, if the country is worth living in at all. Mr. Letellier had entered upon a political life at the same time as had the speaker as Executive Councillor in 1862, and he could say this much for him, that there was with him no compromising with his conscience. On whatever side he might be, whether on the side of the majority or not, he would be found ever acting from conviction. (Cheers and applause.) In the name of the Province he would say "Thank God" for his noble devotion to the country and for that in the ex-Lt.-Governor they could find one to avert the danger by which it was threatened to be overwhelmed. He could not say of course if they people of this place choose to be governed by railway rings, by men who are afraid of an appeal to the people. Such was not the opinion of the people who belonged to his locality. They were to be thankful that owing to Mr. Letellier's endeavors, the Government that was to rule this Province was not a railway ring, and was not governed by railway rings. (Cheers.) He next referred to the late Dominion elections. He did not know how the people really believed, or how they voted. He did not know if the people were willing that the great public franchise should be sold to sustain a Government. (Cries of Shame!) But he believed they would feel such in indignation as the people of England could feel were Gladstone to sell one of the ships of the navy to support his party. For the result of the elections he would not blame the people; they had been made believe that if the Conservatives were elected to power, the very stones would become bread. He would not blame the workingman who felt the hard times, believing that the stones would become soft and succulent, his wife and children be well fed and clothed, that they would all be happy, and that there would be no more bad times, (shame! shame!) but he would blame the villains who mislead the people, who told the farmer that his butter would go up to 30 cents when it has really fallen to 10 cents. (Laughter.) He did not believe that legislation could affect the hard times, but he did believe that those who mislead people for the sake of office, who undertook to do what they knew they could not do, were charlatans, they could not do what they attempted to do. (Cheers.) They deserve punishment for their action. Did the people know what had been done at Ontario about a week ago? The people there went in the proportion of three to one to punish such scoundrels, political scoundrels who had robbed their country. But the people of Ontario were not to blame; they looked at these matters, and they built their interest upon a very wide foundation. They had not time or interest to read Adam Smith, or Goldwin Smith, it was only natural, and it was right that it should be so, that they should listen to the leaders of public opinion. Sir John Macdonald told them only to make the change, only put out Mackenzie, and all would be well. (Laughter.) He didn't blame the workingmen for that. But if after being deceived, they still hang round the skirts of their deceivers, he could only compare any one who should do so to the whipped spaniel which rounded its back and turns its tail to the face of the man that beat it. Sir John Macdonald was wont to become very dramatic, very sympathetic, and once he said on the hustings, "Oh, the working man, how I love him." (Roars of laughter.) He was thinking at the time, "now I will tell him to put me in power and butt r and stocks will go up." Those who had studied the subject knew better than those who believed him. Why; did any one think Sir John a fool? He was going to recuperate himself for the franchise he had bought up, not for himself he understood; he did not want that for his pocket, his great fault was love of power and he said "I will tell him that if he has any money invested in banks, interest will go up 50 per cent. and then when once in power, what the d—l care I

for him." (Ironical cheers.) These business difficulties occur everywhere. Were the promises he had made realized? Did they think that Sir John Macdonald was much as an ass as not to know that Canada suffered alongside of other countries? of England, Germany, and France? Did not everyone know that the cause was the over inflation of trade? Sir John was a humbug, and when the history of Canada comes to be written he would figure in it as the prince of humbages. (Laughter.) He got hold of a man at work at \$2 a day, and told him "he should have work at \$3, if he would vote for him." (Cries of shame! shame!) He referred so, the national and religious questions. He was an Englishman or rather he was a Canadian. Now a days if a man was not an old countryman he had not much standing here; still, the majority of his constituents were Frenchmen, who had been told by some, you must not elect this man because he is a Liberal. (Laughter.) He did not know how it was, but still they had elected him. (Roars of laughter and applause.) He did not believe Canadians had much status in this country. Still altogether the people of the land stand under the glorious arch of the British Constitution, and it is the duty of a Government to rule so as to make people happy under the British Government. (Loud cheers.) Sir John should have told the people that they must wait until the depression rolled away. He did not want the confidence of his bearers—though, he said, it is always a good thing to have the confidence of good fellows—(laughter) but they should elect statesmen who told them the truth, and did not try to deceive them. (Cheers.) The Conservative party could not do what they promised. A bright future had been spoken of. It was near a year since the party had acquired power, and where was the brightness? (Applause.) The working man in distress, bank stocks down, the country laboring under a great depression. There were miracles in the olden time, and if Sir John had that power of working miracles, he would do what he promised. (Laughter.) "He has at any rate kicked out our fellows." (Laughter.) He had had the loveliest time since he had been kicked out; (laughter) no one bothering him for office, a salubrious happy resting time. But the avenging Nemesis of events must surely come when the poor deceived electors of Canada will say to Sir John: "We asked you for bread and you gave us a stone." (Shame.) And the Conservatives will be surely punished for it, and amidst the general compensation that will then be made, would be the righting of that ghastly wrong they had come together to-day to express their indignation at. (Loud applause.) He knew under what circumstances Mr. Letellier had accepted the position of Lieutenant-Governor. He was the leader of the Quebec Liberals in the Senate of Canada, and although there were many other suitable men he had been picked out as the most suitable, as a man of irreproachable character. He, though unwilling at first, accepted the office, and he found Mr. DeBoucherville at the head of his ministry. He (the speaker) believed the Premier of the day, to have been an honest man, but his Government—was it honest? He did not believe there was an honest hair in their heads (cheers and laughter) Mr. Letellier was amazed when told by Mr. DeBoucherville, that he could not control the railway ring in his Government. The cause of the dismissal from office of this gentleman he exemplified as follows:—"Suppose," he said, "that you and I had a lawsuit, and I don't like to press my suit, because you do not owe it and I go to the Legislature and seek to insert a clause, compelling you to pay it whether you owe it or not." (Roars of laughter.) "Well, then, he said, that is what these men—shall I say, dressed with gilded authority?—sought to do." He considered he might make use of the above expression, because they had a House of Lords in England, and they had a something like it in Quebec, men, perhaps, of not much account. If, say, a Zulu war should occur (laughter), were they necessary, these Councillors? They do not think so in Ontario. But to return, the government was altogether under the influence of the ring, and what business man, what man that understands banking was not thankful when the change came. Mr. Letellier found himself surrounded by a railway ring—men who must have been elected under false pretences, and he said, "Go out, I'll get some one in your places." Was this not constitutional? Was not this justification enough for the dismissal. If it was not, then no offence could be justification enough. (Cheers.) Of the Marquis of Lorne he would say nothing amiss. He was the Sovereign of the country, and had acted under the advice of his Ministry under the advice of Sir John, who was virtually ruled by the Tartes and Mousseaus of Lower

