Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVI. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1882. No. 13,295

AFTERNOON.

Heavy Snow Storm on the Continent.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG.

AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACIES ; A SUSPECT RELEASED.

A French Naval Expedition to Madagascar.

DISPERSAL OF A GERMAN WORKINGMAN'S MEETING.

Mr. Alcott's Condition—U. S. Intervention in South America—Crime—The Weather, &c.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Telegraphic communication on the continent is delayed by a snowstorm.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A naval expedition is fitting out at Toulon for Madagascar.

The Anarchists arrested at Lyons have been committed for trial. Preliminary investigation showed the existence of a scheme for partial rising at various points in order to pave the way for a general outbreak.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—A business meeting of the Berlin society of working masons was dispersed last evening by the police, under the Socialist law.

The Prussian Landtag opened to-day. The speech from the throne states that the relations of Germany with all the foreign Governments justify the conviction that the benefits of peace are assured. A loan is announced to cover the Budget deficit. The Government will introduce a bill effecting certain administrative reforms and reducing taxation. The railway bill will also be submitted.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Horworth, at whose house, Little Peath, a number of explosives were found, has been released, as he is the inventor of bombs which he offered to sell to the Minister of War.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The police have discovered two cases containing explosives at the Southern Railway depot.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The *World's* Washington special says after Calderon refused to consent to the cession of Peruvian territory proposed by the Chilians, as a condition of peace, United States Minister Logan, of his own motion, and it is believed in excess of his instructions, asked the Chilians to submit the whole subject to the arbitration of the United States. The Chilians refused the proposition with contempt.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14—There was a heavy frost this morning all over the valley of East Tennessee.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14—Sergeant Hegsay, accidentally shot by his own pistol while guarding the Ashland murderers, is dead.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 14—S. C. McGlumphy, son of President McGlumphy of Lincoln University, formerly a reporter in Chicago and now correspondent of the New York sporting papers, has been arrested for entering the United States express office in broad daylight when the streets were crowded and robbing the safe of several hundred dollars.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—A despatch from Concord, Mass., says that during the past few days Mr. Alcott has been very comfortable, able to swallow several kinds of soft food and is stronger. He has also been able to utter an occasional word distinctly, and seems to understand the questions put to him. His right side remains helpless and his left side retains its normal condition.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO, November 14—The conduct-pipe across Black House Bay, by which the city supply of water is received, is found to be leaking again.

Messrs. D. Arnott & Co., wholesale dry goods, have assigned. The principal creditors are the Ontario Bank, direct and indirect, $150,000 ; Forestreet, Warehouse & Co., London, Eng., $50,000 ; Barber & Co., Toronto and Georgetown, $10,000 ; Peter Ryan, Toronto, $35,000 ; a Glasgow (Scotland) house $10,000. The assets are not expected to realize 20 cents on the dollar. A number of branch houses will feel the effect of the closing of the Toronto firm. Lessening of credits by the Ontario Bank is said to have been the cause of the failure.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Yorke (Conservative) gave formal notice that he would move for a Committee to inquire into the Kilmainham Treaty.

Mr. Dodds (Liberal) stated that he would oppose the motion.

Mr. Gladstone said there were only 12,000 troops in Egypt, but the presence of our army there was provisional. The Government had no idea of allowing so large a force to remain there. The next step would be the conclusion of a convention relative to a temporary arrangement for the security of the country, including a charge for the maintenance of the troops.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone said the convention fixing the time of the occupation, and the payment therefor by Egypt, would be modelled on that concluded with France after the battle of Waterloo. He stated the convention would be presented to the House when it was concluded, but was unable to say it would be ready this session. The Government had not arrived at any decision that it would not be the desire to claim from Egypt any expenses of the war.

Sir S. Northcote protested against the reticence of the Government ; he said he would on behalf of the Opposition take an early opportunity of discussing the subject of the occupation and the surrender of Arabi to the Egyptian authorities.

Lord Randolph Churchill has placed 50 new amendments to the procedure rules on the paper.

EGYPT

LONDON, Nov. 14—The *News* believes that England has inquired of France if she can suggest any plan to take the place of dual control in Egypt.

A Cairo despatch, not very reliable, states that the English and French Governments have come to an understanding in regard to Egypt ; that England, as compensation for the abolition of the dual control, offers France the Presidency of the Public Debt Commission, which M. Bredif will assume. Other questions concerning the organization of Egypt will be treated in concert with all the European Powers, whose approval Mr. Gladstone believes assured.

PARIS, Nov. 14—The story in a Cairo despatch that an understanding has been arrived at between France, England, etc., is semi-officially denied. The French Government has not accepted the English proposals concerning Egypt.

MECCA, Nov. 14—There have been no cases of cholera since the 4th inst.

CAIRO, Nov. 14—Baker Pacha's reorganization of the Egyptian army has so far progressed that 1,000 men have already been sent to the Soudan.

ALEXANDRIA, November 14—Suleiman, Daoud and Moussa-el-Akad, accused of complicity in the burning and pillaging of Alexandria, have arrived here from Crete and been forwarded to Cairo under guard. An official in the Ottoman telegraph service has arrived in Egypt and asked the permission of the Government to establish telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Hedjaz, by way of Soudan.

Mr. N. J. Morgan, New River, Va., says that his wife having suffered for a long while with rheumatism was induced to try St. Jacob's Oil, and it gave almost instant relief and had a most happy effect.

Be advised in time, and do not allow what may appear to you as a simple back-ache now to run into a disease of the Kidneys, which invariably proves fatal in the end. **Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure** will at once ease your pain and positively prevent these unfortunate results. Take it at once. Any Druggist will have it. For sale by R. McLeod. d&w

EUROPEAN.

Sensation In a London Theatre.

THE COLLISION OFF BEACHY HEAD.

Rumored Dissensions in the French Cabinet.

KAISER WILHELM'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE LANDTAG.

A Wife-Murderer's Death—A Shocking Crime—A Curious Love Story—End of the Yellow Fever Epidemic—An Arkansas Tragedy, etc.

A Fatal Mexican Duel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14—A pilot who landed at Falmouth to-day reports that a boat, doubtless the one sent by the "Westphalia" in search of the colliding steamer, was passed 20 miles North-East of Beachy head at 11 o'clock this morning.

A scene which occasioned a sensation occurred to-night in the Globe Theatre, during the performance of Tennyson's new pastoral drama, "The Promise of May." The Marquis of Queensbury, who is an avowed Free Thinker, rose excitedly and loudly protested against Tennyson's presentation of the principles of free thought as enunciated by one of the characters of the play. At the desire of an official the Marquis left the theatre amid much confusion.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 14—After the closing of the Bourse to-day, three per cent rentes were quoted at 80 francs 35 centimes ; the decline was owing to rumors that there was a dispute between M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, and M. Legrand, Minister of Commerce, as to the amount of the sum at the disposal of the Government from unexpected credits, which will lead to retirements from the Ministry. It is said to-night that the reporter of the budget committee has already resigned.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 14—The Emperor William opened the Landtag in person to-day. In his speech he declared that the revival of commerce and good harvests afforded ground for the hope that the advance of all classes of the people toward increased prosperity would continue. He stated the disproportion between the requirements of the State and the resources still existed owing to the rejection by the Reichstag of most of the Government's proposals for the introduction of fresh indirect taxes. The resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican had assisted in strengthening the friendly relations between himself and the Pope. He expressed the hope that the conciliatory disposition which the Government would not cease to display would favorably influence the development of ecclesiastical affairs in Prussia. Meantime the Government should continue to exercise powers granted it under the existing laws. The Liberals are dissatisfied with the passages in the speech relating to the finances and among some of the Conservatives a disagreeable impression is produced by the friendly tone towards the Vatican.

SPAIN

MADRID, Nov. 14—Considerable sensation has been created by articles in some of the Conservative journals recommending that the party observe a policy of abstention in the event of the dissolution of the Cortes, on the ground that the insincerity of the Government and their abuse of authority renders the success of the Conservatives impossible. The principal Conservative organs, however, declare the moment has not yet come to discuss the policy to be adopted at the general elections. The majority of the party appear to be indisposed to participate in the approaching elections for Councils-General, although this course is not assuming the character of general abstention.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Louis Alsen, who shot and killed his wife at Vanderbret House on Sunday, died this morning from the effects of excessive drinking.

DIXON SPRINGS, Ill., Nov. 14—Wm. Phelps yesterday scolded his 6-year-old daughter for some offence. The child cried, Phelps became furious, killed her and fled. A lynching party is pursuing him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Fannie Coleman a wealthy young lady of New York, became enamored of a Chinese dwarf 44 inches high on exhibition there and they became engaged. The dwarf came to a museum here and Fannie followed. They tried to get a priest to marry them but he refused because Fannie was a Catholic and the dwarf a Buddhist. Fannie objects to a civil marriage.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14.—Dr. Samuel White Thayer, a distinguished physician and one of the most eminent citizens of Vermont, died to-day after a long illness of blood poison. During the war he was surgeon-general of the staff and organized three military hospitals. In 1878 he organized the medical service for the employees of the Northern Pacific Railway.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 14—Thermometer 39 this morning ; no more new cases of yellow fever. General joy prevailed at the reasonable assurance that the epidemic is over.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14—On Red River, near Texarkana, on Saturday night, Chas. Hewey, a merchant at Lost Prairies, after a quarrel with two brothers named Butler, started home, the Batlers following. Hewey took refuge in a negro's cabin. The Butlers kicked the door open when Hewey killed both with a double-barrelled shot gun as they crossed the threshold. He was wounded in the arm by a ball fired by a man accompanying his assailants.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14—The dead bodies of Joseph Hughes and M. Davis were found on Sixth street this morning, having been shot, Davis near the heart and in the head, and Hughes in the eye and neck. At the inquest it was shown that Hughes and Davis were gambling last night in a saloon and had won $75 from two strangers named Red and Shark, who subsequently demanded the return of their money, which was refused. A quarrel ensued, but the parties separated, apparently friends, and left the saloon together. It is supposed after getting on the street the quarrel was renewed and the strangers shot Hughes and Davis to recover their money. No arrests.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Julio Macias was killed in a duel last night in the suburbs of the city. The arms were Colt's revolvers and the distance 15 paces.

CAMARGO, Mex., Nov. 14.—There have been no new cases of yellow fever the last 24 hours ; the weather is cold. The total number of cases during the epidemic was 1,500 ; deaths, 158.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

LONDON, Nov. 14—At the Shrewsbury meeting to-day, in the race for the Great Shropshire handicap "Experiment" won, "Falkirk" second, and "George Mansfield" third ; eleven started.

CHESS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14—In the international chess game yesterday, Steinitz, of London, defeated Martinez, of Philadelphia.

Hair that has been renewed by the Cingalese Hair Renewer never will again become grey, sold at 50 cents per bottle by R. McLeod. d&w

It is often asked "Why does my doctor recommnd Cadbury's Cocoa Essence ?" The reason is that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains four times the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents of the average of other Cocoas which are mixed with sugar and starch. Beware of imitations, which are often pushed by shop-keepers for the extra profit ju26Lmd&w

Beautiful Glossy Hair may be secured by wetting the hair at night, and every night for two or three weeks with the Cingalese Hair Renewer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by R. McLeod. d&w

Never forget that at your Druggist's you can always obtain **Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure.** It is the only known remedy that speedily relieves all Kidney Diseases, and if persisted in will effect a permanent cure. For sale by R. McLeod. d&w

SPECIAL FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 14.—The Moncton *Transcript* gives as a rumor that Collingwood Schreiber has resigned his position as Chief Engineer of the Government railways, to be succeeded by P. S. Archibald.

SPECIAL FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 14—Blenkhorn & Son's axe factory, at Canning, King's Co., was totally destroyed by fire this morning. There was no insurance.

The will of the late John Metzler was filed with the Judge of Probate to-day. $800 is bequeathed to the Grafton street Wesleyan Church, and a number of charitable bequests are made.

Two sons of John Halan, of Eastport, Medway, aged respectively 20 and 22 years, were drowned last week by the upsetting of a whale boat.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14—Sir John A. Macdonald has returned to the city——Sir Hector Langevin has returned from Quebec——The Marquis C. D. Pollurion, of Turin, Italy, is at the Russell.

A delegation waited on the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, to-day, in reference to amending the present tariff on wool.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of the Bank of Toronto vs. Perkins was continued. Mr. Laflamme continued his argument for the appellant. Mr. Benjamin appears for the respondent.

During the winter season immigrants will be landed at Halifax and brought to Quebec and Ontario, but by spring the new immigrant sheds, at Quebec, will be finished and ready for occupancy.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 14—Frederick Mills, aged 18 years, accidentally cut his finger on Thursday night last and he died early this morning of lockjaw.

Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanley, of Ottawa, is in the city.

The stock market was variously affected today ; there were stocks that showed an improvement of no great extent and others that were still low in quotation. The list taken altogether was steadier than it was yesterday.

Mr. Wiman, the donor of the swimming baths, has given orders to level up and beautify the grounds at the Island baths.

The girls Esther Fowler rnd Louisa Fuller, who escaped from the Meroer Reformatory last week, have been recaptured near Weston village.

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14—John Burgess, Government Inspector of Steamboat Boilers, was placed on his trial at the Assizes here, to-day, for feloniously causing the death of the late Wm. Richardson, a passenger on board the steamboat "Richelieu," running between Chambly and Lachine. The Coroner's inquest will likely last two or three days more at least. Capt. Filgate, the owner, and Frechette, the engineer, will also have to stand their trial on a similar charge.

Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Q. C., has returned from Europe, via New York, and confirms the reports that Mr. Senecal has been successful in placing his financial schemes in Paris.

Joseph Guernon, one of a gang of carters who attacked some young men and beat them brutally, was sentenced to-day to $100 fine or six months.

It is believed that Mr. Alex. Shannon, a respectable wholesale and retail grocer here, has drowned himself ; he has been mentally affected for some time, through heavy losses in a boot and shoe factory.

Mr. F. X. Archambault, Q.C., who was lately returned to the Local House for the County of Vaudreuil, as a supporter of Mr. Mousseau's Conservative Government, formally denies that he has recanted his Liberal principles, and says he will show this at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature.

The Institute of France has signified its intention of sending one or two delegates from that distinguished institute to the annual meetings of the Royal Institution of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Beaudry, the present Mayor, is a candidate for Alderman of the Centre Ward.

The mangled remains of a supposed immigrant, who fell from the train last night about forty miles west of Quebec, were found on the Grand Trunk to-day.

The farmers who signed notes for Mahan & Co, have seized them in the banks where advances were made upon them.

The stock market was higher this morning and recovered to some extent from the excitement of yesterday ; but in the afternoon there was weakness again. The tone of the maket at the close was decidedly towards lower prices ; money was as tight and hard to be got as ever on call loans to-day.

An English Baby Killer.

The trial of William Meager Bartlett at Exeter for the murder of his child ended in the conviction of the accused, and sentence of death followed in the ordinary course. In several respects, says the London *Times*, the case was one of an unusual character. Bartlett was a man of some position. He was the manager of some granite quarries at Lanlivery, in Cornwall, and therefore in a rank of life considerably above that of the usual run of murderers. The case is also remarkable because Bartlett was twice tried for his life. The tragedy arose out of an immoral acquaintance. Bartlett is a married man, with several children, but he formed a connection with a widow of the name of Wherry, living in his neighborhood. A female child was born, and it was manifestly of great importance to Bartlett that this fact should not become known. Mrs. Wherry's confinement took place at Newquay, upon June 4 last. Bartlett set to work to persuade Wherry to allow the infant to be taken away and handed over, as he pretended, to some persons unknown, who would take care of it. Even the fate thus destined for the child was cruel enough, but it is just to Wherry to admit that she does not seem to have in any way been an accomplice of her paramour's real designs. Upon June 22, in accordance with instructions received from the accused, Wherry handed over the baby to Mrs. Knight. It was dressed in a long white gown, the identification of which formed the most important link in the evidence, and at the same time some baby's clothes were given to Mrs. Knight for the use of the child. Mrs. Knight took the child to Par station, where Bartlett met her by appointment, and directed her to accompany him for a short way until they met the nurse who was ultimately to take charge of it. This was done, and the child given into the keeping of a Mr. and Mrs. Philp, who presently arrived at the place of meeting.

Philp was a workman at the Calcarrow quarries whom Bartlett had privately asked to take charge for a few hours of a child of a friend, carefully concealing the fact that the child was his own. Philp and his wife received the baby as agreed and took it home ; but they brought it back two hours afterward at Bartlett's direction. It was then that the accused took charge of his victim finally, pretending that he was about to drive with it in a dogcart to a place ten miles away, where it would be taken care of. The baby was never again seen alive. Leaving the Philps, Bartlett went with his child and the bundle of clothes in the direction of his office, which was close at hand. Upon July 8 a child's body was found in a box at the bottom of a disused mine shaft not fifty yards from Bartlett's office. The body was too much decomposed to admit of complete identification ; but it had dark hair like Wherry's child : and, what is more convincing, Wherry swore positively that the white gown in which it was found clothed was the same as that in which her baby was clothed when it left Newquay. The box in which the remains were found was similar to one of two which Bartlett is known to have had in his office, but of which one had recently disappeared. Every circumstance pointed to Bartlett's guilt. The bundle of clothing was even found in a disused carpenter's shop, of which he had the key, and the child's feeding-bottle was discovered concealed just outside his office. There was no doubt, again, that the child had not died from natural causes. The medical evidence showed that death was produced by strangulation, a string being found tightly bound round the throat. Between the time when suspicions were first aroused and the time when the body was found the conduct of the accused was calculated to aggravate those suspicions. Five days before the discovery of the body Bartlett was so sunk in despair as to attempt suicide, and, although he denied that the child had met with foul play, he steadfastly refused to give any account of its real whereabouts.

IRISH TROUBLES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Genl. Wolseley denies that he expressed a desire to have absolute control of the forces now in Ireland so that he could suppress the disorders.

The trial of the murderers of the Joyce family was resumed to-day. A sensation was created by another prisoner, Thomas Casey, offering to turn Queen's evidence. The offer was accepted. It is now thought that the rest will be convicted.

The House of Commons Committee on the case of Dwyer Gray met to-day to consider reports. It is understood three will be presented : the first, drafted by the Attorney-General, and favored by a majority of the Committee, which states that Judge Lawson acted within his jurisdiction in the imprisoning of Mr. Gray ; the second, by Dillwyn, remarks upon the present state of the law of contempt ; and the third, by the Irish members of the Committee, suggests certain alterations in the law and reflects upon the conduct of Lawson.

The Committee on Dwyer Gray's case today decided that there was no occasion for the House of Commons to take further notice of the matter.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—An arrest of a man for alleged participation in the Joyce family murder took place at Cong. It was made in consequence of information given by the approver in the case of the Joyce massacre. The Joyce trial will be continued to-day.

In the Joyce murder trial to-day, three witnesses, who allege that they followed the assassins at a distance, gave evidence and identified the prisoners. The counsel elicited in the cross-examination that there had been a bad feeling between one of the witnesses and Patrick Joyce, now on trial, and also between another witness and the murdered farmer. The first approver, named Philbin, deposed that he accompanied the accused to the house of the Joyces and waited outside and heard the shrieks of the victims.

ENNIS, November 14—In the election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for Ennis, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Finnigan, Kenny, the Parnellite, has been returned by 136 against 95 for Reeves, Liberal.

LONDON, Nov. 14—The Parnellites will give a banquet to A. M. Sullivan on his return from America.

The Hope Coffee House.

THE OPENING A DECIDED SUCCESS.

The Hope Coffee House, situated on the corner of Craig and Alexander streets, was opened at eight o'clock this morning, under the auspices of the Montreal Coffee House Association. The premises and locality are one of the best in the city. The rooms have been fitted out in a very handsome and inviting manner, and everything about the interior wears an air of comfort seldom found in a place open to the general public. On the first floor is the "bar" and the kitchen. The former is composed of all kinds of temperance drinks, and on an adjacent counter customers can be served *ad libitum* to oysters. The flat above this is the dining room, dressing room, &c., and on the third is the concert hall. Amongst those who were present were the Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, H. A. Nelson, Ald. Beauchamp, E. K. Greene, Rev. T. Gales, Rev. S. Massey, E. E. Shelton, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Rev. Canon Carmichael, G. Hague, T. White, M. P., J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Rev. Canon Ellegood, Warden King, Bishop Ussher, J. Hodgson, Rev. G. H. Wells, E. Murphy, G. Cowie, J. Fielding Sweeney, Walter Paul, John Lewis, etc. M.H Gault, M.P, occupied the chair. No programme had been prepared, but by the kindness of some of our local talent, a very pleasant concert was performed. Several speeches were made.

The following are the provisional Directors of the Association :—Messrs. M. H. Gault, M.P., President ; D. Morrice, G. B. Burland, Hugh McLennan, John R. Dougall, John Ritchie, E. K. Greene, Charles Garth, H. A. Nelson, Henry Lyman, and A. Joyce.

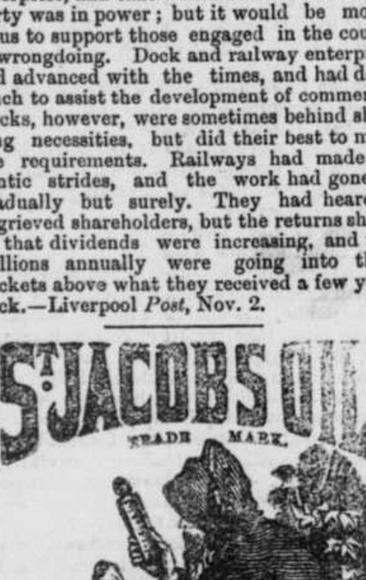
A representative of the *Star* visited the premises to-day during the dinner hour and found quite a number of prominent business and professional gentlemen partaking of their mid-day meal, which by all present was pronounced as most satisfactory and exceedingly moderate in price.—Montreal *Star*.

Mr. Chamberlain on Docks and Railways.

Last night the Lord Mayor of London entertained the chief representatives of the railway and dock interests in the United Kingdom at the Mansion-house. Replying for "Trade and Commerce," Mr. Chamberlain expressed his belief that an era of increased prosperity had commenced. It was the duty of the Government to protect all legitimate enterprise, and that would be done whichever party was in power ; but it would be monstrous to support those engaged in the course of wrongdoing. Dock and railway enterprise had advanced with the times, and had done much to assist the development of commerce. Docks, however, were sometimes behind shipping necessities, but did their best to meet the requirements. Railways had made gigantic strides, and the work had gone on gradually but surely. They had heard of aggrieved shareholders, but the returns showed that dividends were increasing, and two millions annually were going into their pockets above what they received a few yea.s back.—Liverpool *Post*, Nov. 2.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

November 25, 881 Lmd&w

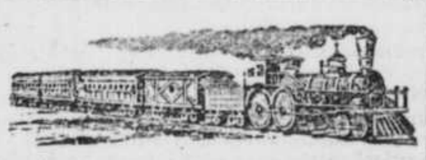
Don't neglect on the first appearance of Kidney troubles to go to your Druggist and get a bottle of **Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure.** It will give immediate relief, save years of suffering and effect a permanent cure. For sale by R. McLeod. d&w

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes : "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally.

November 11, 1882. Jm-d&w

Never allow your Lamp Burner to remain dirty, if so the metal, when heated, will throw off an offensive odor. The Astral Oil when used in a good lamp gives the perfection of artificial light.

November 15, 1882.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 2nd, 1882.

GOING WEST.

11.00 A.M.—Mixed Train for Richmond, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and all Local Stations.

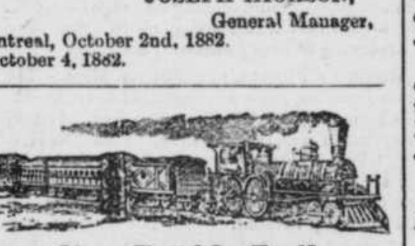
8.45 P.M.—Night Express for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham, Lewiston, Portland, Montreal, and points East West, South-West and North-West.

GOING EAST.

Leaving Montreal.............. 10.00 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi.......... 6.50 A.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond.......... 9.30 A.M.
Arriving at Point Levi.......... 3.00 P.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond.......... 12.45 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi.......... 6.45 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, October 2nd, 1882.
October 4, 1882.



Canadian Pacific Railway

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE ONLY FAST LINE,

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE,

ONLY THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS LINE

—TO—

OTTAWA.

The Capital of the Dominion,

AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day Express Trains, and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Morning Express with Parlor Car attached for Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Pembroke, Mattawa, and all interm diate Stations.

5.40 p.m.—Evening Express with Parlor Car attached for Ottawa, Brockville, and all points West. Parlor Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

6.00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for S Rose, St. Jerome, St. Lin, and all the other fashionable suburban summer resorts East of St. Jerome.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from Hochelaga Depot. Ten minutes later from Mile End.

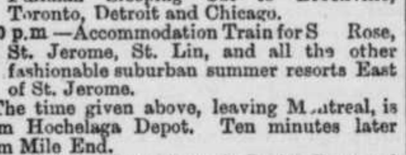
For Tickets, Rates, Seats in Parlor Cars, and all information regarding passenger business apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

103, St. James Street.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

Montreal, June 1, 1882.
July 29, 1882. Lm



QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1882, Trains will run as follows :—

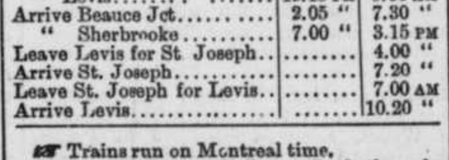
	Express	Mixed.
Leave Sherbrooke for Beauce Jct., Levis and Quebec..	8.20 AM	7.00 AM
Arrive Beauce Jct........	1.05 PM	3.15 PM
" Levis........	3.10 "	6.15 "
" Quebec Ferry........	3.30 "	....
Leave Quebec for Beauce Jct., Sherbrooke, and New England points........	....	....
" Ferry........	11.30 AM	....
" Levis........	12.15 PM	5.00 AM
Arrive Beauce Jct........	2.05 "	7.30 "
" Sherbrooke........	7.00 "	3.15 PM
Leave Levis for St Joseph..	....	4.00 "
Arrive St. Joseph........	....	7.20 "
Leave St. Joseph for Levis..	....	7.00 AM
Arrive Levis........	....	10.20 "

Trains run on Montreal time.

The Quebec Central Railway affords the only Rail communication with the celebrated Chaudiere Gold Mines, and connecting at Sherbrooke with the Grand Trunk and Passumpsic Railways, forms the most direct route between Quebec, Boston, and all New England points.

JAS. R. WOODWARD, General Manager.

General Ticket Offices, Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
October 12, 1882.



Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows :—

LEAVE QUEBEC (Palais Station).

4.00 p.m. MAIL TRAIN for St. Raymond, arriving there at 6.30 p.m.

LEAVE ST. RAYMOND.

6.20 a.m. MAIL TRAIN for Quebec, arriving there at 8.55 a.m.

Stopping at Little River, Ancienne Lorette, St. Ambroise, Valcartier, St. Gabriel, St. Catherines, Lake St. Joseph, Lake Sergent and Bourg Louis.

Trains run by Montreal Time.

Trains connect at St. Ambroise with Stages for Indian Lorette, at Valcartier Station with Stages for Valcartier Village, and at Lake St. Joseph with Steamer "St. Joseph" for all points on that beautiful Lake.

Single Fare urn Tickets on Saturdays.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents. J. G. SCOTT, Sec. & Manager, Commercia Chambers.

October 2, 1882.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.



THIS MAGNIFICENT LINE, COMPOS e of the following first-c ass Side-Wheel Steamers, viz. :—

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, Iron, Capt. Nelson, will leave Napoleon Wharf every Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P.M.

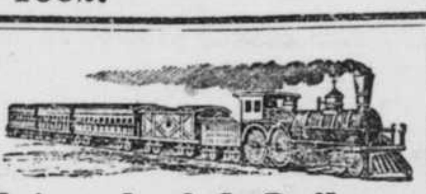
MONTREAL, Iron, Capt. Roy, every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P.M., calling at Intermediate Ports, and arriving early in the morning.

North Shore Railway Tickets will be good on the above Steamers

TICKET OFFICE, where State Rooms can be secured, at R. M. STOCKING, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGES, Agent

October 23, 1882. ap28



Intercolonial Railway.

1882 Summer Arrangement. 1882

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 3rd July, the Trains will run daily, (Sunday excepted) as follows :—

Will Leave Point Levis.

	RAILWAY TIME.	QUEBEC TIME.
EXPRESS for Halifax and St. John.	7.30 A.M.	7.15 A.M
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL......	11.15 "	11.00 "
FREIGHT........	7.30 P.M.	7.15 P.M.

Will Arrive at Point Levis.

	RAILWAY TIME.	QUEBEC TIME.
EXPRESS from Halifax and St. John..	8.50 P.M.	8.35 P.M.
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL........	1.10 "	12.55 "
FREIGHT........	5.15 A.M.	5.00 A.M.

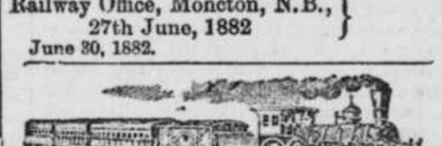
The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday, while those from Halifax and St. John remain in Campbellton.

The Pullman Car leaving Point Levis on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St. John.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 27th June, 1882

June 30, 1882.



NORTH SHORE Railway.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1882,

Trains will run as follows :—

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec........	4.00 AM	3.00 PM	10.00 PM
Arrive at Quebec...	7.00 PM	9.50 "	6.30 AM
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga........	5.20 AM	9.10 AM	10.00 PM
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.30 PM	4.00 PM	6.30 AM
Leave Hochelaga for St. Felix de Valois........	5.15 "	....	....
Arrive St. Felix de Valois........	8.20 "	....	....
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Hochelaga........	5.20 AM	....	....
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.50 "	....	....

Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

Sure connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Ottawa.

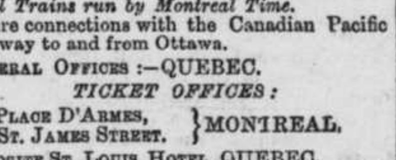
GENERAL OFFICES :—QUEBEC.

TICKET OFFICES :

13 PLACE D'ARMES, 202 ST. JAMES STREET. } MONTREAL.
OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.
CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y, OTTAWA.

A. DAVIS, Superintendent

September 22, 1882.



G. T. R. FERRY.

On and after the 3rd October, the Ferry Steamer will

LEAVE

QUEBEC.	LEVIS STATION.
A.M.	A.M.
6.45 Express to Halifax.	5.00 Market Train.
10.30 Mail to River du Loup and Mixed to Richmond.	7.00 Mail from the West.
	P.M.
P.M	1.00 Mixed from River du Loup.
6.45 Market Train to River du Loup.	3.00 Mixed from Richmond.
7.45 Mail to the West	7.00 Mixed from Richmond.
On Saturdays Only	8.35 Express from Halifax.
12.30 English Mail to Rimouski.	

Intermediate Trips for Freight.

October 4, 1882.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS FERRY



STEAMER "ORLEANS,"

CAPTAIN BOLDUC,

WILL SAIL AS FOLLOWS, UNTIL further notice, weather and circumstances permitting :—

FROM ISLAND.	FROM QUEBEC.
8.15 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	4.15 P.M.

Market days, Friday and Saturday, at 6 A.M. from Island.

SUNDAYS.

FROM ISLAND.	FROM QUEBEC.
11.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	

Calling at St. Joseph up and down.

November 1, 1882. my2-p



FOR SALE

THE PASSENGER

STEAMER "BIENVENU,"

Tonnage 648, having Two Low Pressure Engines, 50 Horse-Power combined.

For price and particulars apply to The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andr w's Wharf.

GABOURY, Secretary

LYMAN'S

CHERRY

OOTH PASTE

Whitens the Teeth,

Prevents Decay,

Removes Tartar,

Sweetens the Breath.

Put up in Handsome Pots, Price 25 cents.

September 18 1882 feb8Lm-oo



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canad and Newfoundland for the conveyanc of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1882 Summer Arrangements. 1882

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMposed of the following Double-engined Clyde-built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpasse for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with al the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, *and have made the fastest time on record.*

Vessels	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
NUMIDIAN........	6100	[Building.]
PARISIAN........	5400	Capt James Wylie.
SARDINIAN........	4650	Capt J E Dutton.
POLYNESIAN........	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN........	3600	Capt J Graham.
CIRCASSIAN........	4000	Lt Smith, R N R.
MORAVIAN........	3650	Lt Archer, R N R.
PERUVIAN........	3400	Capt J Ritchie.
NOVA SCOTIAN........	3300	Capt Richardson.
HIBERNIAN........	3440	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CASPIAN........	3200	Lt Thomson, RNR.
AUSTRIAN........	2700	Lt R Barrett, RNR.
NESTORIAN........	2700	Capt D J James.
PRUSSIAN........	3000	Capt A McDougall.
SCANDINAVIAN........	3000	Capt John Parks.
HANOVERIAN........	4000	Capt J G Stephen.
BUENOS AYREAN........	3800	Capt J Scott.
COREAN........	4000	Capt Barclay.
GRECIAN........	3600	Capt C E LeGallais
MANITOBAN........	3150	Capt Macnicol.
CANADIAN........	2600	Capt C J Menzies.
PHŒNICIAN........	2800	Capt John Brown.
WALDENSIAN........	2600	Capt R P Moore.
LUCERNE........	2200	Capt John Kerr.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt Mylius.
ACADIAN........	1350	Capt F McGrath.

The shortest sea route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY and QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE,

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC,

CIRCASSIAN... Saturday, 11th Nov.
PARISIAN...... " 18th "
PERUVIAN...... " 25th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC :

Cabin.................... $70.00 and $80.00 (according to accommodation.
Intermediate.................... $49.00
Steerage.................... $25.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax & Baltimore Mail Service

Are intended to be despatched as follows :

FROM HALIFAX.

NOVA SCOTIAN........ 23rd Oct.
HIBERNIAN........ 6th Nov.
AUSTRIAN........ 20th "

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's :

Cabin........ $20.00 | Intermediate... $15.00
Steerage........ $6.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

Are intended to sail from Quebec to Glasgow :

HANOVERIAN, on or about 10th Nov.
MANITOBAN, " " 17th "

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

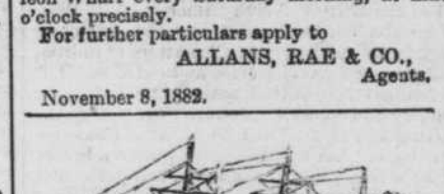
Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continenta Ports to all Points in Canada and the Western States.

A Tender with Mails and Passengers for Liverpool Mail Steamers will leave the Napoleon Wharf every Saturday morning, at nine o'clock precisely.

For further particulars apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

November 8, 1882.



Societe Postale Française de l'Atlantique.

CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Under contract with the Canadian & Brazilian Governments for the carrying of their mails.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT new Steamships, having splendid accommodation for passengers, and fitted with all the latest improvements, will sail monthly from Montreal, touching at Quebec, Gaspe and Halifax, for St. Thomas, W.I., Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil :—

Name.	*Tons.*	
VILLE DE PARA........	3,000	Capt. Mazon.
VILLE DE CEARA........	3,000	Capt. Laperdrix.
VILLE DE MONTREAL..	3,000	Capt. Roussel.
VILLE DE QUEBEC........	3,000	————
VILLE DE HALIFAX........	3,000	————
COMTE D'EU (Cargo)..	2,000	Capt Delieus.

Antwerp, Havre and Canadian Direct Service.

The above Steamships are appointed to sail monthly from Antwerp, calling at Havre, for Halifax, and for Quebec and Montreal during navigation.

Through rates from Rotterdam, Amsterdam and from all parts of France, Belgium and Germany. Freight contracts made.

Through Bills of Lading granted to and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to all Ports in the West Indies, Brazil and the Continent of Europe.

For freight and passage and further information, apply to the Head Office of the Company, 30, Rue Le Peletier, Paris ; Messrs. Kennedy & Hunter, Antwerp ; Messrs. Poudivigen, Havre ; Messrs. Poindestre & Mesnier, 80, Bishopgate Street, London, and Swansea, England, or to

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent General, 317, St. Paul Street, Montreal, and West India Wharf, Halifax, N.S.

GIBB, LAIRD & CO., Agents, Quebec.

August 30 1882.

NEW BOOKS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE KINGdom of Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Union with Great Britain, by Chas, Geo. Walpole, M.A

Kept in the Dark, by Anthony Trollope

A Strange Journey, or Pictures from Egypt and the Soudan.

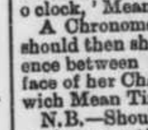
Frank Leslie, Harper's Weekly, Family Herald, also copies Jules Routledge's cheap editions

OFFICE DIARIES FOR 1883

DAWSON & CO.

October 5, 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.



THE "TIME BALL" ON the Citadel, each day. (Sunday excepted), at half-past Twelve o'clock, will be hoisted half way up, and at five minutes to "One" it will be hoisted o the top, and at "One o clock," Mean Time, it will be dropped.

A Chronometer keeping "Greenwich Time" should then show 5h. 44m. 49s., and the difference between this and the time shown by the face of her Chronometer is its error on "Greenwich Mean Time" at that instant.

N.B.—Should the "Ball," by accident drop at the wrong time, it will immediately be hoisted half-mast, and kept there half an hour.

E D ASHE, Commander, Roya Navy, F.R.A.S

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

	Tons.		Tons.
ONTARIO........	3,157	QUEBEC........	2,700
MISSISSIPPI..	2,680	BROOKLYN...	3,600
TEUTONIA...	2,700	MONTREAL...	3,?4
ST. LOUIS...	2,000	TORONTO.....	3,?4
DOMINION....	3,176		
TEXAS........	2,700	SARNIA........	3,?6
OREGON (building)........	3,856	VANCOUVER (building)........	5,70

DATES OF SAILING FROM QUEBEC

BROOKLYN.............. 2nd Sept.
TORONTO.............. 9th Sept.
DOMINION.............. 16th Sept.
MISSISSIPPI.............. 23rd Sept.
*SARNIA (new Steamer)..... 30th Sept.
ONTARIO.............. 7th Oct.
BROOKLYN.............. 14th Oct.
TORONTO.............. 21st Oct.
DOMINION.............. 28th Oct.
MISSISSIPPI.............. 4th Nov.
*SARNIA.............. 11th Nov.
ONTARIO.............. 18th Nov.

*This Steamer does not carry Cattle or Sheep

Rates of Passage :

Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool, $50 and $60 Return, $90 and $110.

Rates per steamer Sarnia to Liverpool : Cabin, $65 and $80 ; return, $117 to $144 ; Intermediate, $40 ; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the Lowest Rate

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices Canada, and Through Bills of Lading ar granted to and from all parts o Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply, in London to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue ; in Liverpool, to Flinn Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street ; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices ; or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal, and

WM. M. MACPHERSON, 75, DALHOUSIE STREET, Quebec.

September 4, 1882.

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.

LANE ROUTE.

THE

Cunard Steamship Company Limited.

BETWEEN NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR,

From Pier 40 N.R., New York.

Scythia........ Wednesday, 15th Nov
Bothnia........ Wednesday, 22nd Nov
Catalonia........ Wednesday, 29th Nov
Gallia........ Wednesday, 6th Dec
Servia........ Wednesday, 13th Dec
Scythia........ Wednesday, 20th Dec
Bothnia........ Wednesday, 27th Dec
Catalonia........ Wednesday, 3rd Jan

And every following Wednesday from New York

RATES OF PASSAGE.

$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage ticke from Liverpool and Queenstown and all othe parts of Europe at lowest rates

Through bills o lading given for Belfast Glasgow, Havre Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowlin Green

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Agents.

November 11, 1882.

R. BARDEN,

— IMPORTER OF —

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

14 & 16, ST. PETER STREET.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT

— AND —

VEGETABLES in SEASON

une 18 tdecl

GOOD BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Houses and Business Stands for Sale or to Let.

MODERATE RENTS TO DESIRable tenants.

Moderate prices and easy terms o payment to desirable purchasers.

A large amount of Good Storage to Let.

Apply to JOHN HEARN, 15, Sault-au-Matelot S

June 10, 1882. jan18-Lm

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

January 29 1882

PATENTS

We continu to act as Solicitors for Pa Caveats Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for ed States, Canada, Cuba, England, Fr Germany ect. We have had thirty-five experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This arge and did illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a shows the Progress of Science, is very n ing, and has an enormous circulation. Add MUNN & CO. Patent Solicitors Publisher SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37, Park Row, N York. Hand book about Patent ent free

November 25, 18

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

TIMBER TRADES JOURNAL AND SAW MILL ADVERTISER,

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE Foreign, Colonial, and English Timber an the Mahogany and Hardwood Trades.

Price 4d. Annual subscription 17s. 6d., free. Foreign subscriptions 21s., post free

PUBLISHED BY

J. & W. RIDER, 14 Bartholomew Close London, E.C.

Cheques and P. O. O. to be made paya WILLIAM RIDER, endorsed Bank of England

March

W. W. SHARPE & CO PUBLISHERS AGENTS

No. 25, Park Row, New York.

Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christmas and New Year's Cards—R Morgan.
Important Notice—Allans, Rae & Co.
Supplies for "A" Battery—T J J Duchesnay.
St Andrew's Society—A Robertson.
Sheriff's Sale—J Richard.
Pratt's Astral Oil.
St Jacob's Oil—A Vogeler & Co
Velveteens, Brunswick Finish—Simons & Foulds.
Ales, Porter, &c—Watson Packing Co'y.
Wedding Presents—G Seifert.
Electro-Plated Ware— Do.
Stoves, Grates, &c—S J Shaw & Co.
The Stranger in London—Epp's Cocoa.

THE
FALL and WINTER BUSINESS

PRINTING I
PRINTING I I
PRINTING I I I

PRINTING
—IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—
Neatly and Expeditiously Executed,
—AT THE OFFICE OF—
THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
TRADE REPORTS,
FACTUMS,
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
ETC., ETC

BANKS
Can be supplied at a few hours' notice.

MERCHANT'S OFFICES, Wholesale or Retail, can obtain all the requisites necessary for business.

The North Shore R. R. Directors may not be aware of it, but the Forms used by Railways can be Printed in Quebec.

For Prices and full particulars apply at the Office of
The Morning Chronicle.
November 9, 1882.

GEORGE THOMPSON & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1812.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Overcoats or other Winter Garments will find our stock of
BEAVERS, ELYSIAN NAPS, SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, ETC.,
as usual, of the best qualities.
We make a perfect fit, and put the best workmanship on every garment.
31 BUADE STREET,
QUEBEC.
October 21, 1882. sep9-Cm

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1882.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

We surrender a good deal of our space, to-day, to the reproduction of the two great speeches delivered in the British House of Commons, on Friday, the 27th of October last, by Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. These remarkable displays of oratory were made before one of the most brilliant audiences ever convened in England. Great things were expected of the speakers, and it must be said that they acquitted themselves handsomely. Mr. GLADSTONE'S remarks were especially eloquent, sound and to the purpose, and they may be fittingly ranked with the best previous efforts of his life. He had a grand subject, and he certainly made the most of it. We find only words of praise in the London papers about his speech, and all his references to the splendid character of the operations carried out in Egypt, the generalship of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, and the skill of Admiral SEYMOUR were cheered to the very echo. He hoped that the House might agree to the vote of thanks which he proposed, unanimously, and the House narrowly escaped doing what he wanted. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE seconded the resolution in a happy but brief speech, eulogistic in expression, and dignified in manner. Sir STAFFORD was very hearty, and he too expressed a hope that the House would pass the vote without division. The desire of the leaders of the respective political parties, however, was not gratified. Sir WILFRID LAWSON opposed the motion in a speech remarkable only for its levity and grim humour. He wanted a vote of thanks given to the Egyptians for running away. A Mr. STOREY, whom nobody knew, earned a little temporary distinction and notoriety, by seconding Sir WILFRID'S amendment, and a division was duly challenged. Seventeen members of Parliament supported the Radical champion, sixteen of whom were Land Leaguers and the other a Mr. HENRY RICHARD. The Government's following consisted of 354, and was composed of all the Liberals and Conservatives present, save Mr. JOSEPH COWEN and Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the editor of London *Truth*, who left the House without voting.

The thanks of the House were then formally conferred upon Sir BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR. When the same thing was about to be done on Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, a further objection was raised. The resolution spoke of the "Military Rebellion" in Egypt, consequently implying that ARABI PASHA was a Military Rebel. Mr. MOLLOY took exception to the phrase, and moved the omission of the words referred to. Mr. BIGGAR took much the same ground, but when the division lists were examined, he was discovered to be supported in his premises by but 25 gentlemen. Among those who agreed with him were Sir MAXWELL HERON and Capt. PRICE, (Conservatives), Mr. RICHARD, Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, (Radicals).

In the House of Lords the vote was unanimously adopted, the Earl of GRANVILLE moving the question, and the Marquis of SALISBURY seconding it.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Our telegrams the other day contained an account of a boating accident in Nova Scotia, by which two clever and promising young men lost their lives. Mr. GILBERT MURDOCH, jr., a young engineer of twenty-five years of age and of superior abilities, from which a useful and brilliant career was expected by his friends, and Mr. CHARLES A. GRAHAM, the agent of the Halifax Banking Co., at Pugwash, were the victims. Mr. MURDOCH, at the time of the accident, was engaged upon the survey of the section of the projected short line railway under contract. Mr. GRAHAM had only been appointed to his position a few weeks ago. The young men went out boating on Friday last, and owing to some cause unknown at present, the boat capsized and both were drowned in the harbour. The body of GRAHAM was picked up lying alongside the boat on shore, near Fort Philip. Mr. MURDOCH'S body was found on Sunday morning. The accident has caused profound sorrow in the vicinity, where the victims were much respected and loved.

A MEAN SLANDER.

Very few people, we are sure, in Canada, really grudge the Treasurer of this Province, the new honor lately conferred on him by the Government of France. Dr. WURTELE richly deserves the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and it is a satisfaction for all of us to know that the highly-prized ribbon has been given him. Amidst the congratulations of his friends, come also the tribulations of the jealous-minded, and the mean insinuations of the Doctor's political enemies. These gentry, in their small way, have discovered that Mr. WURTELE is a Prussian of the bluest dye, and the *Patrie* of Montreal echoes the slander, and repeats with gusto the old falsehood about Mr. WURTELE'S alleged dinner party and those mystical pyrotechnics which marked his appreciation of the French fall at Sedan. Now as a matter of fact Dr. WURTELE is not a Prussian. His grandfather, JOSIAS WURTELE, was a German, who early came to Canada and settled here in 1780. His son, and the father of the present Treasurer, was born in the city of Quebec, and in 1828 the subject of these remarks was also born in this city. Dr WURTELE'S sympathies and feelings have always been thoroughly Canadian in every way. He gave no banquet when NAPOLEON the Third was defeated at Sedan, neither did he cause his house to be illuminated on the day when the French troops were overthrown. Why these miserable stories were invented Mr. WURTELE has never been able to tell, except a reason he found in the fact that he has unscrupulous opponents who are ready to do anything to injure him politically in the eyes of the country.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Before His Honor Hon. Alexandre Chauveau, Judge of the Sessions.

MAJOR HOLMES VS. ROBERT TEMPLE.

In rendering judgment in this important case, his Honor said :—This is a prosecution directed by Major Holmes, temporarily in command of "A." Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, against Robert Temple, master of the British vessel called the "Genii," now in the port of Quebec, for having on the 3rd instant, at the harbour of Quebec, unlawfully attempted to persuade one Bernard O'Neill, then and there being a duly enlisted soldier, to wit :—A gunner in the "A." Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, Active Militia of Canada, and whose term of service had not then expired, to desert from the said "A." Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, he the said Robert Temple, well knowing the said Bernard O'Neil to be such enlisted soldier aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

The Counsel for the complainant has admitted that the prosecution is brought under the 153rd section of the Imperial Army Act, 1881.

The defendant by his Counsel has raised the question of my jurisdiction in the matter, and contends that the Army Act of 1881 (Imperial) is not binding and has no application in Canada in so far as third parties are concerned. He also claims that under section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Canadian Parliament has the exclusive legislative authority in all matters of militia, military and naval service and defence. The defendant asserts that, acting under the authority and powers conferred upon it by the British North America Act, the Canadian Parliament has enacted and passed a law or statute respecting the militia and defence of the Dominion of Canada, 31 Vic, cap. 40. That the "A" Battery and School of Gunnery are the offspring of that statute, which creates no offence of the nature of the one imputed to defendant, and that the English Army Act cannot be invoked against him. The defendant goes further and asserts that the men enlisted in "A" Battery are not soldiers, and that even if they were, the defendant could not be tried under the English Army Act, because we have a Canadian statute passed in 1869, which provides for cases of this description. It is also urged on the part of the defence that Major Holmes had no authority to bring this complaint and that his authority did not appear upon the face of the proceedings. It will be thus seen that the question I am called upon to determine is one of the gravest importance, not only to the prosecution, but to the captain of the "Genii." It involves the question whether since Confederation England can legislate for Canada in matters affecting the militia and defence of Canada, viz., whether any law passed by the Imperial Parliament respecting these matters can effect civilians or third parties. It is the first time the question has been raised since Confederation, and I have therefore given to the subject my best and most serious consideration. I have ascertained that there is no record at Ottawa of the point ever having been mooted, and I am therefore left to my own resources to decide the question. As to the point raised whether Major Holmes had authority to bring the complaint in his own name, or whether the Adjutant-General should have done so, the article cited by the defence from the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, Canada, does not apply, and I am against the defence on that ground. I am also against the defence upon the argument, that it does not appear that "A" Battery is in actual existence ; that might be a point at the trial on the merits, but not as to jurisdiction. We all know that "A" Battery exists. The citizens are well aware that the officers and men of "A" Battery have rendered most willingly and very efficiently important services in quelling riots and otherwise placing themselves at our disposal when called out, and, however much I may regret the judgment I am about to render, I must determine the important question submitted by the defence and decide according to law. Now, I consider that the other two sections of the Army Act referred to by the counsel for the prosecution do not sustain his pretentions ; on the contrary, they assist the view I take. The Army Act of 1881 applies to the officers and men of "A" Battery as between themselves, but not to outsiders. The 91st sect. of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, is express and positive as to the powers of the Canadian Parliament. It is thereby declared that the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects therein numerated, and No. 7 of the subjects, is "militia, military and naval service and defence."

This act was passed in 1867. The Dominion Parliament enacted a law respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, in 1868. This statute, strange to say, creates no offence for persuading or attempting to persuade men enlisted under it, to desert. As this statute is our law, and as it creates no offence, the Judge cannot go beyond it and have recourse to the Army Act of 1881. Besides the statute of 1868, the Dominion Parliament passed a law in 1869—32-33 Vict., chap. 25—an act respecting certain offences relative to Her Majesty's army and navy ;—section 1 of this act provides the mode of procedure and prescribes the penalty for enticing soldiers or sailors in Her Majesty's service to desert. The penalty is not less than $80 and not more than $200. In the prosecution as brought, I have no discretion to exercise ; if I had jurisdiction and the defendant proved guilty, I would be bound to sentence him to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Without pronouncing upon the fact whether the men enlisted in "A" Battery are or are not soldiers, I am of opinion that if they were soldiers, the prosecution should have been brought under our own statute 32,33 Vict., cap. 25, and not under section 153 of the Army Act, 1881 ; that the latter act has no force in Canada with respect to citizens or persons not connected with "A" Battery ; that the Canadian Parliament has exclusive authority in matters of militia, military and naval service and defence ; that the Militia Act 31 Vict., cap. 40, creates no offence for attempting to pursuade men enlisted in "A" Battery to desert, and that the plea of jurisdiction has been properly raised, and I maintain it.

J. Dunbar, Esq., Q.C., for Major Holmes, prosecutor.

M. A. Hearn, Esq., Q.C., for Capt. Temple of the British vessel "Genii."

NOTES AND NEWS

The Local Premier.

Hon. J. A. Mousseau and Madame Mousseau returned to town last night by North Shore R.R., and are at the St. Louis Hotel.

Personals.

Mr. F. B. McNamee, the well-known contractor, is in town.

Mr. Gagnon, M.P.P. for Kamouraska, and Mr. Frechette, M.P. for Megantic, are at the Mountain Hill House.

Petition to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

A petition, which has been signed by a large number of our merchants, will shortly be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. McLelan, requesting him to re-consider the position of the lighthouse-keeper at Belle Isle, whose salary had been reduced from $1,000 to $800 per annum. It appears that out of this sum the keeper pays a man to assist ; the duties at Belle Isle are of a most important character, as in addition to looking after the light the keeper must fire a gun during fog every half hour.

Sad Drowning Accident.

The District Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Hypolite Lavoie, bateau man, of La Petite Riviere, County of Charlevoix, who was found drowned in the St. Charles river, off Mr. Renaud's wharf. It appeared that the deceased and his son Joseph were returning on board their batteau, from Mr. Joseph Archer's, and believed they were stepping on to it, when in the absence of proper light, both walked overboard from the wharf into the water. Fortunately the son was saved, being helped out of the river by Captain Boulanger and Mr. Joseph Vezina, sailor. His father was not taken out until life was extinct. The Jury returned a verdict yesterday that deceased had come to his death by drowning, and expressed a regret at the absence of suitable lights.

Fatal Accidents.

A young man named Caron, of River du Loup, employed since some time as brakesman on a freight train on the Intercolonial Railway, was run over and so severely crushed by a portion of the train last Saturday night at St. Charles, Bellechasse, that death was instantaneous.

At the north wharf at Deschambault a day or two ago, Mr. Octave Paquet, farmer, aged 34 years, was drowned despite all the efforts of his father and others who were present to render him assistance. His body was not recovered until some hours afterwards. He leaves a father, mother, brother and two sisters, but was unmarried. His brother is Capt. Paquet of the steamer "Etoile."

Found Dead.

The body of an unknown man was found dead yesterday in the pond alongside of the Custom House, bearing evident marks of violence upon it. The body is that of a man apparently about 45 years of age, with rather brown curly hair. On the lower part of the cheek is a wound from which blood has profusely flowed, and which may apparently have been caused either by a shot of a revolver or a blow of some sharp instrument. The remains have been placed in the morgue awaiting the inquest which will be held today. Conjectures vary as to the name of the deceased. Some who have seen the body regard him as a batteauman in the employ of Mr. Wagner, others believe him to be one Bernard of St. Joseph. Meanwhile the remains can be seen for purposes of identification on application to the Coroner.

Last Night's Lecture.

THE YELLOWSTONE REGION, MONTANA.

The first lecture of the series arranged for the winter by the Lecture Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, came off last night in the large reading room of the Association Building, which was filled to its utmost capacity.

The Chair was taken by R. R. Dobell, Esq., Vice-President of the Y. M. C. A., and President of the Lecture Committee.

The lecturer, Rev. Geo. Wells, of Montreal, had for his subject "The Yellowstone Region, Montana, or a Glimpse in Wonderland." The lecture was one of the most interesting and instructive ever delivered before a Quebec audience, and was frequently interrupted by applause, the critical and select assembly present being one and all very favorably impressed with the lecturer and his theme. Mr. Wells' style is of the most fascinating. His oratory is pleasing and easy, his command of language practically illimitable, his voice is attractive, and his ideas as well as the words in which he clothes them, choice and entertaining. His wit and the rapid flow of his ever good-humored language are his leading characteristics as a lecturer. Mr. Wells is not only a platform orator, he is also an intrepid traveller, and he is thus the better fitted to deliver an entertaining address upon the truly wonderful regions which he has visited. His powers of observation are evidently of the keenest, as his description of the Western people and their leading characteristics will testify. His allusions to their land speculations, their confidence in the future of their own surroundings and the jealousies of rival towns were most entertaining. It would be impossible to give even an idea of his magnificent pen pictures of the Red River country and Dakota prairies through which he passed, and of the wonders of that wonderland known as the Yellowstone region, with its hot sulphur and other mineral springs, its marvellous geysers and foaming cascades. The lecture must be heard to be appreciated. It would well repay repetition. Mr. Wells' lecture was illustrated with magic lantern views of the many marvels of this remarkable country. At its close Mr. Wells was, on motion of Col. Rhodes, accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for the treat he had afforded his audience.

Death of Rev. Father Stafford.

The Toronto *Globe* says the following of Father Stafford, who died on Sunday last, at Lindsay, Ont. :—

This most distinguished ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church was born in Perth, Ontario, in 1818. He received his classical education at St. Theresa College, near Montreal, and subsequently studied theology at Regiopolis College, Kingston. In 1856 Father Stafford was ordained Priest by the late Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, and his first appointment after his ordination was to the professorship of classics in his alma mater. His connection with Regiopolis College in this capacity continued for four years, at the end of which period he was appointed to the mission at Wolfe Island. It was at this period of his lifetime that the deceased commenced to take an active part in the Temperance movement, and the cause of the higher education of the masses. Mainly through his active instrumentality a district that was previously notorious for inebriety became entirely changed, and men whose condition was considered hopeless through addiction to drink, became models of sobriety and correct living. He established temperance societies in his charge and in other sections also, and his facile pen and eloquent tongue were always ready to be engaged in the cause of temperance. In behalf of the educational interests of his parish he built a large local school, which, under his management and fostering care, proved a great success, and is still in a flourishing condition. Father Stafford remained three years at Wolfe Island, but brief as was the period of his stay he left his trace in the ameliorated moral, social, and mental condition of a grateful people, who deeply regretted his withdrawal from their midst. In 1863 he was transferred to Lindsay by Bishop Horan, and now entered upon an enlarged field of usefulness. In Lindsay his labours in the cause of temperance and education were not relaxed, but rather increased, and his great devotion, earnestness, and eloquence in the cause of the social and moral elevation of the people were rewarded by unexampled success. He secured the erection of a large school house, and it was entirely through his efforts that one of the largest and most magnificent convents in Ontario, costing $60,000, was erected at Lindsay for the Ladies of Loretta. He erected a superb residence, in which he abode at the time of his death. The house was surrounded by beautifully kept grounds, in which the superior taste of the deceased was evident from its profusion of choice flowers, beautiful shade and ornamental as well as fruit trees, and his keen delight in his charming surroundings was not only the appreciation of a mind sensatively alive to the beautiful, but of an æsthetic taste which had been cultivated by study and rendered artistic by associations. The deceased ecclesiastic was simple and unostentatious in his tastes, distinguished for his charity and benevolence in all his relations in life, and in his regard for other denominations no man could be less swayed by prejudice or influenced by passion. For all religious divergencies from the Church to which he belonged he entertained the largest charity and good will, and invariably viewed religious quarrels and disputes with the greatest aversion. Father Stafford was greatly beloved by all who were favoured with his acquaintance, irrespective of differences of belief, and doubtless his sudden death in the midst of a career of usefulness, and while yet in the full possession of his mental and physical powers, will be universally regretted. To his own church the loss will be irreparable, and the cause of temperance and education has in his death lost a friend, whose fluent, impressive speech and ready pen were wielded so often and so successfully in their services.

News of the City and District.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The defendants in the Richmond street assault case were, yesterday, admitted to bail.

URSULINES CONVENT.—His Grace Archbishop Taschereau visited this institution on Monday.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Death from exhaustion" in the case of the infant found dead in St. Roch's Church.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. Jean Fiset, near the railway station of St. Basile, with its contents, was destroyed by fire a day or two ago. Loss $2,000 ; no insurance.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The members of the society are reminded, by advertisement in another column, of the adjourned meeting to be held this evening, at 8 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—A farmer, of Deschambault, named Ed. Julien, has had his arm so badly crushed by a thrashing machine that it had to be amputated. The operation was performed by the Doctors Mayrand.

MILITARY.—The following appointments are gazetted :—To be 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant John D. Roche, G.S., vice H. D. Morgan, promoted. To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, David Witmore Morgan, gentleman, vice Roche, promoted.

JUBILEE SINGERS.—The Y. M. C. A. lecture and entertainment committee have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made with the agent of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers for two concerts, Monday, 4th December, and Tuesday, 5th December.

PROMENADE CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The promenade concert to be given by the band of the 8th Royal Rifles will take place without fail, this evening, at the Skating Rink, Grande Allee, commencing at eight o'clock. We hope to see a full house, as this fine band is deserving of every encouragement.

WEEK OF PRAYER FOR YOUNG MEN.—The prayer meeting, this afternoon, at four o'clock, will be conducted by Rev. R. Ker, Trinity Church. Topic, Wednesday, 15th November, "What witness are we bearing?" Luke xix 18, 21 Acts iv 8:13. "Three parties, but two classes," Acts xvii 30, 34 Matt. xxi, 30. All cordially invited.

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.—Capt. Holiwell has on his counters the grand double Christmas number of the *Young Ladies' Journal*, which is full of seasonable reading, large fashion and pattern plates, Christmas games, an elegant chromo entitled Home, embroidery designs, &c. This issue of a deservedly popular magazine is well worth having.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — Early yesterday morning, one of the drivers of Mr. Montreuil, master carter, who was returning with a sick horse, from Stoneham, was set upon some miles from town, on the Charlesbourg road, by four men who held him and took from him his pipe and what little money he had about him, amounting in all to about $1.50.

WINTER !—The first snow fall of the season was experienced here yesterday morning. "The beautiful" fell in abundance for the space of nearly an hour, when the bright rays of the sun caused it to quickly disappear. During the night the ground became frozen again very hard, forming a good foundation for future snow falls.

THINE ALONE WALTZES.—This is the name of a beautiful new set of waltzes, by Josef Meissler, sent us by Mr. R. Morgan, music dealer, and we perceive that they are going to be performed at the Skating Rink, this evening, by the band of the 8th Royal Rifles. They are pronounced, by competent judges, to be a splendid set of waltzes. They were performed at Her Majesty's State ball, recently given at Buckingham Palace.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—The Thanksgiving Services in this church which were postponed from the day appointed for Harvest Thanksgiving in consequence of the joint services in the Cathedral and St. Matthews Churches, were nevertheless very joyous and hearty. In the morning the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Nicholls, and in the evening by Rev. Chas. Hamilton. The sacred edifice was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Heaps of vegetables and grain filled in the windows, while the gasaliers were entwined around with moss, autumn leaves and fruit. The altar was covered with white and decorated with fern leaves, calla lilies, etc., the railing being decorated with bunches of fruit and grain. The pulpit and font were also covered in white and decorated with autumn leaves, fruit, etc. Pots of flowers were arranged around the base of the font. Appropriate mottoes were displayed, the whole making a very pretty appearance.

QUEBEC SNOW-SHOE CLUB—SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of this flourishing Club took place on Monday evening last at the Skating Rink. Notwithstanding the bad weather, no less than twenty-eight members put in an appearance, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire meeting. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, both showing how strong the Club was at present, the number of members last season being 114, and although some 16 of these have left the city, there is every reason to believe, judging from the number of names submitted to this meeting, that the Club will this year be stronger than ever. The following, all formerly prominent members of the Club, were elected honorary members, viz. :—Messrs. W. B. Partridge, London, Eng. ; A. Montizambert, Ottawa ; A. Holloway, A. H. Buchanan, H. Woods, Lambton Sewell, J. B. Peters, Winnipeg ; W. C. Woods, Melbourne, Aust. ; J. Sydney Gibb, N.W. Territory ; Percy Myles and Jos. Boswell, Montreal. The average attendance last year at the weekly tramps was 22, as compared with 18 the previous year. The following are the officers for the ensuing season :—President, R. Harcourt Smith ; Vice-President, Veasey Boswell ; Secretary, J. S. Dunbar ; Treasurer, Chas. Dunn ; Committee of Management, R. Campbell, C. W. Phillips, L. Bruneau.

PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC.—At the recent quarterly meeting of this Presbytery, held in Morrin College, there were present Rev. Drs. Cook, Matthews and Weir, Quebec city ; Rev. Messrs. Clark, Quebec ; Amaron, Three Rivers ; Dewey, Richmond ; Pritchard, St. Sylvester ; McCulloch, Leeds ; T. R. McLeod, Kingsbury ; McLeod, Lingwick, and Macdonald, Scotstown, Ministers ; and Messrs. A. Evans, McMaster, Scotstown, and Peebles, Quebec, elders. Rev. Mr. McLeod, Lingwick, the Moderator, presided. There was a large amount of mission work of a most interesting character performed by the Presbytery, one additional mission station being added to those already in existence. The great cry was the scarcity of laborers in all the fields. The theological students of Morrin College having been withdrawn from the fields occupied by them during the summer months to engage in their studies at college leaves many a vacancy within the bounds of the Presbytery, but steps were taken to have them all supplied. Two vacant charges were filled up since last ordinary meeting—Rev. Mr. Pritchard having been ordained and inducted over the St. Sylverter congregation, and Rev. Mr. Robertson settled over Dunville congregation. Both settlements give great satisfaction. Messrs. Macmaster, Cattanach and McCulloch reported regarding certain statements engrossed on the minute-book of the Inverness Kirk Session, by their late pastor, Mr. Hoskin. The Presbytery adopted their report finding these so-called minutes grossly abusive, and ordering the minute-book to be kept *in rententis* by the Presbytery clerk for the purpose of using it as evidence against the time that Mr. Hoskin should return into Canada. The newly organized congregation of Gould, petitioned the Presbytery for leave to build a church, which was granted on condition that the new church be built on a site, at least one quarter of a mile from the Lingwick Church, and that subscriptions to the extent of two-thirds of the entire cost of the building, be obtained before operations to build are commenced. A Committee was appointed composed of Messrs. Macmaster, Matthews, Dewey, and T. R. McLeod, to bring a report to next meeting on the matter of increased salaries to the ministers within the bounds of the Presbytery. Mr. Macmaster reported having received the contributions of several congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery, towards the maintenance of Morrin College. Those received showed a large increase upon former years, when they were absorbed in the General Fund for Colleges. The congregations that have not yet remitted were reminded of their duty in this matter. Mr. Macmaster was appointed to appear at the next meeting of the Board of French Evangelization, to plead the cause of French Mission work within the bounds of the Presbytery. The deep sympathies of members of Presbytery were expressed for Rev. Mr. Cattanach, Sherbrooke, who has been seriously ill for the last six weeks. Great satisfaction was expressed by members of the Court, on hearing that the Rev. T. R. McLeod, of Kingsbury, had declined the offer of the Home Mission Committee, of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to engage as Superintendent of Missions in Muskoka. In the evening, the Principal of Morrin College, Rev. Dr. Cook, delivered a most masterly lecture in connection with the opening of the Theological department of the College, for the ensuing session. There was a large attendance of professors, students, members of Presbytery and friends of the Church, in Convocation Hall.

MOTHERS ! MOTHERS ! ! MOTHERS ! ! !

Are you disturbed at night and broken in your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

January 31, 1882 Lm d&w

REST & COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal in relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

January 31, 1882 Lm-d&w

A Literary Fete at the Garrison Club, Quebec, 11th Nov., 1882.

The presentation to J. M. LeMoine, of Spencer Grange, Sillery, by the proprietors of country seats round Quebec, of a handsome Dominion flag, for the flag-staff on the new tower erected on his residence, took place at 1 p.m., on Saturday last, at the Garrison Club, with great *eclat*.

A most *recherche* lunch had been ordered for the occasion. The following names appear on the address, headed as follows :—"Presented to J. M. LeMoine, author of *Picturesque Quebec, etc.*, for his untiring literary efforts to add historical interest to the attractions of the Canadian homes round the city."—His Worship the Hon. Frs. Langelier, Mayor of Quebec, Pavilly ; Robert Hamilton, Hamwood ; W. Rhodes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Benmore House ; Hon. D. A. Ross, Westfield ; J. B. Forsyth, Lieutenant.-Colonel. Rosslyn ; Ferdinand Turnbull, Lieutenant-Col., Marchmont ; R. R. Dobell, Beauvoir ; W. Herring, Ravenswood ; Alfred Furniss, Bardfield ; Thos. Beckett, Clermont ; Evan J. Price, Wolfield ; Andrew Thomson, Redcliffe ; Arch. Campbell, Thornhill ; Frs. Stockwell, The Highlands ; Chas. V. Temple, The Highlands ; Frost Gray, Lt.-Col., St. Michael's ; G. H. Parke, Ringfield ; Jas. Bowen, jr., Redcliffe ; Henry Dinning, L'Asyle Champetre ; John Burstall, Elm Grove ; Alfred P. Wheeler, Montague Cottage.

After discussing the various *entrees* on the bill of fare, Col. Rhodes, the Chairman, proposed the health of the honored guest :

GENTLEMEN,—You are all aware that our friend, Mr. LeMoine, has been making some very considerable improvements at his residence, involving a new front to his house with a tower and flagstaff. It has therefore been thought a good opportunity for his friends to contribute something in the nature of a present, and the Committee have decided to offer a flag. About forty years ago, when I was an Ensign in Her Majesty's 68th Regiment of Light Infantry, I was quartered at Maroon Town, in the Island of Jamaica, and on the occasion of new colours being presented to the Regiment, I was entrusted with the care of the Regimental colours. In British Regiments there are two colours, the Queen's and the Regimental. It is upon the last that the names of the places and the occasions where the Regiment has distinguished itself are inscribed. These colours were presented to us by Lady Gomme, wife of Sir William Gomme, the General in command. They were afterwards carried by the regiment through the Crimean and the Indian wars, and are now deposited as a sacred gift to the parish church of Leeds, where I saw them last winter during a visit to England. Colours are given to regiments as a mark of honour and for good and faithful service ; I therefore think that the committee has been happy in its choice of the emblem we propose to present to our guest, Mr. LeMoine. A flag is a sign of authority. A king through his officers erects his standard in a country and orders all his subjects to acknowledge this act of possession. He also confers a flag as a mark of honour and calls upon the recipients to defend it. Mr. LeMoine has for a number of years past done good service to Canada in rescuing her annals from oblivion. He has described and made us proud of our Canadian homes, pointing out to the readers of his works and to the numerous travellers who visit this city, that our residences are scenes of domestic virtue, honourable living and Christian happiness. In no Canadian home is this more remarkable than in his own. If we, who are his friends and neighbours, recognize this, what more royal present can we give than by crowning his private residence with a flag and claiming our right as a free people, to plant our standard of good will and friendship on the tower of our honourable friend's house—Spencer Grange. I therefore now unfurl the flag of the Dominion, which we will first salute with three British cheers, and I will then consign it to the custody of our future standard-bearer, James LeMoine, Esq. ; to which Mr. LeMoine briefly responded :—

GENTLEMEN—FRIENDS—After many long years of literary labour, the present to me is indeed a pleasant surprise—a bright, a proud moment.

How can I find words to acknowledge this generous recognition of what my humble efforts have sought to achieve ?

I do indeed feel confused at the warmth of feeling, which prompted this social meeting—this very cordial mode of encouraging my literary performance.

'Tis now twenty years since I undertook what I then thought—what I still think—a useful, a patriotic duty—that of popularizing Canadian annals and placing prominently before the public, the historical deeds, the picturesque sites, the healthy rustic homes, which, like a chaplet of flowers, encircle the brow of my native city. Little did I then expect that after walking, not, however, without scratches, over the thorny paths—marked out for students in our country, I should this day, thanks to you, be standing gratefully, though proudly, where I now stand, to receive the generous, spontaneous, most encouraging ovation you now tender.

The shortcoming, the incompleteness of my recent task, I readily acknowledge. What numerous *lacunae* yet to be filled in '*Picturesque Quebec !*' How many other sweet Canadian homes, how many cherished Quebec institutions, associations, clubs, societies and incidents which ought to have found a resting place—a notice in the pages of "*Picturesque Quebec !*" Providence may yet, perhaps, vouchsafe me the years, necessary to re-arrange, and re-publish another edition of the work, an illustrated, enlarged, more complete one, let us hope ! In conclusion, gentlemen, for your very kind presentation and remembrance to day, accept my cordial, my sincere, my lasting thanks.—(Repeated applause.)

Hon. David A. Ross having been invited to add a few remarks, said in substance : "Gentlemen—There remains but little for me to say. We all know the author of *Maple Leaves*, &c., in fact I fancy I knew him when I was a boy—(laughter.) His Canadian works cover a wide, very wide, field of investigation. Twenty-two years ago, I think, he familiarised us with our beautiful bird-world in *Les Oiseaux du Canada*. The lovely denizens of our streams and lakes found in him a sympathetic chronicler in *Les Pecheries du Canada*. Later on early Canadian annals claimed his attention—his devotion to the brave men over whom in the past floated the white "Fleur de Lys" of France is well known. Who has forgotten the thrilling—the beautiful tableau he once traced of that heroic leader—Montcalm—when at noon on that eventful 13th September, 1759, bleeding and faint, he was borne past on his white charger, supported by two grenadiers, a few feet from where I now stand, from his last battle field to our city ; and is there any of our historians who has done more ample justice to Montcalm's worthy rival—youthful James Wolfe, the hero of Quebec !

Mr. LeMoine, whilst enlightening others, has familiarised me with episodes in the history of my country which, I think, without him I might have ignored to this day. All honor to him.

Mr. R. R. Dobell being called on, corroborated briefly what had just been spoken by Mr. Ross, adding that he, too, recently had had a pleasant proof of the services rendered by Mr. LeMoine to historical studies and genealogy. Yes, Mr. Chairman, as an active man of business, I can get through at times a deal of work, at least I cherish the idea I have done so—but after all, what are the long hours of business activity of a merchant—active though he be—compared to the unceasing, toiling vigils of a student, bent over crabbed old M.S.S., wrapped up in historical research, trying to reconcile conflicting historical authorities ! Shall I tell you what occurred to me lately on board a train ? I casually met a stranger, a titled gentleman, who told me he had met me before. "You are from Quebec. Do you know Mr. J. M. LeMoine," said he. "Right well," I replied. "Are you aware of the service he rendered my family by helping me to make good my descent from the most illustrious old family—the Baron de Longueuil. Through his researches and with the help of Lord Lorne and his great adviser Sir John, I am now, by the gracious act of Queen Victoria—Baron de Longueuil." Thus, most unexpectedly and strangely, was forced on me another proof of services rendered through the writings of our guest.

Mr. Wheeler, acting as Vice-President, then rose and said :—"There is a feature in the causes which led to the presentation of to-day that I would like for a minute to allude to. Thousands have read the works of Mr. LeMoine and thousands will re-read them and derive pleasure and instruction from them in time to come, but it is those portions of his latest work which describe the country homes and estates around Sillery and Quebec, which, I divine, more particularly caused the happy meeting of to-day—to use the language in the heading to the list of names "A recognition of the untiring efforts of Mr. J. M. LeMoine to give the picturesque seats and places around Sillery and Quebec, the additional charm of historical interest, &c." Homes are homes, I suppose, everywhere, but Canadian homes and especially country homes are, I fancy, more loved by their owners than those of a tropical country or in a land where it seems always after dinner. * * * * * * * *

During the period of frost and snow the threshold of the Canadian country house is sharply defined enough and has a distinct meaning of its own. This has developed a keener love of home and a warmer domestic life than that of more favoured or temperate countries. But home is home everywhere, and as the old song says : "Life has 'eer no charm so dear as home and friends around us." Thus then love of home comes first and in its train follows this warm recognition of the laborious and painstaking efforts of Mr. LeMoine to invest the homes in the environs of Quebec with the interest and charm of a historical past. Such kind memories as we mention to-day help to draw closer those great cords of love and duty which bind the whole universe together.

In thanking Lt.-Col. Forsyth for the toast of his health and the guests present for their hearty reception of the same, Col. Rhodes explained that the idea of this presentation and of the pleasant *fete* of to-day, gave an opportunity to some of the many warm and appreciative friends of Mr. LeMoine, which they had long desired. It had been designed and carried out by Mr. Wheeler, who had with considerable energy brought about the present agreeable meeting and presentation. Mr. Wheeler was not the oldest resident of Sillery, but he had contrived during his life in that locality to bring about various useful things, of which it was not good to be unmindful—the long footpath, the telegraph, the telephone and other matters of public and private interest had been owing to his exertions, and it only tended to show how much good at the cost of very little money a desire for the general welfare in the mind of one man might effect.

The health of Mr. Wheeler was then proposed by the Hon. David Alexander Ross, and drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Wheeler in reply thereto thanking them for the kind manner in which his name had been received, said :—"He was very much gratified to find that the little services which he may have tried to render to the neighborhood in which he lived in the past, should be so kindly and so well remembered. He wished to be forgiven if he briefly alluded to a reform that he had set his heart upon for some years past, and that was a plan for the erection of a village pump or fountain in Bergerville for the use of the tired or thirsty visitor, and for either dwellers of Sillery or visitors to its views and cemetries, a cool and shady spot where a man, a horse or a poor dog might take a drink of clear pure cold water.

In conclusion, Mr. Wheeler again alluded to the more than kind appreciation of his efforts, which would never be forgotten by him.

Col. Forsyth closed the entertainment by recalling, jointly with Col. Rhodes, the festive, social ways of Quebec in the olden time, when its garrison was composed of two, sometimes three, regiments of the line, two companies of Royal Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, Sapers, Miners, Ordnance and Commissariat.

HE BUCKED.

The Danger of Riding Texas Ponies.

Great Excitement on Montgomery Street—A Happy Thought and a Happy Man.

[San Francisco Evening Post.]

It is a fact beyond dispute that the average Texas pony is uncertain. As a general thing a Texas charger can be relied upon, sooner or later, to indulge in his little act, popularly known on the plains as "bucking." You can't cultivate the pony sufficiently to induce him to forget it. It is in his blood, and he sticks to it by the power of heredity. He would probably go without his hay for a whole day sooner than throw away a fair opportunity to "buck." It is a part of his life, and the chief article in his creed. In short, a Texas pony which won't buck is not a Texas pony at all. He is a nondescript, and unworthy to be accredited to the Lone Star State. Mr. George Ridgeway, residing on Jefferson street, Oakland, will probably endorse the above heartily. At any rate the accident which befell him this morning would seem to be a sufficient guaranty for such inference in the minds of observers, for Mr. Ridgeway narrowly escaped death. As it is well known, this gentleman is a finished horseman, and is fond of riding spirited animals. This morning about 8 o'clock he rode up Montgomery street at a very rapid pace. When opposite F. Garcia & Co.'s restaurant, popularly known as "Frank's," Mr. Ridgeway suddenly checked his horse and attempted to wheel. But the pony grew obstinate and refused to obey the will of the rider. Mr. Ridgeway attempted to force the horse, but the preverse product of the pampas declined to be enforced, and then ensued a struggle for the mastery between horse and rider. True to his instincts the pony finally prepared a *coup d'etat*, and won the victory. Jumping into the air, the devilish creature stiffened his legs, humped his back until he described an inverted U, came down on the street with all four feet at one time, plunged his head between his forelegs, and the act was complete. Mr. Ridgeway struck the ground about six feet in front of his horse. He was insensible. A large crowd of excited people was attracted to the spot. Kind hands tenderly lifted the unconscious sufferer and bore him into Frank's. A messenger was dispatched for a physician. In the meantime restoratives were applied, and every means known to those present resorted to for his resuscitation. In a short time Mr. Ridgeway showed signs of returning consciousness, and moaned in great pain. Regaining the power of speech the hurt gentleman said : "For God's sake do something to relieve this horrible pain in my shoulder. It is killing me. Have you a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil in the house?"

"Just the thing !" said Mr. Garcia. "I have some of the oil conveniently at hand."

The sufferer was denuded of his clothing, and his right shoulder was found to be badly bruised. Quick hands applied the great remedy which is now creating such a sensation on the coast, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Ridgeway began to show signs of satisfaction. Soon he said that the pain was greatly relieved, and the application of nearly a whole bottle took away all the pain and reduced the swelling which had commenced when they began applying the Oil. Examination revealed the fact that Mr. Ridgeway had not sustained a fracture in any of his bones, and he remarked subsequently as he was sipping a glass of "imperial punch," that St. Jacob's Oil had doubtless saved him great and protracted suffering. Calling at a neighboring drug store, Mr. Ridgeway secured several bottles of this wonderful healing substance and went home. The doctor arrived too late to see the patient.

The exhibition of such wonderful power by the St. Jacob's Oil set all tongues wagging, and many gentlemen present expressed astonishment at the amazing result of its application. Mr. Garcia explained that the Oil was reputed to be almost miraculous in its action in some cases, and the incident of this morning was simply a verification of what he personally knew of it, as well as what was stated of it by persons of his acquaintance. He thought so highly of its splendid curative properties in all cases of pains and hurts that he never failed to keep some of it on hand. Mr. Ridgeway would doubtless feel a little shaken up by his fall for a few days, but several more applications of the remedy would undoubtedly place his shoulder all right.

The reporter was greatly interested in what he had witnessed and resolved to learn more about the performance of the great remedy. Meeting Mr. Robert Young, a printer in the Mercantile Agency, and residing at No. 320, California Street, the question of the healing power of St. Jacob's Oil was introduced. Mr. Young immediately and emphatically bore strong testimony in its favor. "Why, sir," said he, "I had been troubled a long time with stiffness of the neck. It was especially severe when I took cold. I had also suffered with rheumatic pains in my shoulders. It is, therefore, with feelings of gratitude that I say that the St. Jacob's Oil relieved me of every pain and ache. I most heartily recommend it as a superb relievant."

During the morning the reporter's duties called him to North Beach. While there he met Mr. Charles Schwartz, proprietor of the North Beach Chowder House, No. 2209 Powell street. The following conversation ensued :

"Mr. Schwartz, do you know anything about St Jacob's Oil ?"

"Well, I should say so ! It is just the grandest remedy for rheumatism ever made !"

"Have you used it, sir ?"

"Used it ! Yes, it has been a standing remedy in my house for two years. There is nothing like it. We could not well get on without it. It cures my people of rheumatism, burns, bruises and every kind of ache or pain. Then my neighbors use it, too. I always have several bottles in my house, and it frequently happens that persons call for it in sudden emergencies. Only a few days since a drayman got badly hurt, and I sent out a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil. They rubbed it on him and it took away the pain. The man was very grateful and said it was the best stuff in the world "

The reporter stepped in at the popular pharmacy of J. Adolph Boyken, corner of Ninth and Mission streets, and asked the proprietor if he had much call for the St. Jacob's Oil. Mr. Boyken replied :

"The Great German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, has been having a big sale with me lately, and my customers are high in their praises of it as a conqueror of pain."

E. B. EDDY'S
PAILS,
TUBS,
WASH-BOARDS,
—AND—
PARLOR AND SULPHUR MATCHES
FOR SALE BY
F. H. ANDREWS & SON.
—ALSO—
Leather and Rubber Belting, Patent Lace Leather, Lubricating Oils of all grades, the Largest Assortment in the City.
June 19, 1882. my6'81

The most frightful scourge of humanity is Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Commencing with a little pain in the back, it hurries the sufferer to a premature grave. Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is the only known remedy that prevents the fatal result. Take it in time. For sale by R. McLeod. d&w

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil ; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured."
November 11, 1882. Lm-d&w

To obtain a good light from the Astral Oil see that your Burners are in proper order.

Furnishing Goods !
—EX—
"CIRCASSIAN" and "OCEAN KING."

JUST RECEIVED, A COMPLETE ASsortment of the Latest Designs in
Oil Cloths, Linoleums,
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
Scotch and 3-Ply Carpets,
Dutch and Hemp Carpets,
Brussels, Tapestry and Albert Stair Carpets,
Manilla, Napier and other Mattings,
Cocoa, Sheepskin and other Mats,
Curtain Materials and Trimmings,
Lace Curtains (including new Duplex),
Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Cots,
Brass Poles, Cornices, Picture Rods, &c.,
Pole Ends, Rings, Brackets,
Stair Rods, Eyes, Studs, &c.

☞ Always in Stock, Patent Spring Wire Mattrasses, Hair Mattrasses, Feather Pillows, Bolsters, &c.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.
November 1, 1882.

VELVETEENS.
BRUNSWICK FINISH.
WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENtion to our Stock of the above Celebrated make of Velveteens both in Black and Colours.
"OPINIONS OF THE FASHION PRESS,"
THE "QUEEN."
They are dyed by the latest process, and the result is rich colouring and lustrous finish. In Black it is rich and lustrous-looking, and in Navy Blue has all the bloom of the best finished Silk Velvets.
"MADAME SCHILD'S JOURNAL."
They are remarkable for the beautiful soft finish and depth of colour. No Manufacturers have succeeded in producing so near an appearance to Silk Velvet as the "Brunswick" Finish.
SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.
October 24, 1882.

Wedding Presents.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF SOLID Silver Spoons, Napkin Rings, etc., in handsome cases
At the
EUROPEAN BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED :
7 Cases Electro-Plated Ware,
Consisting of handsome Jewel Caskets, Card Stands, Salad Dishes, Nut Bowls, etc., in Silver, Bronze, Gilt and Niello.
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S
EUROPEAN BAZAAR.
September 13, 1882.

ANDREWS BROS.
Succ. to late THOS. ANDREWS,
No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET,
—IMPORTERS OF—
English and American Hardware.
TO SPORTSMEN.
Always on hand a large assortment of
Guns and Revolvers.
CURTIS & HARVEY POWDER.
Cartridges, Shot, Caps, Shot Pouches, and Powder Flasks.
GUN LOADING IMPLEMENTS.
The large Discount of 10 p.c. is given for Cash !
COAL AND WOOD STOVES AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING AND CABINET HARDWARE.
All orders for Plumbing, Steamfitting, Gas, Bell-Hanging and Tinsmith work promptly attended to
—AT—
ANDREWS BROS.
No. 1, St. John Street.
September 14, 1882. feb1

FURS !
I AM NOW OFFERING A LARGE AND well assorted Stock of FURS, made up on the premises, comprising :—
Ladies Mantles,
Jackets, Muffs,
Collars and Caps,
Gentlemen's
Coats,
Caps and Gloves.
ALSO,—Sleigh Robes in Musk Ox, Wolf, Goat, Buffalo, &c., &c.
☞ "Old Furs repaired and made over on short notice."
ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
☞ A VISIT SOLICITED.
JAMES C. PATERSON,
27, BUADE STREET.
October 6, 1882.

Novelties in Ladies' Furs.
ALL THE NEW PARIS STYLES OF Satin Sicilienne and Cashmere Wraps Lined with Fur.
Ladies' Sealskin, Dolmans, Caps, Muffs Gloves, Trimmings, Carriage Rugs, Bearskins, Buffaloes', Musk Ox Sleigh Robes.
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
G. R. RENFREW & CO.
Upper Town.
September 5, 1882.

Cold Weather
Our Stock is now well assorted in all Departments
—OF—
Woolen and other Heavy Goods
Suitable for the Cold Weather.
We invite the attention of our Customers and the Public to the following
NOTICE.
Until further notice our Establishment will close every evening at SIX P.M., Saturdays excepted.
We trust that purchases will be made accordingly.
FYFE & LEITCH,
Fabrique Street.
November 6, 1882. jn12 Lm

Tailor to His Excellency the Governor-General.
TO LADIES
NEW STYLES
OF CLOTHS SUITABLE FOR LADIES' New Market Over-Coats and Jackets.
—ALSO—
English Ready-Made New Market Coats from $5.00 up.
Dr MORGAN'S
34, FABRIQUE STREET.
September , 1882. feb1 '81 Lm

1882. 1883.
Christmas & New Year's Cards.
MR. R. MORGAN BEGS TO INTImate that his stock of the above is now ready, and include all the most noted manufacturers, viz. :—Prang's ; Caswell's ; Tuck's ; Eyre & Spottiswood's ; Hildsheimer's ; Mansell's ; Canton's ; McQueen's, etc. Amongst the beautiful Cards issued by Raphael, Tuck & Sons are original designs by the following renowned Royal Academicians, viz :—Jas. Sant ; G. D. Leslie ; E. J. Poynter ; J. E. Hodgson ; J. C. Horsley ; J. R. Herbert and Robert Herdman, R.S.A. And a new series of Canadian Views, by Rolph, Smith & Co.
The Trade supplied at wholesale rates.
☞ Orders by Mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
November 15, 1882. O

IMPORTANT NOTICE !
SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF MRS. H. F. SNYDER, of Lemars, Iowa, she is requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where an important communication is awaiting her.
ALLANS, RAE & CO.
November 15, 1882. A

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETing of the Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held
This (Wednesday) Ev'g, at 8 o'clock,
—IN THE—
ROOMS OF MORRIN COLLEGE
A. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.
November 15, 1882. A

SHERIFF'S SALE.
No. 267.
La Societe de Construction Permanente de Quebec, Plaintiff.
vs.
Dame Catherine Nowlan, Widow James O'Brien, Defendant.
BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, ON FRIDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, 1882, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of said Defendant, No. 266 Champlain Street, City of Quebec, the moveable effects of the said Defendant, consisting in Carpets, Tables, Chest Drawers, Washstand, Groceries, &c., &c., the whole seized under execution.
Quebec, 14th November, 1882.
J. RICHARD,
Sheriff's Bailiff.
November 15, 1882. B

SUPPLIES FOR "A" BATTERY,
ROYAL SCHOOL OF GUNNERY,
QUEBEC.
Time for necessary Tenders will be extended to 30th instant.
T. J. J. DUCHESNAY, Lt.-Col.,
Dep. A. G.
Quebec, 10th Nov., 1882.
November 15, 1882. F

CARD -EL-KEBIRI

CAPTURED AGAIN.

THE LARGEST AND MOST HANDSOME STOCK OF

Christmas Cards

Ever Imported by any Retail House in Canada.

—ALL ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS!—

—AT—

HEADQUARTERS!

XMAS DOUBLE NUMBER.

Young Ladies' Journal,
Family Herald,
London Journal,
Bow Bells,
Temple Bar.
Young Ireland,
Journal des Modes,
Chambers' Journal,
Revue de la Modes,
The Quiver,
The Argosy,
Good Words, &c., &c.

Almanac for 1883. Illustrated London Almanac. Cassil's Almanack, at

WRIGHT & CO.,
24, Mountain Hill, & 98, St. John Street.
November 14, 1882. F

FOR SALE,

THE TWO CENTRAL TWO Story Stone Houses, corner of St. Paul and Henderson Streets, St. Peter's Ward, facing the Palace Market Hall, now occupied as Grocery Stores and residences, containing about 4,000 superficial feet. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. Sheriff's Title.

H. C. AUSTIN & SON,
Peter Street.
November 14, 1882. D

ENGLISH CHEESE!

6 CASES ROYAL ARMS.
Do. Cheddar Truckles.
—ALSO—
Canary Seed, Hemp Seed, Talki Tapioca.
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
November 14, 1882.

WINE BOTTLES.

50 CRATES NOW RECEIVING.
Ex S.S. "Manitoban."
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
November 14, 1882.

New Crop Malaga Raisins.

200 BOXES FINEST DEHESA Layers.
Finest Black Basket Layers.
Finest London Layers.
Finest Loose Muscatels.
On through shipment via Liverpool.
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
November 14, 1882.

Young Ladies' Journal for December.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
BIRTHDAY CARDS,
Direct from the Manufacturers, and 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last year.
Fringed Cards!
Embossed Cards!
Cheap Cards!
Prang's Prize Cards!
FOR XMAS ONLY.
☞ 2 Quires Best Tinted English Note Paper and 50 Square Envelopes, in Fancy Box, only 40 cents.
ALMANACS AND ANNUALS FOR 1883.
C. E. HOLIWELL.
November 13, 1882.

NOTICE.

Estate of Messrs. Potvin & Gaumont,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 11, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,

QUEBEC.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above Estate are hereby notified that the undersigned have been appointed Joint-Trustees to the above Estate, and are alone authorized to collect the debts due to the same, and such persons as are indebted thereto are hereby requested to pay without delay into the hands of Mr. M. G. Mountain, one of the Joint-Trustees.

M. G. MOUNTAIN,
N. CHOUINARD,
Trustees duly appointed for the Benefit of Creditors.
☞ *Journal de Quebec* will please copy.
November 13, 1882.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between JAS. HOSSACK, A. WOODS and JNO. F. HOSSACK, all of the City of Quebec, is dissolved by mutual consent.

JAS. HOSSACK and JNO. F. HOSSACK are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Firm.

HOSSACK, WOODS & CO.,
In Liquidation.
November 13, 1882. C

MORRIN COLLEGE

SPECIAL EVENING CLASSES FOR occasional Students will be opened in MORRIN COLLEGE in the following subjects:—

1.—CLASSICAL LITERATURE, by Professor Weir, beginning on SATURDAY, the 18th Nov., at 8 P.M.

2.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (illustrated by Apparatus) by Professor McQuarrie, beginning on THURSDAY, 16th Nov., at 8 P.M.

3.—FRENCH, a practical and conversational course, by Professor Miller, beginning on THURSDAY, the 16th Nov., at 8 P.M., also a GERMAN CLASS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

4.—A COURSE OF LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Gale, beginning on FRIDAY, the 17th Nov., at 8 P.M.

The course will embrace 20 lessons on each subject.

TERMS, $5 for each course.
November 13, 1882. C

THREE MAILS WILL BE DESPATCHed during the coming winter from BERSIMIS to ESQUIMAUX POINT, and ONE MAIL will leave ESQUIMAUX POINT for BONNE ESPERANCE.

Letters and papers posted or received at QUEBEC until the 6th DECEMBER NEXT for places between BERSIMIS and ESQUIMAUX POINT will be forwarded by the courier leaving BERSIMIS on or about the 14th DECEMBER NEXT.

The second Mail will leave BERSIMIS on or about the 1st FEBRUARY, 1883, in which will be included letters and Mail matter posted or received at QUEBEC until the 24th JANUARY inclusive, intended for places between BERSIMIS, ESQUIMAUX POINT, NATASHQUAN and BONNE ESPERANCE inclusive.

A THIRD MAIL will leave BERSIMIS on or about the 15th MARCH next, in which will be included letters and papers posted or received at QUEBEC until the 7th MARCH inclusive, intended for places between BERSIMIS and ESQUIMAUX POINT.

The Mail for BONNE ESPERANCE will leave ESQUIMAUX POINT on or about the 1st MARCH next, or after the arrival of the courier leaving BERSIMIS on or about the 1st FEBRUARY, 1883.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office, Quebec, 11th November, 1882.
November 13, 1882. C

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, etc., etc.

TORONTO, Nov. 15, 1 a.m.—Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh westerly winds and generally fair weather, with stationary or slightly higher temparature.

Gulf—Fresh to strong westerly winds and fair weather, with not much change in temperature.

The Allan ss "Peruvian," Captain Ritchie, proceeded to Montreal at seven a m yesterday.

DOMINION SS LINE.—The ss "Brooklyn," Captain Williams, from Liverpool the 2nd instant, with 28 cabin and 80 steerage passengers, arrived at Portland on Monday.

The ss "Thornhill," Captain Wetherall, from N. Sydney, C.B., arrived in port at nine a m yesterday, changed pilots and proceeded for Montreal.

QUARANTINE.—We understand that the Grosse Isle Quarantine establishment will be closed up immediatly, and that Dr. Montizambert and staff will return to Quebec in a few days.

Liverpool, Nov. 10—Arrived, ss "Eustace," Captain Brochie, from Montreal.

Three Pilot schooners are dismantled and laid up in the Louise Dock.

London, Nov. 10.—Steamer "Helvetia" (Belg), Kiel, from Antwerp for Boston, which arrived at Queenstown the 2nd intant, with her cargo shifted, also had her deckhouse broken. Three of the crew were seriously injured.——Bark "Impi" (Rus), Hogemann, from Philadelphia via Queenstown for Lynn, E, is ashore at the latter place and is in a critical position. She is leaking badly.——Bark "J. W." (Br), Currie, at Queenstown, has lost sails and is leaky.——The cargo of the steamer "Propitious" (Br), Douglass, at Liverpool from Galveston, is on fire.

Buenos Ayres—Arrived, Sept 26, Barques "Maria Luisa," Montreal (and sailed for Rosario); 27th, "Neva," Thiebault, Montreal; 28th, "Suez," Thornton, do via Montevideo; Oct. 1, "E. Sutton," Zachary, Montreal; 4th, "J. H. Chadwick," Foster, Portland, Me., for Rosario (and proceeded); brig "Zeno," Roberts, Montreal for do; 5th, barque "Treci Dubrovacki," Seinch, New York.

North Sydney, C.B.—Arrived, Nov. 6, steamers "Gracia," Alegria, Montreal for Liverpool; "Fountains Abbey," Clark, Newcastle, N.B. (and cleared for Bordeaux); "Horton," Knott, Miramichi (and cleared 7th for Penarth Roads); "Lykus," Shotton, from Cow Bay, C.B. (and cleared for Portland); brig "Sparkling Water," Hichborn, Boston; 7th, steamer "Melrose Abbey," Long, Montreal. Cleared 8th, steamer "Tangier," Neats, (from Montreal) Cardiff.

New York, Nov. 9.—The chief officer of French steamer "St. Germain," which reached her dock this morning, reports that early on Tuesday morning the "St. Germain" passed within three miles of a steamer bound East, that was lying to. No signal for assistance was shown. The unknown steamer had three masts and a red smokestack. There are four lines of ocean steamers that carry three masts and have red smokestacks.

The Liverpool *Post* of Nov. 2, says:—An official despatch received in Madrid yesterday from Manila, dated the 30th ult., states that twenty merchant vessels were lost and 100 sailors drowned during the typhoon on the 20th ult.

Halifax, N.S. Nov. 14.—Steamer "Empress" sailed for Havre.——A despatch from Sheet Harbor, in this county, says: schooner "Maggie" of LaHave, Lunenburg, from P. E. Island, went ashore yesterday morning near Sheet Rock, at the entrance of the harbor and became a total wreck. Her cargo of oats and potatoes was lost. No insurance on either vessel or cargo.

St. John, Nov. 14.—The brig "Althea," hence for Youghal, before reported ashore at Musquot, came off and was towed into port to-day for repairs; she is not badly damaged.

Portsmouth, Nov. 14.—It is now the general idea that the steamer which collided with the "Westphalia" made off so as to avoid giving her name. The "Weaphalia" has been docked. The Captain says the collision was caused by another vessel improperly starboarding. He remained on the spot two hours burning lights, but the other steamer disappeared. There is no tidings of the "Westphalia's" missing boat.

New York, Nov. 14—The ss "Athos," of the Indian Line, is stranded on the Island of Inagua. A number of her passengers have reached Kingston, Jamaica, and the officers of the line believe all have been saved. There was about 25 passengers aboard.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEETS.—The receipts of codfish, halibut and mackerel at this post, continue very light. The shore fishermen have landed here the past week about 350,000 lbs pollock, 139,000 lbs hake, and 88,000 lbs cusk. Receipts of cured fish, 1,700 qtls hake and 60 brls herring from Maine. The number of fishing arrivals reported since our last issue has been as follows:—

Fares.	Grounds.	Codfish. lbs.	Halibut. lbs.	Mackerel. brls.
6	Georges	79,000	7,600	
5	Western Bank	278,000	3,200	
1	Grand Banks	60,000	800	
5	Shore	44,000		
1	Cashes	9,000		
1	Cape Shore	12,000		
2	Bank halibuting		70,000	
10	Mackereling			678
31	Total	482,000	86,600	678

For the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 273,000 lbs codfish, 31,100 lbs halibut, 180,000 lbs hake, 45,000 pollock, 10,000 lbs haddock, 12,000 lbs cusk, 82 brls alewives, 500 qtls cured mixed fish, and 4,172 brls mackerel. Last week the receipts were 444,000 lbs codfish, 103,000 lbs halibut, 1,100 qtls mixed fish, 216,500 lbs hake, 80 brls herring, 5,118 brls mackerel, 535,500 lbs pollock, 6,500 lbs haddock, and 61,000 lbs cusk.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Daily Weather and Shipping Report.
November 14.

CAPE BRETON.

Low Point, CB—Inwards—Steamers Ashbrooke, of London; Ocean King, of Glasgow; Palmerine, of Newcastle; Hector, of St John's, NF, and Geo Shattuck; schrs G W Moore and North America. Outwards—Steamers Melrose Abbey, Harold, Altna Craig, Ashbrooke, and Geo Shattuck; schr Emma and brict Marna, of St John's, NF, and one barge.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

GROSSE ISLE SIGNAL STATION—475 marine miles to Quebec—North side of the Magdalen Island group—Fresh SW wind; fair weather; therm. 41.

ETANG DU NORD LIGHT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION—Light west wind and clear weather.

AMHERST ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION—South side of the Magdalen Island group—475 marine miles to Quebec—Moderate west and clear weather. Schooners Cutler and Maher Doloroso, from Halifax, arrived loaded with provisions.

SOUTH SHORE OF THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Fame Point Light-house Signal Station—312 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Weather clear and calm; one 2-masted steamer inward 7.50 a m; ss Sarnia outward at 10 a m.

Cape Magdalen, Light-house Signal Station—290 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Weather clear; fresh NW wind; ss Erl King out ward at 11.30 a m.

Father Point Light house Signal Station—151 marine miles to Quebec.—3.00 p.m.—Weather snowing and cold; strong west wind; one brigantine-rigged steamer outward at noon.

Riviere-du-Loup Light-house Signal Station—111 marine miles to Quebec—10 30 a.m.—Clear and cold; strong WNW wind; some vessels passed down to-day; str Conqueror and three schooners at Brandy Pots; six vessels bound down; str Conqueror towing one bark outward at 8 this a m.

L'Islet Light-house Signal Station—40 marine miles to Quebec—8.30 a.m.—Weather clearing up; westerly gale; one brigantine outward this a m; Manicouagan Light-ship anchored off here inward.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

Nov 14—Bark Angele and Camile, Kurstegl, St Nazaire, Carbray, Routh & co, at Escoumains, Oct 31.

SS Thornhill, Wetherall, North Sydney, CB, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal.

CLEARED.

Nov 14—SS Ville de Ceara, Laperdrix, Gaspe and Brazil, &c, Gibb, Laird & co.

SS Valetta, Kœnig, St John's, NF, Lord & Munn.

Bark Queen of India, Hovell, Liverpool, John Burstall & co.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, on the 14th inst., at the Port of Quebec—$2895 89.

A PANICKY STOCK MARKET.

THE MONTREAL MARKET FOLLOWS THE NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON MARKETS—A BIG DECLINE ALL ROUND IN STOCKS THIS MORNING—THE MARKET EXCITED AND PANICKY—THE CAUSES.

The *Witness* of the 13th says:—The wave of depression, which, as the wires informed us, swept over the New York and Paris stock markets last week, and which, according to a cable despatch has cast a gloom over financial circles in London this morning appears to have struck Montreal. There was a very excited market, and a decidedly panicky feeling took possession of the Stock Exchange. The whole list including both bank and miscellaneous shares dropped very suddenly on considerable sales, about 4 to 5 per cent on the average. Leading stocks, such as Bank of Montreal, Ontario, Merchant and Commerce, among bank stocks and City Passenger and City Gas led the way, and nearly every stock followed to a greater or lesser degree. The causes of the decline are probably many and complex. The statement of the Bank of Montreal, which appeared on Friday last, caused a good deal of disappointment, being not so good as that of the preceding half year. A slight decline followed as a result of that feeling. This slight decline, however, revealed the heaviness of the market at present, and it became recognized that a decline was inevitable. Bank stocks have been carried on money for which 7 per cent interest was paid, while the dividends on this stock at the price were only 5 per cent. These values were, of course, purely speculative, and were bound, sooner or later, to tumble with loss to somebody. The banks have been lending money freely, because less was needed for moving grain and other commercial purposes than usual. Now they have got to the end of their tether and refuse to lend and, of course, a sudden check to speculation has ensued. While money is so stringent there has come the necessity of negotiating for it, to carry stocks over the close season between November 15th and December 1st, during which period the stock transfer books are closed to allow the shareholders' accounts with the bank to be balanced and the cheques for dividends drawn out, &c. Stocks which could not be held over were thrown upon the market, and there being few buyers at present prices, a decline ensued, which becoming pronounced, compelled brokers to sell their customers' stocks as margins began to disappear. Of course when it came to that, the decline became rapid. More stock being thrown on the market caused a further depression, and the further depression compelled the selling of still more stock. It is generally held by conservative brokers that the prices of bank stock are still too high. They hold, however, that the condition of the trade of the country is on the whole good and has nothing to do with the decline. Most people according to their opinion are still at least "bulls."

This afternoon the market continued as this morning with a slightly firmer feeling toward the close, though a repetition of to-day's scenes is expected by some to-morrow.

Higher Interest Wanted.

THE CREDIT FONCIER'S LAST MOVE.

It is well known that the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian was considerably annoyed at being refused an amendment to their charter allowing them to charge more than 6 per cent interest on loans. It has several times been reported, indeed, that they were going to withdraw from the scene altogether, being discontented at what they consider their small profits. But from a notice which appears in the Quebec *Official Gazette* the Company evidently thinks that this country is worth remaining in even without certain privileges granted to it at its formation. The Provincial Government guaranteed the Company fifty years freedom from competition by any other land loan society connected with France, on condition that it should receive no higher interest than 6 per cent. The Credit Foncier has preferred to renounce the privilege in order to be free to charge higher interest on their loans.—*Witness.*

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 14—Returns from the various coal mines of the Province show sales during the quarter ended 30th September, to have aggregated 493,884 tons. Sales during the nine months ended that date were 872,769 tons.

Montreal Stock Market—Nov. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 206⅞ to 206; sales, 100 shares at 205½; 75 shares at 206; 25 shares at 206¼; ex-div., 202⅞ to 202½; sales, 155 shares at 202¼; 155 shares at 201½; 66 shares at 201⅞; 25 shares at 202; 19 shares at 202½; 75 shares at 202½.
Ontario Bank, 122 to 119.
Banque du Peuple, 86 to 85.
Molson's Bank, 130 to 125½.
Bank of Toronto, 175 to 174.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 123 to 116.
Merchant's Bank, 125 to 124½; sales, 11 shares at 124½; 50 shares at 124½; 25 shares at 124⅞; 60 shares at 125; ex-div., 123 to 122½; sales, 125 shares at 122; 30 shares at 122½.
Bank of Commerce, 134 to 133⅞; sales, 50 shares at 134; 125 shares at 132⅞; 50 shares at 133½; 50 shares at 131.
Federal Bank, 158 to 154.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 124⅞ to 124½; sales, 25 shares at 121; 75 shares at 120⅞; 25 shares at 123½; 25 shares at 124; 100 shares at 124½.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 74 to 73; sales, 102 shares at 72½; 25 shares at 73.
City Passenger Railway Company, 123⅞ to 122½; sales, 110 shares at 124; 25 shares at 123.
Montreal Gas Company, 179½ to 179; sales, 50 shares at 177; 75 shares at 177⅞; 850 shares at 179; 50 shares at 179½; 55 shares at 179¼; 25 shares at 179.
Canada Cotton Company, 140 asked.
Dundas Cotton Company, 118 asked.
Ontario Investment Company, 138 to 135.
St. Paul, M. and M. Railway, 152 to 151; sales, 125 shares at 151½.
North-West Land Co., 58s to 57s 6d; sales, 225 shares at 58s.

SECOND BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 206⅞ to 206½; sales, 25 shares at 206½; 20 shares at 206; 5 shares at 206¼; ex-div., 202 to 201½; sales, 100 shares at 202½; 5 shares at 202; 32 shares at 202⅞; 175 shares at 202.
Ontario Bank, 122 to 120½.
Banque du Peuple, 86 to 85.
Molson's Bank, 130 to 123½.
Bank of Toronto, 174⅞ to 174; sales, 50 shares at 174⅞; 50 shares at 174½.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 123 to 118½.
Merchant's Bank, 128½ to 124½; ex-div, 122½ to 122; sales, 100 shares at 122½.
Union Bank, 94 asked.
Bank of Commerce, 134½ to 134; sales, 50 shares at 134; 250 shares at 134¼.
Federal Bank, 160 to 156.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 124 to 123½; sales, 100 shares at 124.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 74 to 73⅞; sales, 25 shares at 73½; 25 shares at 74.
City Passenger Railway Company—Sales, 50 shares at 121.
Montreal Gas Company, 178½ to 178; sales, 50 shares at 180; 225 shares at 179½; 175 shares at 179¼; 150 shares at 179; 50 shares at 178¼.
Canada Cotton Company, 140 asked.
Dundas Cotton Company, 118 asked.
Ontario Investment Company, 138 to 135.
St. Paul, M. and M. Railway, 152 to 152½; sales, 155 shares at 152; 25 shares at 151½.
North-West Land Co., 58s to 57s.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 11.30 a.m.—United States Bonds—Four and a-half's 145⅞.

LIVERPOOL, November 14, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton firm. Uplands 6½d. Orleans 6 7-16d.

MONTREAL, Nov 14—Flour—receipts 7100 brls; sales reported 700 brls. Market quiet and steady at unchanged rates. Transactions—200 brls superior extra at 5,05; 125 do at 5,00; 125 do extra at 4,92½; 250 do medium bakers at 5,25; 200 Ontario bags at 2,40. Grain, Provisions and Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, Nov. 14. 1 p.m—Stocks closed irregular, then strong; American Express, 93; Canada Southern, 72½; D and H, 113½; Erie, 39½; do preferred, 84; K and T, 36½; Lake Shore, 116½; L and N, 51⅞; Michigan Central, 103; Jersey Central, 71½; N P, 44⅞; do preferred, 92⅞; North-West, 142½; do preferred, 161½; New York Central, 131⅞; Pacific Mail, 40½; R and P, 23⅞; St Paul, 90; do preferred, 109½; Union Pacific 107½; W St L and P, 34; do preferred, 60½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour quiet; receipts 45,000 brls; sales 14,000 brls, at 3,25 to 3,90 for super State and western; 3,80 to 7,50 for common to choice extra State, and 3,85 to 7,50 for common to choice extra State and western. Rye flour steady at 3,40 to 3,85. Wheat strong; receipts 136,000 bus; sales 176,000 bus, No 2 red sellers December at 1,08⅞ to 1,09½; 224,000 bus ditto sellers January at 1,11 to 1,11½; 64,000 bus ditto sellers February at 1,13½ to 1,13⅞; 98,000 bus No 1 white sellers November at 1,07⅞; No 1 white at 1,08⅞. Rye steady and unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 19,000 bus; sales 580,000 bus, at 82c to 90c on spot, and 62½c to 84½c for future. Barley steady. Oats quiet; receipts 32,000 bus; sales 160,000 bus, at 40c to 45c for western mixed, and 42c to 53c for white western. Pork weak, at 22,00. Lard firm, at 12,60.

NEW YORK, November 14—Railroads irregular but generally higher. Stocks active and irregular.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; regular at 92½c sellers November; 94c sellers December; 92⅞c sellers all the year; 94⅞c to 95c sellers January; 99⅞c sellers May; No 2 Chicago spring at 92⅞c cash; options the same as regular; No 2 red winter at 94½c cash; 95c sellers December; 96c sellers January. Corn unsettled, at 68½ to 68½c cash; 68½c sellers November; 59½c to 59½c sellers December and all the year; 53c sellers January; 54⅞c sellers May. Oats unsettled, at 35c cash and sellers November; 34⅞c sellers December and all the year; 34c to 34½c sellers May. Rye steady at 56c. Barley firm, at 81½c. Pork lower, at 18,00 cash; 17,80 to 17,85 sellers November; 17,15 to 17,50 sellers December and all the year; 17,47½ to 17,50 sellers January; 17,52½ to 17,55 sellers February; 17,67½ to 17,70 sellers May. Lard lower, at 11,50 to 11,55 cash; 11,42½ to 11,45 sellers November; 10,80 to 10,82½ sellers December and all the year; 10,75 to 10,77½ sellers January; 10,77½ to 10,80 sellers February; 10,97½ to 11,00 sellers May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; shoulders, 7,00; short ribs, 10,75; short clear, 11,00. Whiskey at 1,18. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c. Receipts to-day—25,000 brls flour; 104,000 bus wheat; 103,000 bus corn; 86,000 bus oats; 10,000 bus rye; 59,000 bus barley. Shipments—25,000 brls flour; 30,000 bus wheat; 223,000 bus corn; 151,000 bus oats; 9,000 bus rye, and 35,000 bus barley.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 14—Per bark Queen of India, Hovell, for Liverpool—260 pcs oak, 440 do waney white pine, 221 do square do, 4853 pine deals, 500 do ends, 3600 WI staves, by J Burstall & co.

Per ss Ville de Ceara, Laperdrix, for Gaspe—12 green cases gin, 5 cases brandy, 1 case hams, by L Bourget. For Brazil—3573 pcs spruce deals, 979 do pine boards, by R R Dobell & co.

Per ss Valetta, Kœnig, for St John's, NF—5 pcs elm, 10 do white pine, by R R Dobell & co. 500 tubs butter, by Lord & Munn.—Remainder of cargo from Montreal.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Revd. Father McCarthy, C.SS.R., Mr. John Kiley, of Chicago, formerly of Quebec, to Miss Marianne McCarron, of this city.

DEATH.

The remains of Mrs. Arthur H. Murphy arrived from South Carolina, last Tuesday evening by the North Shore train.

The interment will take place from the residence of her brother, John Roche, Grande Allee, on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, for St. Patrick's Church, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 3

Riviere du Loup (en bas).

On Saturday, a brakeman named Tobie Caron, of this place, was killed at St. Charles. While coupling his foot got caught in a switch frog and before he could extricate it he was crushed to death in a fearful manner, the car wheels crushing the leg from the foot upwards and cutting through the whole length of his body. It is no unfrequent occurrence for men to be caught thus in one of these frogs while walking backwards with a moving car in the process of coupling, and the invariable result is loss of either limb or life, generally the latter. There was a fatal case the other day at Moncton, and another last week at Richmond.

Brakesmen and yardmen should be particularly cautioned not to wear laced up boots, but such as they can draw their foot out of without difficulty in the event of their being thus caught.

Car-coupling and braking is hazardous work, and those engaged in it should be kept alive into every precaution possible. This is now the third man that has been killed between St. Charles and St. Fabien, a distance of 150 miles, within a month—two through slipping off the top of the cars.

Riviere du Loup, Nov. 13th, 1882.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a few lines in your valuable paper to express the negligence of the city authorities in allowing a gas lamp to be extinct for several dark nights in the past and present week, between the properties of Mr. Shea and Messrs. Fraser & Sutherland, Nos. 51 and 53, Sault-au-Matelot street, which, I suppose, the Gas Company are paid for by the year.

By inserting the above you will much oblige

A SUFFERER.

Quebec, 14th Nov., 1882.

The Value of Benevolent Societies

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Under the above heading you have in to-day's CHRONICLE some very correct and valuable observations.

Will you permit me to follow up the subject, by saying that considerable disappointment has been felt by members of the St. Andrew's Society, and others, at the very meagre details of the inquest on the late Mrs. McConochie, killed by a railway accident. Without the least desire to find fault with the Committee of the Society, which was represented by a leading professional man, a summary of the evidence would have been very desirable, and still more so the information whether the deceased's family are to be aided by the railway company.

A SCOTCHMAN.

Quebec, 14th Nov., 1882.

IN TORONTO.

Since the removal of M. Souveille's Throat and Lung Institute to his new quarters, 173 Church Street, hundreds suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and many diseases of the throat and lungs have received treatment by his new and wonderful instrument, the spirometer, which conveys medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Poor people bearing certificate will be furnished with spirometers free. Write enclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars, to Dr. M. Souveille, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 173, Church Street, Toronto, or 13, Phillips' Square, Montreal.

November 7, 1882. jn15-Lm-d&w

CURE YOUR HORSES.

It is to the interest of all who own horses to keep them in a healthy and sound condition; experience has proved that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" is the most efficacious, and has been used by thousands who will cheerfully confirm this statement. For Heaves, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses it has no equal, nor is it equalled as a condition medicine; it purifies the blood, corrects and improves the appetite, and softens the skin; in fact, so great is the improvement in the condition and appearance of the animal as to have led many to doubt if it could be the same horse.

Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietor for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

November 11, 1882. Jm d&w

S. J. SHAW & Co

St. John Street, Upper Town, and Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,

STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Including Latest Designs in

SELF-FEEDING

COAL BURNERS.

American Grates, Fire-Irons, Fenders,

—AND GENERAL—

House Furnishing Hardware.

New Knitting Wools.

Received, ex Str "Sarmatian," a large Stock of

BALDWIN & WALKER'S

4 & 5 Ply Fingering Wools

In All the Leading Colors.

—ALSO—

"PATON'S" ALLOA YARN

(the best Scotch Yarn manufactured) in great variety of Colorings.

DAVIDSON & HORAN

August 30 1882.

None Genuine unless Labelled

WATSON PACKING CO'Y,

Home and Export Bottlers of

Ales, Porter, Lager Beer and other Beverages,

30 St. Charles and 4 Bath Streets.

MOLSON'S India Pale Ales & XXX Porter.
CARLING'S Amber Ales, Porter & Half & Half.
M CARTHY'S India Pale Mild Ales & Porter.
FLETCHER'S India Pale XX & XXX Ales.
REINHARDT'S Lager and other Ales.

I respectfully call the attention of the Trade, Country Stores and Private Families to this, the LARGEST STOCK of Malt Liquors and other Beverages held by any Bottler in the Dominion. Orders promptly delivered in Town and Country.

Cheques and remittances payable to

W. WATSON.

May 31, 1882.

Some few things that the Astral Oil will not do: It will not renew an old defective burner, nor add half an inch to an otherwise too narrow wick, more especially where a No. 2 wick is used in a No. 1 Burner. The Astral Oil will scarcely ever give a perfect "fan" like flame where the wick has been trimmed with a blunt knife or a one bladed scizzor. The manufacturers claim a great deal for the Astral, still there are people who are not to be imposed upon.

THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUEBEC OFFICE:

75, DALHOUSIE STREET.

Canada Board of Directors:

Hon. HENRY STARNES, Chairman.
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Dep. Chairman.
THEO. HART, Esq.
ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

INVESTED FUND, - - $31,000,000.
INVESTED IN CANADA, - - $900,000.

Insurances effected at moderate rates. Losses settled promptly, no matter of what magnitude.

WM. M. MACPHERSON,
AGENT, QUEBEC.
November 10, 1882. tf

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS!

—ON THE—

Property occupied by the Undersigned,

—AT—

Mount Pleasant, St. John St.,

THE BEST SITE IN THE CITY.

JAMES REID,
Quebec.
November 11, 1882. F

ORDERED WHITE SHIRTS!

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF HAVING their Shirt orders repeated would do well to leave them at once.

A. F. BANFIELD,
SHIRT AND COLLAR STORE,
Mountain Hill.
November 11, 1882.

BERNARD & ALLAIRE,

6, FABRIQUE STREET,

QUEBEC,

DEALERS IN ALL THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

To Musical People

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND Repaired by practical workmen. All work Guaranteed.

BERNARD & ALLAIRE,
6, Fabrique Street,
Quebec.

SHEET MUSIC!

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BERNARD & ALLAIRE,

6, FABRIQUE STREET.

November 10, 1882. sep19-Lm

FOR SALE.

Just arrived per S.S. "Manitoban":

5,000 Feet 1 inch Gas Pipe.

CHS. SAMSON,
Desfosses Street.
November 9, 1882. F

Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

JUST RECEIVED, EX S.S. "PARISIAN," a Fresh Supply of Genuine

English Drugs and Chemicals,
English Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,
Combs,
Brushes,
&c., &c.

JOHN E. BURKE,

2, FABRIQUE STREET.

November 9, 1882. F

FOR SALE,

THE POPULAR HOTEL, known under the name of "VICTORIA HOTEL," Riviere du Loup, (en bas), situated a few yards distant from the Intercolonial Railway Station, with Stable, Hangar, &c., &c. Parlor and Bed-Room Furniture, and also a well-furnished Bar-Room. The undersigned wishes to sell out in order to speculate on lands and follow agricultural pursuits.

Conditions of sale liberal.

Apply to
J. A. FONTAINE,
Proprietor.
November 9, 1882. Cm-p

Geo. M. Webster & Co

Halifax Plaster,
Montreal Plaster,
Portland Cement,
Fire Clay,
Coals all kinds.

November 8, 1882.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE Estate of the late ELIZABETH GALBRAITH, in her life-time of the Parish of Beauport, Spinster, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to either of the undersigned Notaries; and all parties having any claim against the said Estate will please fyle the same with the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

EDWARD O'BRIEN,
N. P.
JOHN STRANG,
N. P.
By order of the Executors.
Quebec, 7th November, 1882.
November 8, 1882. J

WHAT LOOKS SHABBY

IS A FADED BUFFALO ROBE,

Therefore get your Buffalo Robes DYED the natural color, and repaired equal to new, at the

AMERICAN STEAM DYE WORKS,

95, ST. JOHN STREET.

J. F. O'BRIEN,
Proprietor.
November 9, 1882. Fp

CLEARING SALE

—AT—

A. F. BANFIELD'S.

AS I WISH TO SELL OFF THE balance of Stock this month I have made

GREAT REDUCTIONS

Remember, it's a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods & Gents' Furnishings

I AM SELLING.

☞ CALL SOON. ☜

A. F. BANFIELD

MOUNTAIN HILL.

November 7, 1882. apl15-Lm

House to Let,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, till 1st May next, No. 31, St. Ursule Street, lately occupied by Lieut.-Col. Irwin.

Apply to Messrs. HAMILTON BROS., 15, Bell's Lane, Lower Town.
November 6, 1882. F-co

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of the Parliament House, at Quebec, will be received up to the 1ST DECEMBER NEXT, inclusive.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office.

By order,
ERNEST GAGNON,
Secretary.

No re-production without a written order.

Department of Agriculture, and Public Works, Quebec, 2nd November, 1882.
November 3, 1882. T

WANTED,

AN OUTSIDE MAN FOR THE GROCery business. One who understands the care of Horses.

Apply to
A. WATTERS,
22, Fabrique Street.
November 2, 1882.

BANK OF HAMILTON

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after

Friday, the First day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. A. COLQUHOUN,
Cashier.
Hamilton, October 25th, 1882.
October 30, 1882.

BEHAN BROTHERS,

BUADE ST. UPPER TOWN.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A Large Stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

of every description, which for quality and price cannot be excelled.

We call special attention to the following Departments, viz.:—Dress Goods of every description, Mourning Goods, Grout's & Courtauld's Crapes.

Ladies and Gents' best Scotch Wool Underclothing. Ladies and Gents' Fine Cashmere Wool Underclothing.

Ladies' Alexander Jackets and Vests, Breakfast Shawls, Scarfs, &c., &c.

Scotch and English Tweeds, Serge Suitings, Ulster Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, Naps, Irish Freizes, &c.

Gents' Dress Shirts (English made) in great variety. ☞ Warranted to give satisfaction.

Blankets, Flannels, Kerseys, &c. The largest stock and best value we have ever offered.

Domestic Goods of every description.

Lace Curtains, Piano and Table Covers.

Carpets, Matting, Matts, Rugs, &c.

English Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums, in all widths, up to 8 yards wide.

☞ We have received a large consignment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Spring Mattrasses, &c., &c., which we will sell considerably under regular prices.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

October 28, 1882.

Welsh Anthracite Coal,

Newcastle Grate Coal,

—FOR SALE BY—

Jno. MacNaughton & Co.,

194, ST. PAUL STREET,

AND INDIA WHARF.

October 28, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



Societe Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique.

BRAZILIAN SERVICE.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMship "Ville de Ceara" will sail from Montreal about the 5th November, and Halifax on the 10th November on arrival of the mails, for St. Thomas, W. I., and all Ports in Brazil. Splendid Passage accommodation.

Antwerp, Havre and Canadian Service.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMship "Ville de Montreal," 3,000 tons, Captain Roussel, will leave Antwerp, calling at Havre, for Halifax, N. S., direct on the 20th December. Close connections with Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Through Bills of Lading granted.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

KENNEDY & HUNTER,
Antwerp.
A. POUDAVIGEN,
Havre.
W. P. HOWLAND & CO.,
Church Street, Toronto.
F. W. NICKERSON & CO.,
State Street, Boston.
WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Agent General,
317, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
and at West India Wharf, Halifax, N.S.
Or, to
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.
Quebec.
October 28, 1882.

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

AUCTION SALE

ESTATE OF POTVIN & GAUMONT.

Auction Sale of Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE above Estate will be sold, on

Thursday, the 16th instant,

at the Store of Messrs. POTVIN & GAUMONT, Peter Street. The said Stock consisting of a Choice Assortment of Family Groceries, Wines and Liquors, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Tea Canisters, Counter Scales, Weights, Coffee Mill, &c., &c., the whole in first-class condition, and the lease of the premises to 1st May next, which will be offered at 2 o'clock.

By order of the undersigned.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
N. CHOUINARD,
Joint-Trustees duly appointed for the benefit of Creditors.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
November 13, 1882.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

—OF—

NEW FURNITURE!

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—ON—

THURSDAY NEXT,

The 16th instant,

—AT—

394, St. John Street,

WITHOUT,

Corner of St. Clair & St. John Streets,

A large assortment of New, Elegant, and Solid Furniture, consisting of:—

Parlor Suites,
Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Black Walnut and Ash Suites,
Dining Tables (Extension),
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Sofas,
Easy Chairs,
&c., &c., &c

The above will be on View the day before the sale from 9 in the morning to 10 at night.

Sale at ONE o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.
November 14, 1882.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

GROCERIES!

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—AT THE STORE OF—

Fortier & Weippert, Insolvents,

PALACE STREET,

—ON—

Tuesday, 21st November,

A fine assortment of Choice Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

—ALSO—

Horse, Waggon, Shop Fixtures, &c., &c.

—AFTER WHICH—

The balance of lease to 1st May, 1883.

By order of Trustees
Sale at TEN o'clock, A.M.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
November 14, 1882.

FINE DAIRY BUTTER

15 TUBS CHOICE FARMER'S PACKing, now receiving.
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
November 7, 1882.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. (3½%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable, at its Banking-House in this City, on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES STEVENSON,
Cashier.
October 27, 1882. F&aotd

Houses for Sale.

THAT FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, No. 6, DesCarrieres Street, Quebec.

—ALSO—

Other Houses in divers parts of the City. Those desirous of a great bargain may

Apply to
G. T. TREMBLAY,
Notary,
321, St. John Street.
October 27, 1882. tf-co

NEW MEDICINES RECEIVED

—AT THE—

MEDICAL HALL.

BENSON'S SKIN CURE.
Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Van Buren's Kidney Cure.
Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound.
Hoff's Extract of Malt.
Goodrich's Dental Wads for toothache.
☞ Orders received by Telephone and promptly executed.

R. McLEOD,
16, Fabrique Street.
October 25, 1882.

SMOKE

GOLDEN LEAF,

—MANUFACTURED BY—

B. HOUDE & Co.

October 25, 1882. Am

BUSINESS STATEMENT.

WE, UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY certify that we forward pianos to Quebec *only* to

Mr. A. LAVIGNE,

—WHO IS—

OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Every one of our other Agents through the Continent is notified *not to* send one instrument to Quebec in order not to interfere with our representative in that City. Therefore, parties wishing to purchase one of our pianos must

APPLY TO MR. A. LAVIGNE,

unless they want to run the risk of being defrauded.

KRANICH & BACH.

October 24, 1882. apl26-Lm

ENGLISH CHEESE

FLAKE TAPIOCA AND CANARY Seed.

Now receiving ex "Lake Huron."
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
November 7, 1882.

NOTICE.

Estate of William Rourke.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above Estate are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed Sole Trustee to the above Estate, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the same, and such persons as are indebted thereto are hereby requested to pay without delay into the hands of the undersigned.

(Signed) M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Trustee, duly appointed for the Benefit of Creditors.
October 24, 1882. Am



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS

ARE INVITED FOR THE PRIVILEGE of SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS, &c., on the Trains and at all Stations of the Company.

Tenders will be received on or before the

FIFTEENTH NOVEMBER.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Oct. 4th, 1882.
October 19, 1882.

NEW FRUIT

CROP 1882.

Finest Dehesa Raisins.
Selected Eleme Figs.
Imperial Plums.
Valencia Raisins..
Corinth Currants

—ALSO—

Hothouse Grapes.
Almeria Grapes.
Upper Canada Grapes
(August Giants)

—FOR SALE BY—

A. WATTERS

22, FABRIQUE STREET.

October 17, 1882.

Oriental Fruit Laxative.

LATEST AND GREATEST MEDICAL discovery of the age. A CERTAIN CURE for

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DISORDERED STOMACH, HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER,

And all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.

It is manufactured by the **Medical Specialties Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Canada**, and is sold by all druggists. Price twenty five cents per box.

September 7, 1882. Lm

BOTTOM PRICES

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND Canadian Oakum.
Coal and Pine Tar.
Green and Black Pitch.
Lubricating and Mineral Oils.
Cotton Waste and Naval Stores of all descriptions.

Also, just received, a Fresh Supply of

PORTLAND CEMENT.

O'NEILL & JUDD.

September 2, 1882.

"Householders"

WISHING TO HAVE THEIR HOMES done Neat and Cheap, in the Latest Styles, would do well to call and select their WALL PAPERS, at my establishment, as I have a Large Assortment of the very Newest Designs, and at Reduced Rates. I am also prepared to do painting at very Lowest Rates.

B. LEONARD,
53, St. John Street.
September 2, 1882. feb7

The Cook's Friend.

THE HIGH REPUTATION

and extensive sale of the old, *time-tried* and *well proved*

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

have moved unscrupulous parties to imitate the packages in which it is sold, and even to *appropriate* a part of its name as means of foisting on consumers a powder containing (for cheapness Alum in large quantity.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by purchasing only the Genuine COOK'S FRIEND, which well known to contain NO Alum nor any noxious drug.

☞ See that the full name, in large letter printed across the directions for use.

For Sale by Respectable Grocers Everywhere.

W. D. McLAREN,
55, College Street,
Montreal.
August 18, 1882

INCREASE

YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 WHEAT $50 STOCKS $100

Those desiring to make money on small and medium investments in grain, provisions and stock speculations, can do so by operating on our plan. From May 1st, 1881, to the present date, on investments of $10.00 to $1,000, cash profits have been realized and paid to investors amounting to several times the original investment, still leaving the original investment making money or payable on demand. Explanatory circulars and statements of fund W sent free. We want responsible agents, who will report on crops and introduce the plan. Liberal commissions paid. Address, FLEMMING & MERRIAM, Commission Merchants, Major Block, Chicago, Ill.

August 7, 1882. Lm

DOMINION

Salvage & Wrecking Co.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 26, HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.

THE POWERFUL WRECKING Steamer "Relief," with Wrecking Cables, Anchors, Steam Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Surf Boats, &c., fully equipped with a skilled crew of Wreckers and Divers, is stationed, with her Pontoons, at Murray Bay, ready DAY OR NIGHT, to proceed at once to any vessel that needs assistance, on receipt of a telegram from Head Office, Montreal.

This Company has also, on the Upper Lakes the tugs "Mixer" and "Folger," and steamer "Conqueror," with all wrecking appliances for service on the Lakes or River above Victoria Bridge.

Apply to HEAD OFFICE, or S. E. GREGORY, Assistant Manager or Captain JOHN DONNELLY, Wrecking Master Kingston.

☞ For service on Lower River or Gulf apply to HEAD OFFICE, 26, Hospital Street Montreal.

H. HERRIMAN,
President.
JAS. G. ROSS,
Vice-Pres., Quebec,
F. W. HENSHAW, Sec.-Treas.

Telegraphic or other communication will be prompt attended to by

C. P. CHAMPION,
Quebec
June 21, 1882 Lm

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S REMARKS.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Prime Minister, with regard to the vote of thanks on the paper, if he would not leave out the words describing the services of the troops as having been discharged in the suppression of a military rebellion against the Khedive, otherwise an amendment would be moved.

Mr. Molloy said he had given notice of a motion to leave out the words referred to.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheers, says:—It appears to me that it is necessary, as it is usual, in a vote of thanks of this kind to give a more marked and pointed idea of the character of the services rendered than would be met by a mere reference to the military operations in Egypt—(cheers.) It would seem to me that to leave out the clause as proposed would be to fail to give to these military operations their true nature.

Mr. Molloy said he should be obliged, unless the Prime Minister removed debatable matter from his motion, to press his amendment to a division.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to move a resolution of thanks to the forces in Egypt. On presenting himself at the table the right hon. gentleman, who was received with loud cheers, said:—I intended to begin by saying—and I hope I may still be able to say—that I was conscious, on rising to discharge the task now before me, I should have the advantage of the unanimous sympathy of the house. I believe that it will be seen that those words of description to which exception has been taken are words not beyond the necessity of the case, and are thoroughly conformable to usage, and by no means do more than describe the fact, and at the same time will not commit hon. gentlemen with regard to the views of the nature of the operations in Egypt. I shall still trust that the house is not to be deprived of the advantage of carrying the vote of thanks to these distinguished men without any dissentients. Nevertheless, I must request the indulgence of the house and commence with this apology, that I conceive it to be extremely difficult to discharge even partially and imperfectly the duty of the historian by any such slight outline as I can at the present moment with propriety lay before the house. I am sensible that I may fail in doing justice to the many distinguished acts that may have been done. I may fail in giving due proportion to the several persons to whom I shall have to refer. It will not be from a want of desire adequately to perform my duty, nor from a want of a very deep sense that there never was an occasion upon which the House of Parliament in this country had either stronger or more unqualified or unmixed reason to feel from the heart those sentiments of gratitude to which we are about to give complimentary expression through the medium of the motion which I have the honour to submit—(cheers). It is supposed—I am afraid sometimes justly supposed—that among the great characteristics of this country are besetting infirmities, and among infirmities there are two which, though opposite in operation, yet may have a certain connection—a tendency in the first instance to exaggerate difficulties, and sometimes to overrate successful performances. I will endeavour, therefore, to look at these operations, which hereafter will employ the pen of the historian, as impartially as I can. I would therefore point out to the house in the first place what was their object. Their object was to bring back from anarchy to order the entire country, whose people, if we include the Soudan, may be numbered by 8,000,000, and held against us by a force which I cannot estimate at less than 60,000 persons, of whom no less than 50,000 were there at the time enlisted in the actual army of Egypt, or were what may be called army reserve men or ex-soldiers of that army, who had returned to the colours for the occasion. Now, the means we had of performing these operations were depended in the first instance on the means of naval transports, and I could not do any sort of justice to the subject without stating, at least in round figures, to the house, what has been done in this respect, for I am bound to say on this happy occasion that we owe a debt to the civil departments under the Admiralty and under the authority of the War Office. (Cheers.) It may be perfectly true that there are some of these departments that have not yet reached the acme of perfection, yet the service they rendered was only second to that which we owe to the naval and military services. Let me say what has been done with respect to transport. We had to perform these operations at a distance of more than 3,000 miles from England to Alexandria, and from Bombay to Suez. In the course of less than a month nearly 200 vessels were charged with the army and the material that they had to convey to the scene of action. These transports carried 34,000 men (combatants), besides a body of from 8,000 to 9,000 non-combatants, and 18,000 animals intended for service either in the field or for purposes necessary to the army. And what was the time in which this operation was conducted by the various departments concerned? It was on the 20th of July that the Government arrived finally at the conviction that it was impossible to confine operations to the city of Alexandria and its immediate neighborhood. It was on the 27th that the House of Commons supplied us with the financial resources necessary for the prosecution of the work we had in hand; and two divisions, complete in every respect, had left the ports of this country for Alexandria on the 11th of August. On the 5th of August the despatch of troops from India had commenced. In the course of the month of August the entire force was in Egypt; and on the 14th of September, after a brief but not inglorious campaign, the general was able to write that the war was virtually at an end (cheers.) Well, sir, we are greatly indebted to some of our fellow-countrymen for this success (cheers.) When I turn to the varied services making up the military and naval forces—of course the naval forces have not been included in the figures I have given—when I turn to the various elements of that force it is impossible to accord to them with minute justice the credit they deserve, but their competition with one another has been so vivid and so sustained that it would be hardly possible for me to fulfil the purpose that I have described with anything like exactness. I may remind the House that Sir Garnet Wolseley wrote from the field of Tel-el-Kebir this remarkable note:—"I do not believe that at any previous period of our military history has the British Infantry distinguished itself more than upon this occasion" (cheers); and, sir, as an idea has gone abroad that there is some want of physical force in the British Infantry unless when supplemented by the Reserve, the House will not be sorry to learn that the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought with the assistance of only 1,000 men of the Reserve, all the rest being men within the actual term of service—(cheers.) With respect to the Artillery, its efficiency attracted the admiration of all who had the opportunity of observing it. With respect to the Cavalry I shall have to say a word when I come to speak of Sir Garnet Wolseley. But it is not these forces alone that we have to remember. I should be guilty of an injustice if I did not state that the entire force that came from India (hear, hear,) was worthy in every respect of the brotherhood into which it entered with the Army of this country. As has happened before, and will happen again, the Navy vied even in military services with the Army, and was worthy likewise of the service to which it belongs—(cheers). It is quite true that the campaign was a short one, but it must not be measured by the time it occupied. The circumstances of transport, the length of the sea voyage, the severity of the climate, the march through the desert, must also be taken into consideration, and for my part I must admit that rarely in my life have I witnessed a more touching spectacle than that offered to our eyes on Sunday last by the return of a portion of the Household Cavalry—(cheers.) We have been accustomed to look on these magnificent young men with an unmixed admiration for the vigour and buoyancy of their youth, for their great physical power, for their splendid appearance: but we have hardly ever associated them with the sufferings of war. Yet the most careless eye could hardly fail to observe that those who had left us in the height of health and vigor had come back worn, and in some cases even emaciated, by the labours performed on behalf of their Queen and their country. The vote I am about to propose presents to the notice of the house the names of those officers who alone it is possible to select on this occasion. The list might have been indefinitely multiplied and prolonged. The principal officers, excluding the admiral and general to whom I have the honour to call the special ottention to the house, are men whose names are not unknown to us in previous history. In the first place I mention Sir John Adye, who, as the house well knows, is the second self of the commander-in-chief, and was so associated with him in the campaign that it is difficult to draw a line of severance between them. Then come the officers of the staff, to whom the gratitude of the house is due for the admiracle discharge of their duties as immediately under the general in chief. Next to those I present to you the names of Sir A. Alison, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir E. Wood, and Major-General Graham. Sir A. Alison has received a most marked token of the appreciation of the Sovereign and his country in being selected to the chief command of the considerable force now remaining in Egypt, on which the security of that country has yet to depend. It is with peculiar satisfaction we know that his Royal Highness at every point in the detail of this campaign earned the commendations of the commander-in-chief for his thorough knowledge of his profession, for his intelligent and considerate care for those under his command, and for his perfect conduct when he led that portion of the army to the field (cheers). We may offer our hearty congratulations to her Majesty on this opening promise of the career of her gallant son, for her Majesty's maternal feelings must have been as deeply interested as her patriotism in the issue of this important expedition. With regard to Sir Evelyn Wood (cheers), though he was by the chance of war not permitted to be present at the centre of operations, yet he was not deprived of the opportunity to show that he remains worthy of all that reputation which it has been given him to achieve. With respect to Major-General Graham, I will venture to say a word when I come to speak of Sir Garnet Wolseley. After referring to the difficult service rendered by Major-General Earle, who was in charge of the lines of communication, and remarking that he had other names to particularly mention, but would not now dwell upon them, the Premier proceeded: It yet remains for me, in completing the sketch which I drew out, to refer to the distinguished men who were the naval and military comamnders of Her Majesty's forces. They have already accepted the gracious offer of her Majesty to add their names to the roll of the peerage (hear, hear); and it is the intention of her Majesty's Government in due course—that I believe will be very shortly—following the example that has been set on former occasions, to submit a measure for conferring upon them a considerable annuity in further acknowledgment of their services (hear, hear). With regard to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, it was as commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean he found himself charged with the most arduous duty—a duty with respect to the successful performance of which we might have trembled had we not known much of the previous nature of the man. But it was with full confidence in him that we saw him proceed to Alexandria under the instructions he had received; and well, sir, did he justify the selection, for he had not only to conduct an important action, but had to watch with the nicest care, as matter of principle, and not merely as matter of vigilant observation, for the moment when it was his duty to act under the instructions he had received. Nothing could be more insidious than the endeavors made to elude that vigilance; and had that vigilance been allowed to sleep, had that process for strengthening the works clandestinely carried on been allowed to continue for even another week, it is doubtful if that great operation, the bombardment of Alexandria, would have been concluded without the loss of some of the vessels engaged. With regard to the valour and skill of Admiral Seymour, we have to record that he had to meet an enemy not unworthy of being met, and it is but just to record that the artillery of the Egyptians was of a high class; they were in number, though not in weight, nearly equal to our own, and there was nothing to complain of on the point of courage of those who served them. Mr. Gladstone then contrasted the bombardment of Alexandria with the bombardment of Algeirs about sixty-five years ago, and said that we might draw a satisfactory reflection from the amount of loss suffered by the British on the one occasion and the other; and there was no reason to believe, he said, that that difference of loss arose from deficiency on the part of the Egyptians. He proceeded: The killed and wounded at Algiers, when, for distinguished services, Lord Exmouth was raised to the peerage, the great majority of which cases occurred in the British fleet, amounted to 900 persons. Sir Beauchamp Seymour in conducting his operations hardly less studied sparing the city than he studied destroying the fortifications. He avoided almost entirely the infliction of damage, for the conflagration which occurred in the city was due to other causes, to which I will not now refer, and which may not yet have been thoroughly examined. But for the conflagration, happily, we had no responsibility. It was not simply the conduct of the fleet which devolved upon Sir B. Seymour. He had likewise to command at a moment's notice a land force, the hostile army having withdrawn from the city under a flag of truce. I will not now stop to discuss the most questionable proceeding Sir Beauchamp Seymour with his Army and Marines had to undertake, and for six days completely discharged—the duty alike of the police and the defence of Alexandria.—(hear, hear)—of the police of Alexandria, which had been thrown into confusion by the plunder and by the conflagration that had occurred, and the defence of Alexandria in the neighborhood of a force unknown in its exact amount, but known to be strong. After the duty of his position had been done, strange, indeed, was the care that was cast upon him. He had to provide for the water supply of the population, for those with whom he was in conflict seemed to have thought themselves justified in stopping the Mahmoudieh Canal, a measure which could have no possible effect as regarded the enemy in the field, because it is a matter of notoriety that a fleet moves, supplied and provided sufficiently and more than sufficiently with the means of creating a water supply itself. That measure was taken with the menace of the greatest possible suffering, and more than suffering—possibly of very extensive loss of life—to the population of Alexandria, and an Egyptian population of the same origin, the same nationality as that to which the authors of the measure themselves belonged. Well, sir, the last great service that Sir B. Seymour had to perform on this occasion was the occupation of the Suez Canal (hear, hear). He was seconded in that and in the whole of his proceedings by the greatest gallantry and skill by the admirals who served with him (cheers), and in particular it is my duty to commend to the honourable notice of the House Admiral Hewitt, who occupied the position at Suez, and was responsible for the southern part of the Canal, and Admiral Hoskins, whose duty it was to occupy the northern part of the Canal as far as the important and vital point, Ismailia. And, sir, I must say I think the world felt a thrill of astonishment and admiration when, after a period of quetude, when people were uneasy—and in this House there was much uneasiness—about the Suez Canal, and what was to happen to it (cheers). Those who had foreborne to strike before the time came struck the moment it had arrived, and before anyone could put a question or raise a difficulty it was announced that the whole line of the Suez Canal, the new base of operations at Ismailia, and the whole command of the Red Sea was in the possession and under the direction of the British admiral. Well, sir, I think perhaps I have said as much as is necessary—I hope it has not been too much—on the subject of the services rendered by the Navy, I would just add two facts which really ought to be noticed. It will be recollected that when the Suez Canal was occupied, it was not occupied for the purpose merely of shutting out everybody from the use of it. It was for the purpose of introducing into it and arresting at the proper points this vast fleet of transports—nearly 200 great ships—which I have described to you, and it is within the knowledge of the house, or probably not within the knowledge of the house, that for the nice business of pilotage through the Canal that vast fleet of transports had to rely upon British resources—(cheers). The first fact I wish to mention is that the service of pilotage was successfully performed by the skill exclusively of British naval officers (cheers), and, further, that while they had to effect this great operation of carrying two hundred ships into the Canal and of discharging them there, the regular traffic of the Canal—I own I was astonished when I heard it—was only suspended for a period of forty-eight hours—(cheers). I have said already how the services were backed up by the action of the Marines and of the Naval Brigade during the advance of Sir Garnet Wolseley; but it is no wonder that Sir Garnet Wolseley has recorded for himself his sense of his obligations by saying of the Navy, "We owe them a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they have rendered me"—(cheers). Well, sir, it remains for me to speak of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and here again we are not without the commendation and assurance of anterior services in the case of a man who, though happily he is still comparatively young, and may long, as I trust, remain available for the services of his country (cheers), in his comparatively short career has had the opportunity of receiving the thanks of this house, and of establishing distinguished titles to the public gratitude. First, Sir Garnet Wolseley showed the virtue—not a very common virtue—of successfully keeping his own counsel—(cheers and laughter). Those prying eyes which do so much to entertain the public, and sometimes to perplex or even disturb the action of a general, were completely blinded. Sir Garnet Wolseley, I may say, almost in a moment took firm possession of his new base of operations and established himself at Ismailia. I believe the whole of his campaign had this among other merits, that by dint of his insight and his experience, and of the valuable assistance which he sought from the most competent and best-informed sourees, it was a campaign of which the whole plan was accurately and minutely laid out, as it was within the same time, or even a shorter time, accurately, minutely, and successfully accomplished (cheers). Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Alexandria on the 15th August, and somewhere about the 20th he reached Ismailia. He had not his entire force with him, but he found he was in danger of the loss of his water supply. Under those circumstances it was necessary for him to make a bold venture for the purpose of securing it. He accordingly sent forward a portion of his force. Then came the actions well known to the house—the proceedings of the 26th and 26th August, at Kassasin. I need not dwell upon their military features. I believe there was a charge of the heavy cavalry under General Drury-Lowe (cheers), which, with its detailed features, was a subject for just admiration; but the qualities which Sir Garnet Wolseley had shown on this occasion, and the accomplishment of the plan which he entrusted to General Graham, were qualities of hardihood and vigour, admirably backed by that gentleman, who, if it were by the proceedings alone, has earned a distinguished name in the military service of his country. These were qualities of promptitude and vigour crowned by a complete success. The news of those actions arrived in this country, and the excited appetite of the public—I mean the entire country—I have no doubt all of us, stimulated by what had been already done, looked out with eagarness for more to follow; and day after day after the 28th of August, without any movement on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the stock of patience possessed by observers both there and here soon began to run short (laughter.) The voice of censure of Sir Garnet Wolseley began to be heard, and it was feared that after all he was not quite the man of vigour for which credit had been given him. Sir Garnet Wolseley displayed all that vigour which was expected from a man in his position. He also showed other qualifications as necessary as vigour. He paused at Kassasin a considerable time. He did so for an important reason. I am given to understand that as early as the 9th of September Sir Garnet could have made his attack at Tel-el-Kebir with a moral assurance of victory. But there are some victories which are nothing more than the inauguration of a prolonged struggle. There are other victories which in themselves at once assure the consummation of the great work that is in hand, and it was the wise delay of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his determination, whatever storm of criticism might come upon him, not to engage the enemy till he could effectually crush him and attain at once the objects of the war. It was that quality which caused Sir Garnet Wolseley to wait until he had such a force at his command as would enable him to throw forward right and left such a strength of cavalry for the purpose of surrounding the defeated enemy as would complete the great operation, which I will describe in a single phrase, of converting a victory into a conquest (cheers). It is impossible not to dwell for a few moments before I close upon the character of this remarkable action at Tel-el-Kebir. It is not merely remarkable for the completeness of the victory, but because of the force by which it was achieved against an army which, as its leaders thought, was securely entrenched. It was an operation against an entrenched force by a force inferior in numbers. Sir Garnet Wolseley fought the action with 13,000 men; the forces entrenched within the lines of Arabi, extending for three and a half miles from north to south, numbered almost 26,000 men. But that was not all. Remarkable as the success is, the skill and the consideration—aye, the humane consideration (cheers)—with which it was achieved, are I think, still more remarkable. Sir Garnet Wolseley waited until he could succeed not only with the fullest measure of success but with the smallest measure of the loss of human life. We read in Shakespeare this expression, "A victory is twice itself when the achiever brings home full numbers." It is a happy circumstance for every general to find himself in the condition of one who, having achieved a victory, brings home full numbers, and it is happier yet to be in the condition of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will feel it a consolation in his life and at his death that the fullness of his numbers was not owing to accident or the weakness of the enemy, but was owing to the deliberate and well laid combination, the skilful adaptation of means to ends, the judicious arrangements of every step of his measures, and the realization in actual experience of all that he had planned—(cheers). He went forward in the silence of the night. He gave every order with the greatest minuteness and the exactest measure of place and time. The army bivouaced until the hour of half-past two in the morning. At that hour they breakfasted, and went forward upon a computation that, going in the dark through the desert, they were to arrive at the lines of the enemy at a point marked out, almost to a minute, at the dawn of day, and at that point so marked out they did arrive at their destination. They marched in silence through the desert. It was the boast of the old Greeks that while their opponents raised a military clamour to keep up their spirits, they went in manly silence to war. And so it was with the march of the army of Sir Garnet Wolseley. They arrived at the enemy's lines at the very point of time which he had described, and the movement, which was subject to so many chances of error, was actually—such are the resources of science—so directed by the observations of the stars. It was thus that the force arrived at the lines of the enemy. They had been directed to exercise a severe self-denial. They were to fire no shot until they took the first lines, and they fired no shot. They bore the fire of the enemy; they went steadily forward; and to the wise forbearance and manliness of the men is in great part owing on our side the comparative bloodless character of the victory and the complete and rapid success with which this operation was crowned. One word more remains to be said. What followed the battle? The echo and the flame of it went through Egypt. It did its work at once at every important point where the forces of the enemy were gathered together; and the men who had achieved success at Tel-el-Kebir did not on that account rest inactively under the shade of the laurels they had won. Without a moment's loss of time the Indian Cavalry were pushed forward to the junction of the railways, and that point was occupied at four o'clock on the afternoon of the very day on which the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought, and a march of more than sixty-five miles to Cairo, beginning in the afternoon, was accomplished by the British cavalry under that gallant and skilful officer General Drury-Lowe (cheers); and I may mention an incident which is not recorded in the official papers, but which, I believe, it is important that I should medtion to the house. A garrison of 10,000 men were held ready at Cairo, but all the heart and spirit were gone out of them in consequence of the news that they received from Tel-el-Kebir. When General Lowe marched up with his cavalry, the first vanguard of them presented, of course, not more than a few hundred men, though a large body were coming up almost immediately behind. After this tremendous march—for such, I believe, I may properly call it—(cheers)—a garrison of 10,000 men, instead of waiting to resist, made what I may call a procession of surrender. The Cavalry saw in their van a white line, presented by some object which at first they were unable accurately to interpret; but they found, after a very short interval, that it was the front rank of a body of several thousand troops marching out of Cairo, apparently well qualified to cope with them, but having taken the precaution of hanging upon the points of their bayonots handkerchiefs, or any rag of white paper, or anything that would carry a white appearance (laughter and cheers), in order to secure immediate, absolute, and unconditional surrender (cheers). And, sir, it was a great result of the skilful operations of Sir Garnet Wolseley on the very day after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir to find himself in the possession of the Egyptian capital, and to be able to give an official and reasonable assurance to the Government at home, and more than to the Government, to the Sovereign and to the nation, that in his judgment the war was over—(cheers). I have detained the house thus long under the impression—it may be an erroneous impression—without wishing to make too much of what has happened, that these remarkable events are qualified to carry into the mind of the House of Commons, and into the mind of the nation, the full conviction that if there has been much labour and much indecision, and much doubt and difficulty, and a vast expense for the past year in connection with their military establishment, the nation does not remain without some return (cheers); that it has got not merely a gallant people to depend upon—for that they have always had—but a powerful and effective organization, and that in a just cause is a great object to be gained; that organization will be found effective for its ends, and the men will not be wanting, whether as admirals or as generals, to encounter the immense difficulties and arduous labours which in a moment of crisis may be cast upon them to carry forward the flag of their country to other victories (loud cheers).

Sir Stafford Northcote, who, on rising, was received with cheers, said:—I rise to second, in a very few words, the motion which has been made by the Prime Minister, and perhaps I may be allowed at the outset to express and re-echo the hope which he expressed in the beginning of his speech, that the graceful act which we are now called upon to perform may not be marked by any want of unanimity—(cheers). Undoubtedly to every-one connected with the military and naval professions it must be a source of the greatest gratification and delight to receive the approbation and the thanks of the British House of Parliament; but that gratification must be largely enhanced, indeed, it may be said to owe its character to the unanimity with which the thanks are given—(cheers). I think it is absolutely impossible that in a case of this kind, or in any great case of military operations, with should mix up with the consideration of the greatest of the services performed, questions of a political character, the question upon which there will be differences of opinion, and questions upon which there must be discussion and division between different parties and men of different sections of the community—(hear, hear). Such, undoubtedly, is the case with regard to these Egyptian operations, but the present is not the time—the present occasion at all events is not the occasion upon which these differences can profitably be introduced (cheers), and I say this for two reasons. In the first place, because I think, as I have said, it would mar the grace of the act we are called upon to perform, and secondly, because the transactions themselves would, I think, be somewhat prejudiced by the very fact of the splendor of the services which have been rendered, and by the eloquence with which these services have just been described—(cheers). The speech which we have just listened to was in itself a great and inspiriting piece of eloquence (cheers); and I say that great as the speech has been it has not exceeded the acts which have called it forth—(cheers). The services which have been rendered were subjects of themselves alone worthy of the eloquence of so eloquent an exponent as the right hon. gentleman (cheers), and, therefore, I wish to say once for all that I hope and trust that the vote which we are called upon to give is one solely with reference to the military and navy, and that, by any construction that might be put upon the language of the resolution, we in no way commit ourselves upon questions which will have to be discussed hereafter—(cheers. It was a case, as the right hon. gentleman so eloquently put it, not of a victory for the time being at all events, but a conquest. Whether the conquest was in the real sense complete, and what will be its sequel, is a matter upon which I entirely reserve my opinion, and upon which I fear we shall have very severe discussion yet before us; but for the moment it was a complete transaction in itself, and completed greatly to the credit of this country—(cheers). I need not say that it would be out of place and not good taste for me were I to follow in detail the remarks the right hon. gentleman has made upon the action of which we are speaking, and I need not single out any of those whose names are so well known to the public, and whose services have been so well recorded by the Prime Minister. I would ask to be allowed to make one exception in the case of one of these officers, who has, as the right hon. gentleman reminded us, a peculiar claim upon our sympathies—I mean the name of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught (cheers), because we cannot but feel that we are specially interested in the fact that a scion of the Royal House has gone forth to the duties which his profession involves in the spirit to discharge those duties in the manner in which his Royal Highness has done—(cheers). Of the generals and admirals who commanded these operations it is really useless for us to speak. We know with what great skill they have discharged the duties placed upon them (cheers); but there was one name which I would wish to make special mention of, and that was the name of Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson—(cheers). The fact that Sir Herbert Macpherson commanded the Indian Contingent is one that gives him a special claim to our praise (cheers); and there are other forces to which I think we ought also to pay a special tribute, and I would particularly mention the Marine force (cheers). What is particularly remarkable, as it seems to me in these operations, is that they have afforded an opportunity not only for the display of the intelligent force of one particular arm of the British Army, but that it has shown in a remarkable manner how the whole force of the empire may in a short time, and with great precision, be brought to bear upon a single point (cheers). The fact of its having been so short is a great and remarkable feature, which distinguished it from other operations. There is also another remarkable feature connected with the campaign—namely, that in this instance it has been found possible to combine every description of the force of the empire. We have had the cavalry, we have had the artillery, we have had the infantry, we have had the Indian troops, we have had the marines, we have had the sailors, all collectively engaged; and it is in the fact that every one was able to help and bring its assistance to bear to the aid of the other that the great success of the operation is to be found. It would not be just or graceful on my part whilst referring to these actions if I was to omit to pay a tribute to those who conducted the operations from home—(hear, hear), and who have directed the departments from which the services engaged have been drawn. I think I may take the concluding words of the Prime Minister, and may say that there is a little more even than the services rendered by the heads of the particular departments on this occasion to be remembered. I think I may say that the operations which have been so successfully completed are in themselves a testimony to the work not of a particular Ministry but of Administrations and a succession of Parliaments, in endeavoring to make proper provision for the strength and efficiency of our naval and military forces—(hear. hear). We have been able to show the world how rapidly and how effectively England can act in an emergency—(hear, hear). I trust that the house may be content on the present occasion to evince their satisfaction of the conduct of our troops by an unanimous agreement in the vote which has been moved: but at the same time I must repeat the caution, which I gave in the beginning, that in giving this vote we are by no means supposed to express our approval of any political theory with regard to the political questions involved in the recent campaign—(cheers).

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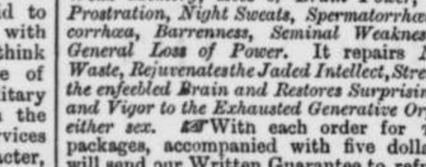
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August 9 1882 Lm-d&w



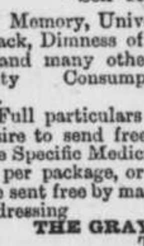
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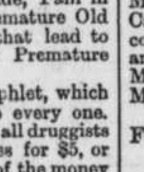
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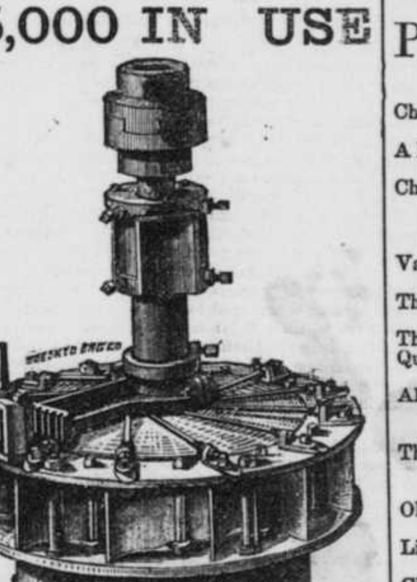
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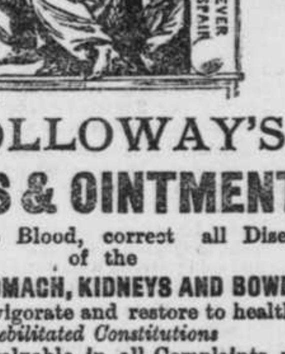
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Sept. 1, 1880.

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May 12, 1882.

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May 3

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April 5, 1880 eb80-36m

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