# Morning Chronicle

## COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

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### The Widow's Message to her Son.

"Remember, Denis, all I bade you say;
Tell him we're well and happy, thank the Lord,
But of our troubles since he went away
You'll mind, avick, and never say a word
Of cares and troubles, sure, we've all our share,
The finest summer isn't always fair.

"Tell him the spotted heifer calved in May;
She died, poor thing; but that you needn't mind;
Nor how the constant rain destroyed the hay;
But tell him God was ever kind,
And when the fever, spread the country o'er,
His mercy kept the "sickness" from our door.

Be sure you tell him how the neighbours came
And cut the corn and stored it in the barn.
'Twould be as well to mention them by name—
Pat Murphy, Ned McCabe, and James McCarn,
And big Tim Daly from behind the hill:
And say, agra—Oh, say I missed him still.

"They came with ready hands our toil to share—
'Twas then I missed him most—my own right hand.
I felt, although kind hearts were round me there,
The kindest heart beat in a foreign land
Strong hand! brave heart! one severed far from me
By many a weary league of shore and sea.

"And tell him she was with us—he'll know who;
Mavourneen, hasn't she the winsome eyes?
The darkest, deepest, brightest, bonniest blue,
I ever saw, except in summer skies,
And such black hair? it is the blackest hair
That ever rippled over neck so fair.

"Tell him old Pincher fretted many a day,
And moped, poor dog! 'twas well he didn't die,
Crouched by the roadside, how he watched the way,
And sniffed the travellers as they passed him by—
Hail, rain, or sunshine, sure 'twas all the same,
He listened for the foot that never came.

"Tell him the house is lonesome-like and cold,
The fire itself seem robbed of half its light;
But may be 'tis my eyes are growing old,
And things look dim before my failing sight.
For all that, tell him 'twas myself that spun
The shirts you bring, and stitched them every one.

"Give him my blessing, morning, noon, and night,
Tell him my prayers are offered for his good,
That he may keep his Maker still in sight,
And firmly stand as the brave father stood,
True to his name, his country, and his God,
Faithful at home, and steadfast still abroad."

### Glasgow and Canada Timber Company Limited.

*(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)*

SIR,—A correspondence appeared in your issue of Monday last under the above heading, which has been the subject of much comment since its appearance. By a few ever envious individuals, who grudge to see anyone, or anything prosper but themselves, or that in which they are head and front, it was applauded. On the other hand it received the most thorough condemnation of the great mass of our business men, who hail with pleasure and pride, the inauguration of an enterprise which will bring so much outside capital into our country, and which will contribute so largely in the development of our immense forest country in the Ottawa valley.

In a proper spirit we have welcomed the advent, into our midst during the past 10 or 15 years, of scores of American lumbermen, who have brought with them their capital and their enterprise, who have taught us to appreciate the wealth of our forests, who have in fact revolutionized our whole system of lumbering; and, during the past decade, have given it such an impetus, and development, as few dreamed of a few short years before their advent.

I am indulging in no fight of fancy or imagination; I am simply stating a fact which is as patent to all of us as the sun in the heavens at noon.

Why then not extend the same welcome to fellow-countrymen from Great Britain? They also come to us with their money, and their enterprise, to still further increase the development of our resources and the wealth of our country. If they profit by their efforts, who is mean spirited enough to grudge them it.

The two main points brought out by "Quebec," and which have in such a fearful way raised his ire, and indignation, are these, in brief:

1. It is an infamous and gigantic scheme! a swindle! another grand south sea bubble!!

Our worthy fellow-citizens, Messrs. John Ross and Thomas Glover, who have hitherto proved themselves of unswerving honor and rectitude, in all their dealings, should feel horrified at the frightful rascally swindle they are perpetrating, now that they have been shewn the monstrosity of their wickedness.

The 2nd point is that *these speculators* should have been granted these limits, and then that they should have got them so cheaply.

Why should not our citizens be entitled to limits as well as strangers from the other side of the line, at the time the field was open to "Quebec" as well as to them. As to the cheapness, they paid the very highest price that had, up to that time, been paid by anyone. Now Mr. Editor, I have thus far acted on the *defensive*, I now take up the *offensive*. Before taking the liberty of so infamously impugning the character of two of our most honorable, and respectable citizens, "Quebec" should have very carefully made himself very sure that he had a proper foundation for his malignant and spiteful assertions. His knowledge of timber limits, and the manufacturing of timber and lumber, as evidenced in his letter, is lamentably small; however, he may not be so much to blame on that account, as it may much depend on *his* experience in timber limits. *What he knows of them?* Many of my readers will probably understand what this means.

Although these limits have never been thoroughly explored, sufficient is known of them to warrant the assertion that they are well timbered with the choicest of white pine, and although in a hastily framed prospectus, some unintentional mistakes may have occurred, yet though the limits would only yield one fourth the timber roughly estimated in the prospectus, the percentage of profits calculated upon, under a properly organised and well conducted business, is not exaggerated.

As proof of the faith placed in the enterprise, being a most successful and profitable one to the shareholders, several of our most practical lumbermen have, we are informed, offered to put their names down on the stock book for a considerable number of shares.

Your obdt. servant,
LUMBER.

Quebec, 24th Oct., 1872.

THE ONLY WOMAN WOMEN FEAR.—Mrs. Grundy.

QUERY.—Is it "meet" for authors to cut one another up?

Here is a Missouri paper's notion of the high calling of journalism:—"We are compelled to make this week's issue almost exclusively a local and advertisement paper; but look out for next week's. It will be one of the gayest, fiercest, hottest papers that ever went forth from an American news-raggery."

A gentleman in Keene, N.H., recently received by express a package containing a watch, on the outside of which the sender had made the following endorsements:—"Only a watch—bang it through—toss it round—drop it twice at least. Merely a watch—knock it about. Second attempt in one week to get the watch over the road whole." The watch was received intact.

### Spirit Faces.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE "HIGHER MANIFESTATIONS" OF SPIRITUALISM.

[London Telegraph.]

I am about to attempt what I am aware is a difficult task—namely to describe dispassionately and judicially one of those so-called "higher-manifestations" of Spiritualism about which people are apt to speak and write too much, as it appears to me, in the capacity of advocates for or against. I shall endeavor to describe what I saw here in London a few nights ago, as impartially as a judge might sum up a case from his notes of evidence. It is literally what I am doing. I am transcribing rough notes made at the time, and on the spot where the circumstances which I narrate occurred. I empanel the British public to say whether they think I have seen something very remarkable, or been egregiously gulled.

A few days ago I received an invitation from a Spiritualistic friend to attend one of the seances of a lady who I must call Miss Blank, because her name is not public property. She is not a professional medium; she receives no money from those who visit her house, and has no wish to have that residence besieged, as it certainly would be if I gave the slightest clew to her name and address. She has no desire, so she says, even for notoriety on the score of the manifestations of which she is the unwilling agent or medium. The peculiar character of these manifestations is the production of the spirit face, or even partial form, no longer in darkness, but under a strong light. Now, I had seen tables dance and heard them rap; I had witnessed Mr. Home's "Levitation," and listened to John King's unspirit-like voice; I had even felt spirit-hands, as they were called, once or twice; but all these manifestations, except the tilting and the rapping, had taken place in the dark, and I object to darkness. I love light, like an ancient Greek. It was the light element, I frankly confess, which mostly attracted me to the seance of Miss Blank. Miss Blank's papa—for the young lady is but sixteen—lives on the outskirts of London, as Spiritualists always seem to do, and is a respectable man in some small commercial line of life. Besides the medium, who is a pretty, Jewish-like little girl, there were three other children present, all of whom discoursed of spirits in the most offhand way. Mamma and aunt made up the domestic portion of our circle, and there were besides the editor of a Spiritualistic journal, another pronounced Spiritualist, a doctor from the country, who had had something to do with developing the medium, and had been converted by her to the doctrines of Spiritualism, an old gentleman from Manchester, and myself—eleven in all, irrespective of our little hostess, the pretty medium.

After a brief confab in the front parlor we descended to the nether regions, where the spirits were in the habit of making their appearance in a small breakfast-room next to the kitchen. The original method of "development" was simple in the extreme. Miss Blank went into the room alone. A curtain was stretched across the open doorway, leaving an aperture of about a foot deep at the top; and in this rather Punch-and-Judy-like opening portions of the spirit face gradually showed themselves—first a nose then an ear, &c.,—to the circle who sat on the stairs. Now, however, that the power was more developed, a sort of corner cupboard had been fitted up with two doors opening in the usual manner from the centre, and an aperture of of some eighteen inches square in the fixed portion at the top. At this I was told the faces would appear. A lamp on a table in the other corner of the room was so arranged as to shed a bright light on this opening, whilst it left the rest of the small apartment in subdued but still in full light. I examined the cupboard or cabinet carefully, put a chair in, and saw little Miss Blank carefully shut up inside like a pot of jam or a pound of candles. A rope was put in her lap, the object of which will appear anon, and we all sat round like a party of grown-up children waiting for the magic lantern.

We were told to sing, and so we did—at least the rest did, for the songs were Spiritualistic ones for the most part, which I did not know. They were pretty cheerful little hymns, such as "Hand in Hand with Angels," "The Beautiful River," and Longfellow's "Footsteps of Angels." By-and-by raps inside the cupboard-door told us to "open sesame." We did so, and there was Miss Blank tied round the neck, arms, and legs to the chair, in a very uncomfortable and apparently secure manner. We sealed the knots, shut her up in the cupboard, and warbled again. After some delay a face rose gently to the aperture, rather far back, but presently came well to the front. It was slightly pale, and the head was swathed in white drapery. The eyes were fixed, and altogether it looked ghastly. It remained for some time, disappeared and reappeared; and the lamp was turned full upon it, but the eyes never lost their fixed stare, and showed no symptom of winking. After several minutes it went altogether. The doors were opened, and little Miss Blank was found still tied, with seals unbroken, and, to all appearance, in a deep sleep. She was "entranced," I was told. "Katie," the spirit (for she was a familiar in the most literal sense), informed me that she gathered the "material" for embodying herself from the breaths of the circle, and took the "life" from the medium. Miss Blank was then awakened, uncorded, and taken to walk for a quarter of an hour in the back garden, as she was much exhausted; and we went up stairs to recruit as well. We had to make this break thrice during the evening.

When we re-assembled, after a good deal more singing than I cared about, another appearance took place in obedience to the command of the Doctor, who had been in the East, and asked to see a Parsee friend. After some delay, a head appeared, surmounted by a turban, and with a decidedly Eastern expression of countenance and dark complexion. It did not satisfy the Doctor, who declared that the face bore a resemblance to the one demanded, but that the head gear was not *en regle*. That was Tableau No. 2, which took a long time and almost interminable singing to bring about. Then there was another adjournment. The children were sent to bed, and the maid-servant—who it appeared, was great at singing—came in from the kitchen to join the circle. There was one advantage, papa and mamma told me, about these manifestations; they rendered the children quite superior to all arts of "Bogey." I could not help asking myself whether I should have dared to go to bed under such circumstances in my days of immaturity.

In scene the third, the face was quite different. The head was still surmounted by white drapery, but a black band was over the forehead, like a nun's hood. The teeth were projecting, and the expression of the face sad. They fancied it was a spirit that was pained at not being recognized. When this face disappeared, Katie came again for a little while, and allowed me to go up to the cupboard and touch her face and hand, after first putting to me the pertinent question, "Do you squeeze?" On assuring her I did not do anything so improper, the manipulations were permitted. This was the finale, and the circle broke up forthwith. The gentleman from Manchester was delighted, and all the Spiritualists, of course, were loud in their commendations. I reserved my judgment, as my custom always is when I see anything that beats me. I was sufficiently struck by what I had witnessed to accept readily an invitation to another seance on a subsequent occasion. In the meantime I should like to submit these few particulars to a dispassionate jury for them to decide whether I was really for those three hours in direct contact with supernatural beings or simply taken in by one of the most satisfactory "physical mediums" it was ever my good fortune to meet.

A gentleman lately entered a shop in which books and various miscellaneous articles were exposed for sale, and asked the shopman if he had Goldsmith's "Greece." "No," said he, "but we have some splendid hair-oil."

A fellow-citizen is exultant over his discovery of the strengthening influence of lager beer. Said he to a friend—"When the keg was first taken to my room, two years since, I could scarcely lift it, but now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

THE YANKEES AGAIN.—In Mexico the custom is, when a duel has been fought, to erect a cross on the spot, and every one that passes by throws a stone at the cross. Some ingenious Yankees have taken advantage of the custom to clear stony land, by erecting crosses w ere no duel has been fought.

### Mediæval Bridge Builders.

Many centuries ago there existed in Southern Europe a society calling themselves "Brethren of the Bridge." It was formed expressly for the security of travellers in passing the rivers where they had before been subjected to the exactions of plundering by banditti. The object proposed they endeavored to reach by establishing ferries and safe resting places on the banks of the rivers; and subsequently by building permanent and secure bridges. One of the most ancient bridges of modern Europe, that over the Rhone, at Avignon, in France, was their work; and the old London Bridge over the Thames, the first stone bridge in the city, was commenced—as is supposed—in 1176, by a member of the Order. It would not be easy to compute the good accomplished by such a body of men. Nor, probably, do we appreciate fully the extent to which our convenience and comfort in more recent times are served by their successors—the modern "Brethren of the Bridge."

### M. About and His "Little Ones."

M. About, in one of his letters written during his captivity in Strasburg, after the recent fall of the city, describes the occasional visits of his friends and relatives; of his children's visit, he writes: "Our two eldest daughters came one day with their mother, and God knows with what impatience I awaited their arrival. But their presence, after all, only saddened us. These two children, ordinarily so lively, seemed quite stupified at the sight of the prison bars. The younger sat herself on my knee, hid her head in my bosom, and remained thus for nearly an hour without prattling, only replying in monosyllables to questions put to her, and solely occupied in keeping back her tears. The elder, who is seven years old, kept going and coming between the parlor and the entrance, looking alternately at the keeper in his chamber, the sentinel in the court, and the bolt of a neighboring cell, and pulling mechanically at the strings of her little hat. I was almost ashamed to cause such pretty birds to be imprisoned in so shameful a cage, and I abridged their visit as much as possible, feeling quite a relief when I was alone again."

### SURPRISE PARTY.

#### Golden Wedding.

On Thursday evening a surprise party of more than ordinary interest took place at the residence of the Hon. James Ferrier, the occasion being his golden wedding, and his birthday anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier were at the St. James' Street Wesleyan Missionary Social Meeting, and on their return at about half-past ten, were astonished, and under the circumstances we are sure greatly gratified, to find their home taken possession of by a large number of their friends, come to tender their hearty congratulations upon this jubilee wedding day. Among those present were the Hon. Messrs. Rodier and Starnes, M. L. C., Revds. Drs. Morley Punshon and Green, Revds. Messrs. Potts, Sanderson, Pope, Harper, Messrs. Hugh MacKay, Joseph Hickson, Romeo Stephens, Lewis S. Black, P. S. Macfarlane, Thos. White, Jr., Whalley, Seley, Sidey, Joseph Mackay, Gibb, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie, Mrs. Dow and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bagg, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Hayti, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. John Torrance, Miss Mitchison, Mrs. Shackell, Miss Miot, of Port au Prince; and others, besides the members of the family including 21 Grand children. A sumptuous supper was partaken of and then Mr. Rodier, in highly complimentary terms proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier. Revd. Dr. Punshon, on behalf of the grand children, presented a beautiful epergne as the golden wedding present, adding his testimony to the great love and respect in which the guests—for on that occasion they were guests in their own house—are held. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Potts, and by Messrs. Torrance and Starnes, and the exceedingly pleasant party broke up at about one o'clock. Most cordially do we congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier upon having attained to what falls to the lot of exceptionally few, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and wish them yet many years of health and enjoyment.

The Chicago *Tribune* boasts that seven of its city Aldermen have been indicted during the past year, and several of them convicted for corruption. Chicago always has been famous for her rogues in grain, but this is the first time she has confessed to having had a corner in Aldermen.

EARLY STOVES.—The introduction of stoves must have rapidly followed that of chimneys in Germany, Denmark and Sweden. But in England they are still little used, and have not there won a place in the affections of the people. It was in the United States, the land where the Summers are as warm as those of Naples and the Winters are as cold as those of St. Petersburg, that this useful invention was to be improved and perfected. Necessity is the mother of invention, and we quickly experienced the truth of the adage. Dr. Franklin describes in his autobiography how his attention was attracted to the matter, and what he did in the way of improvements. It was in 1745 that he brought out his novelty which proved so advantageous that some specimens are in existence up to the present time.

A ROYAL LOVER.—The Archduke Henry, of Austria, who some years ago committed the terrible crime of marrying an actress, and was in consequence banished the dominions of Franz Joseph, has been so far pardoned as to be allowed to return to Austria with his wife, upon condition of residing in the Tyrol. Leopoldine Hoffmann, his wife, is a fine woman, and the marriage was a love-match. The sentimental King of Bavaria took a great interest in the unfortunate couple, and raised the Archduchess to the peerage of Bavaria, in the hopes of making her more acceptable to the aristocratic heirs of the Cæsars, but in vain. It is believed that the Emperor was influenced in his severity toward the Archduke by his mother, the late Archduchess Sophia, who was extremely incensed at the conduct of her nephew. The Archduchess was indeed a woman with no heart, cold, cruel and proud, and she is said to have instigated her son to order the terrible execution of the Hungarian generals at Arad, which horrified all Europe, simply to gratify a private revenge.

It is at least amusing to read of the efforts of some of the Ritualistic clergy in London to furnish comfortable and respectable places in which workingmen and women may spend their evenings free from the temptations of the public house parlors. Here is one of the announcements:—"On Thursday evenings throughout the winter our Girls' School will be open to all members of the St. Mary Magdalene Society from 8.30 to 10 p.m. Chess, draughts, papers, &c. Women are invited to bring their work, *but not their babies*. They will be able to get tea at a small charge. Men are invited to bring their pipes and tobacco, and to send out for beer if they like it. God save the Queen!" Certainly there could be no more cheerful and hearty invitation than this. Mr. Edward Stuart, the manager of the "Girls' School," evidently believes in making haste slowly. If he can only get the men to drink their beer in his rooms, he guards in the very beginning against excess, and is in a fair way to persuade not a few to give up ther beer altogether.

NEW YORK HACKMEN.—For several years the hackmen of New York have been shorn of their peculiar privilege of hustling bewildered passengers into their conveyances and terrifying unattended ladies into compliance with their extraordinary demands, by a regulation forbidding them to solicit passengers, and compelling them to remain by their coaches at the hotels, depots and steamboat piers. Under this healthful and much-needed discipline they have lost their character for ferocity, and have been forced to act with decency. The hackmen have now moved for the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance, and the Aldermen, with characteristic promptitude and disposition to oblige, have repealed it. The Board of Assistant Aldermen, however, still hold out, and the only hope which the New York public now have is lodged in them. Their action is awaited with great anxiety, and the New York papers contain earnest protests against the consummation of the repeal. It would be a great deal better to throw open the doors of the cages in Central Park and allow the interesting animals there contained to go out into the streets "devouring and to devour," than to turn loose upon the community a horde of ruffianly and unscrupulous hackmen.

### FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.—At Yarmouth, the Sheriff to-day declared Ryerson elected by a majority of two. Flint handed in a protest on the ground of illegality, and announced that he will contest the election in the House of Assembly.

Policemen, while searching the "Falmouth" for an absconding debtor, discovered a man hiding under a pile of furniture, who proved to be a deserter from the 87th Regiment, and was handed over to the military police. Desertions from the line and artillery and navy are frequent. The "Royal Alfred" has thus lost eighty men up to the present time.

### FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Mayor Drennan and Mr. C. F. Ellenswell, of Kingston are here on business connected with the city terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke railway.

Messrs. Cowan, Hurtrell and Compton, Dominion Arbitrators, arrived to-day. They will hold a meeting to-morrow.

Rev. P. Lacombe's dictionary and grammar of the Cree Indian languages, which he has been engaged on for many years, is about to be published. The Government will take a number of copies for distribution in the North West.

Letters received from Fort Garry to-day state that the injuries received by Mr. Donald A. Smith, M.P., by his recent fall, are so serious that some misgivings are entertained as to whether he will recover.

The militia department is issuing to-day the warrants for the 160 acres of land to which the Red River volunteers of 1870, '71, 970 in all, are entitled. The documents are signed by Major Futvoye, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, in the absence of Sir Geo: Cartier.

The packages of nitro-glycerine belonging to the manufacturer, Mr. Mowbray, which were seized lately at the Hull mines for violation of the Customs laws, have been released.

I am enabled to announce that the Intercolonial road will be open for traffic between the cities of Halifax and St. John on the 4th of November. The necessary arrangements are being made for that purpose.

The local trade of Nova Scotia has received special attention from the Public Works Department. Additional facilities will be afforded at Richmond Station, Halifax, and for that purpose one hundred new coal cars will be available before the end of the year.

The number of convicts to be removed from Kingston penitentiary to the new institution at St. Vincent de Paul is 186, not 500 as previously reported.

### The Lock Accident at Cote St. Paul.

Upon visiting the scene of the "smash up," this morning, one cannot help feeling thankful that the damage done is not far greater. From the statements of Mr. Johns, the lockmaster, it appears the "Pictou" entered the lock in charge of the mate, and, as usual, her "snubbing" line was thrown over a "spile." This slipped off whilst checking the steamer's headway, and before the engine could be reversed the steamboat struck the gates. The suction through the upper ones, forced these apart, and drove the "Pictou" across the lock, where she jammed and sustained minor injuries. Fortunately the pressure from above, closed the upper gates and thus prevented the water in the five mile level from sweeping all before it. Such a body of water suddenly released would have carried all craft below over into the fields, submerged Cote St. Paul and inundated the lower parts of the city itself. It is suggested that the great danger existing to the suburbs from such an accident should be provided against by placing a guard lock a little above Cote St. Paul. This would always be closed when craft were changing their level, and would sustain a portion of the pressure which has this morning so ruthlessly swept away its enclosures. In the Welland Canal, on the four mile level above Thorold, a guard lock is placed and has several times saved the town itself, as also the surrounding country, from the effects of lock accidents below, and in the Lachine Canal, where the gates are exposed to the strong current of the St. Lawrence, such a contrivance would be certainly a very great safeguard. A gang of men are at work removing the damaged gate, and by Friday or Saturday at the furthest, navigation will be resumed. This is the first accident that has occurred at these locks for the last 13 years, and Mr. Johns says this is wholly attributable to mismanagement on board the "Pictou."—*Witness.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

They have had a convention of thirteen "Saints" at Salt Lake City. That should save the city without salt.—Boston *Post.*

When you visit Germany don't be persuaded to become the guest of the Emperor. He has only two meals a day, and slim at that.

Miss Belle Silva, a native singer of Toledo, is going abroad. She will next be heard of as Signora Angelica da Correllissimi.

The people of New Orleans devour more love-stories than those of any other city in the Union—that is if they read their local papers.

A man whipped his wife one evening in Madison, Ind., and was immediately afterward "revolved" into eternity by some outsider.

Coals are sold in London in sacks containing one hundred pounds each, the carts conveying these sacks being also supplied with scales, so that each consumer has the opportunity of testing the honesty of the dealer.

A divorce case is on trial in Chicago, in which an old bald-headed rascal, and a coachman at that, is defendant, and a child about fifteen, hardly out of her short clothes, is the complainant. The latter is a member of one of the most respectable families in Chicago—"carriage people," as they say. The divorce is likely to be granted, although the case is "still on."

A strong-minded woman in Detroit made the following gentle reply to a politician who had called at her house to get her husband to go to the polls and vote:—"No sir, he can't go! He's washing now, and he's got to iron to-morrow, and if he wasn't doing anything he couldn't go. I run this 'ere house, I do, and if any one votes it'ill be this same Mary Jane."

Blondin, the acrobat hero of Niagara, is still delighting the English with his astonishing, but fool-hardy feats. The other day, at Sydenham, he walked a rope 500 feet long and 80 feet from the ground, clad in heavy armor. Although a high wind was blowing, he was daring enough to walk the rope blindfolded, afterward in a sack, then with his agent on his shoulders; capping the whole by cooking an omelette while poised on the middle of the rope.

A Montreal paper mentions the following rather mysterious circumstance:—"Some months ago a young man, evidently far gone in consumption, arrived here from the east, took rooms in a retired boarding-house, was very reticent about his affairs, but said he came here for his health. He died a few days since. Funeral expenses absorbed all the ready money left by him; but among his effects was found a diamond-mounted sword bearing the inscription: 'To our well-beloved and faithful subject, Col. Allen McDonald, in recognition of distinguished services to William IV.' With the sword were two letters, one directed to Peter McDonnell, son of Capt. Geo. McDonnell, formerly of Mira River, Nova Scotia, evidently supposed by the writer, to be in California, requesting him to take charge of the heirloom and never part with it. The sword is in charge of the Chief of Police. The value is at least $1,000.

Poets and poetesses will crop out, despite all the efforts soul-wearied editors make to keep down the doggrell producers. The latest home-made effort was launched at Lord and Lady Dufferin in Toronto. Here it is:—

"Hail to Lord Dufferin,
Hibernia's noble son,
A thousand, thousand welcomes
To our dear St. Joseph's Home.

"Our prayers we'll daily offer
To our Heavenly Father's Throne,
That all the gifts of joy and peace
May round his path be strewn.

"Hail to Lady Dufferin,
Erin's daughter fair,
"A thousand, thousand welcomes
To our dear St. Joseph's home."

Their Excellencies survived the infliction.


BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

October 16, 1872. ew t th s

Mr. Fellows is daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received, leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man.

October 25, 1872. f d&w

BE WISE.—Too often a cold or slight cough is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected until a simple curable affection is converted into a serious pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a cough or cold should never be trifled with, promptly use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have sustained their reputation for over 30 years. They are always efficacious, and exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists and country merchants. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

October 25, 1872. fd&w

LOSS OF APPETITE IN HORSES.

Horses lose their appetite from various causes, but most frequently by the approach of some disease; this circumstance ought not to be overlooked by those who own horses, but should be immediately attended to as by so doing the disease may be checked, and the life of the horse saved. To do which we are positive there is nothing equal to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" it purifies the blood, corrects all derangements of the digestive organs, and as a necessary consequence the appetite is restored, the skin becomes soft, and the coat assumes a soft and shining appearance.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

October 25, 1872. fd&w

ELECTRICITY!

*Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold! Pain cannot stay where it is used.*

It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. Five drops covers a surface as large as the hand. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively Cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Crich in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years' standing. It cures Swelled Neck, Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and Soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One tea-spoonful cures Colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is Warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied. Cures Frosted Feet, Boils, Warts and Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod and Medicine Dealers.

July 12, 1872. d&w

The Great Female Remedy.

Clark's Periodical Pills.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

JOB MOSES,
NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

July 12, 1872. d&w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This splendid Hair Dye is the *best in the world.* The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or Natural Brown, and leaves the hair *clean, soft and beautiful.* The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor's. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, 16, Bond Street, N Y.

November 23, 1871. lm-d&w

DIGESTIVE COCOA.—Specially prepared for Sufferers from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary Complaints, is highly nutritious, easily digested, and palatable, and adapted for the most delicate stomach. Sold in tins by all Storekeepers, and by the Manufacturers, SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, W

April 30, 1872. 12m

JOHNSTON'S

LARGE, GENERAL AND DETAIL

MAP

OF THE

WHOLE DOMINION OF CANADA,

RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,

will positively be ready for delivery in the early part of 1873. Agents wanted throughout the Provinces. Apply to

GEO. E. DESBARATS, Publisher,
319, St. Antoine Street, Montreal;
Or, to J. JOHNSTON, C.E.,
39, Notre Dame Street Montreal.

October 14, 1872. d-eo

CHOICE VILLA LOTS

FOR SALE,

OPPOSITE FINLAY ASYLUM,

ST. FOY ROAD.

J. BURROUGHS,
Court House.

October 8, 1872. h-bo

THE STEAMER

MONTMORENCY

WILL LEAVE ST. ANDREW'S WHARF on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Ste. Anne du Nord and intermediate places. Returning, the Steamer will leave Ste. Anne on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.

For further information, apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company, St. Andrew's wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

October 12, 1872.

EXTRA

SELECTED APPLES!

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY LARGE consignments of Extra Selected Hand-packed FALL and WINTER APPLES, of the following first-class varieties:—Greenings, Baldwins, Spitzenberg, Northern Spies, Seek-no-Further, Russetts, Pom Grites, Fameuse, Twenty-Ounce Pippin, Holland Pippin, Ripson Pippin, Non-Such, Culberts, &c., &c.

Shippers and parties buying for family use or for friends in Europe, are invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Apples are packed under the superintendence of one of the proprietors, and warranted as represented.

EMERSON & CLOGG,
DOMINION FRUIT DEPOT,
5½ St. Peter Street,
Near Champlain Market.

October 8, 1872. am

BUFFALO ROBES.

Just Received,

500 No. 1

BUFFALO ROBES,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Renfrew & Marcou.

October 8, 1872.

COUGH NO MORE!

USE

MUSSON'S SYRUP

—OF—

Canada Balsam.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIable Remedies in the World, for

Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness,
Whooping-Cough, Croup,
Asthma,

And all Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even

CONSUMPTION.

GREAT SAVING.

For 25 Cents buy a Pot of Dr. Chamberlain's Ophthalmic Ointment, a well-known English remedy for all Diseases of the Eye and Eyelids.

Sold by all respectable Druggists

October 5, 1872.

HAMILTON EXHIBITION.

THE GRAND FIRST PRIZE!

THE HIGHEST EXTRA FIRST PRIZE!

The most honorable recommendation by the Judges has been awarded the

C. W. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING CO., OF MONTREAL, ON THEIR

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

As Superior to Any Machine made in Canada!

WOODLEY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 26, ST. JOHN ST., QUEBEC.

October 8, 1872.


NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DIRECTORS OF the Bank of Montreal, hereby call a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, at ONE o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, to decide upon an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank, in accordance with the fifth clause of the "Act respecting Banks and Banking."

(Signed,) E. H. KING,
THOMAS RYAN,
HENRY THOMAS,
DAVID TORRANCE,
J. G. MACKENZIE,
PETER REDPATH,
G. W. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE STEPHEN.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 1st October, 1872. } ct2-td

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*PARLIAMENT HOUSE.*

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO MAKE APplication to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the "Quebec Official Gazette,") to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object,) in the "Quebec Official Gazette," in the French and English languages, and also in a French and an English newspapers published in the District affected, and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the "first three weeks" of the Session.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,
Clk. Leg. Council.
G. M. MUIR,
Clk. Leg. Ass.

Quebec, 6th August, 1872. ag7-ao


GEO. MAYES,

COPPER PLATE PRINTER,

No. 33, ST. VALLIER STREET,

QUEBEC.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

September 16, 1872. m-ao

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. BENDER,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon,
38, D'Aiguillon Street, (Suburbs,)
(Near Mr. Gauvreau's Cement Factory.)

OFFICE HOURS:
8½ to 10 A.M., 1½ to 3½ P.M., 6½ to 8 P.M.

May 2

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lecture—J J Gahan.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil.
Rooms with board or without.
Finest Fresh Lemons— A J Maxham & Co.
Meeting of St. Vincent de Paul Society.

## New Dry Goods.

WE BEG MOST RESPECTFULLY TO announce to our friends and to the public in general, that we have received this week, from Paris and London, upwards of

**75 CASES OF DRY GOODS.**

Our Stock is composed of the finest and most recherchees Goods that France and Britain can produce. We have in our establishment FOUR DEPARTMENTS, which are second to no one in this country, viz.:—
Dress-making Department,
Mantle-making Department,
Millinery Department, and
Tailoring Department.

LEGER & RINFRET,
21, Fabrique Street,
sp11 Upper Town.


## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

### ENGLAND'S IRISH POLICY.

On our fourth page will be found Froude's third lecture on this subject. These lectures are attracting considerable attention throughout the United States.

### PANICS IN PUBLIC HALLS.

There is a natural tendency on the part of most people, on the cry of danger, to rush away from the spot they occupy, and seek refuge, though their very flight may be the means of leading them into the peril they would wish to avoid. In crowded halls, especially, there is always an early exhibition of terror to be had upon short notice; the crushing and jamming of spectators to doors which they know are not open for them, and which, when open will allow only a few to obtain exit at a time, the faintings, screamings, and swearings which but add to the confusion and trouble, and, so far as the swearing is concerned, effect but little good. If the public could be persuaded that on such occasions discretion is worth much more than haste, and carefulness than hurry, fewer limbs would be broken, fewer unfortunates trampled down, and the presented difficulties more expeditiously surmounted. Fortunately in this city, it is not often that alarms are given of fires in public halls. The proprietors of places designed for the accomodation of spectators, are bound to provide for the safety of those spectators from fire and all other dangers. The law provides that the doors of all such places shall open outwardly, and the clauses of the act in this regard are very strict. We want to see this law more generally carried into effect, for we have in our mind's eye certain cases where the statute is infringed. The act as it stands is one well calculated for the public good, and indeed its passage was forced by such disastrous occurences as the burning of the theatre in Quebec in 1846, when forty-seven persons perished in the flames, and all because of the impossibility of having the doors opened, owing to the crush and press outwards of the shrieking spectators. With regard to the Music Hall, we are of opinion that the proprietor of the building is bound to furnish the public with more immediate means of exit than those which exist at present. The galleries are particularly difficult to empty, and there is always a crush between those descending from the galleries and those coming from the body of the Hall. We think that, in the interest of public safety, the stair cases should be brought down, on the one side, through the chamber now used as an office by the Montreal Telegraph Company, and on the other, through the saloon, and down to the vestibule. The gallery spectators would thus have two independent exits, while those in the dress-circle and pit would not be called upon to sustain a continual jam in the operation of getting out of the Hall. In such halls the lighting apparatus should be kept in the most perfect order, wherefore we advise a thorough over-hauling of the gas-house, pipes, cocks, &c., of the Hall, an operation which has not been performed for some time. Fires in theatres most frequently break out in the vicinity of the stage, and then, as a rule, behind the scenes. A small tank should be provided, then, behind the scenes, containing about 200 gallons of water, with serviceable lengths of hose to drown out anything in the way of fire. There should be the most careful supervision, during performances, on the part of manager, lessee and subordinates, so that no chance would be allowed a fire of obtaining headway. A fire alarm box might properly be placed in the lessee's office, so that the services of the Fire Brigade could be promptly had. Many more suggestions could be thrown out, but if the means we have advocated above be adopted, there will be little difficulty in squelching flames on the stage in future. To people who happen to be in theatres when the fire alarm is raised, we say—do not rise from your seats, howl, gesticulate and try to make for the door. Such conduct will only make things worse. Sit down. Let those who are nearest the scene of the danger, generally the stage, move away first; if you are in the body of the Hall, let the spectators in the galleries move out. Then take up your retreat, but do not crowd or crush, it does no good, and you cannot get out of the place a second sooner by helping to jam the mass in front of you more compactly. Try and maintain your presence of mind, and above all things keep your temper. If you follow this advice you will not be likely to suffer much in the event of fire alarms. After the foregoing remarks had been written, a correspondent, for whose opinion we entertain high respect, sent us a letter on the same subject, suggesting that the manager or lessee of the Music Hall would very much ease the minds of those attending plays, concerts, and public meetings by adopting simple rules, say: (1.) "To open the doors leading from the body of the Hall to the down passage. (2.) To do away with the sliding doors at the foot of these stairs. (3.) To have the iron doors leading to the Hotel, latched, not bolted or locked, (4.) To have the windows on the west side latched, not barred up." These suggestions are all good, and are worthy of the attention of those in charge of the Hall. At any rate, we trust that everything possbile will be done to provide against accidents or loss of life arising from fire alarm panics in the futnre, or resulting from an actual conflagration. Had the fire on Tuesday night not been as speedily extinguished as it was, the result would have been fearful to contemplate.

### THE NEW PREMIER.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—The announcement we have the pleasure of making this morning, of the return of the Hon. Oliver Mowat to public life as Premier of the Ontario Government, will be hailed, we are persuaded, throughout the Province with cordial gratification. Mr. Mowat's ability, firmness and consistency as a representative of the people—his prudence and efficiency as a Cabinet Minister—his earnest labours of many years in the cause of Constitutional Reform—and the noble service he rendered to Upper Canada in connection with the Confederation measure—are all fresh in public recollection. When he left the public arena seven years ago, to take his seat on the Chancery Bench, Mr. Mowat carried with him the warmest confidence and esteem of all sections of the Liberal party, and the hearty respect even of his political opponents. He returns to it now with new laurels, won as an able and upright judge; with universal confidence in his high personal character; and with matured experience and judicial training to give increased value to his services as an administrator of public affairs. We most heartily congratulate the country on the return to Parliamentary life of a Legislator so able, so prudent, and yet so courageous to do right.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Mowat's return to public life and his accession to the Government of Ontario has been brought about by the spontaneous and cordial suggestion of all the gentlemen immediately interested; and there is not a doubt that the approbation of the Ministerial supporters in the Assembly will be equally cordial and unanimous. Mr. Mowat, while on the Bench, has not ceased to be a close observer of public affairs, and has not lost the zest for active public life. He returns to Parliamentary work in the prime of life, with judgment matured and strength unimpaired—and in him the Reform party and the whole people of Ontario will have a leader on whose wisdom, prudence, and honesty they can thoroughly rely.

### MR. BUTT'S SPEECH AT LIMERICK ON HOME RULE.

(*Spectator.*)

Mr. Butt, of course, demanded the release of the remaining "political prisoners," making light of the plea that the soldier's mutiny in entering a disloyal association is a very different crime from a civil conspiracy, and asserting that where the educated civilian leaders had been pardoned, the poor, ignorant soldier subordinates should not be left in prison. Mr. Butt forgets that penalties cannot be proportioned solely to moral guilt, but must bear some proportion to future dangers. If soldiers who break their oath are to be let off as easily as civilians who conspire, the discipline of the army will not be safe for a day. We will undertake to say that no independent Irish Government would listen to the proposal to pardon treachery in the ranks of an Irish army.

The most interesting fact of Mr. Butt's speech was his announcement of Lord Robert Montagu's conversion to Home Rule—for the legislative sanction of which Mr. Butt says that Lord Robert submitted a Bill to the last Tory Cabinet,—and his further announcement that some very big statesman—he called him at first a duke—was also willing to vote for the federal scheme. However, Lord Robert Montagu can hardly take rank as a statesman at all, and till we hear who the anonymous duke is, we cannot attach even so much value to his conversion. It might have been the Duke of Malborough, who is a good step below his former official subordinate, Lord Robert. At all events, till Ireland returns the eighty Home Rulers for whom Mr. Butt asks, it is quite safe to adjourn the consideration of the question. Perhaps the Ballot may turn out a more Conservative institution in Ireland than in England. There is good reason to hope it.

(*Times*, Oct. 5)

If Mr. Butt were to go on steadily explaining Home Rule to his constituents he would preach himself into a minority in a very short space of time. Yet he had a tempting opportunity for his attack in Mr. Lowe's singularly imprudent and provincial speech at Glasgow. If it be the conviction of Mr. Lowe, as it avowedly is the conviction of his principal colleagues, that the conciliatory legislation of the present Parliament will in time generate a spirit of loyalty in Ireland, it would be worth while to glide over the transition period without needlessly irritating expressions of contempt for present unreasonable demands and annoying follies. Mr. Butt had a tenable ground from which to attack the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is a pity that in the heat of his charge he missed his adversary's week points. It is evident, however, that though Mr. Butt makes this question of the Irish fisheries, and Mr. Lowe's contemptuous answer to the Irish claim a prominent feature in his argument for Home rule, he—or those for whom he speaks—would not be content with any concession, however materially advantageous to Ireland, which fell short of independence. It is well that this should be clearly understood, for it may prevent mistakes in the way of inconsiderate interference by the State with Irish industry.

(*Manchester Examiner*, Oct. 7.)

Although the present occasion scarcely invited the introduction of topics of a controversial character, Mr. Butt could not refrain from tolerably broad insinuations that some at least of the rather select band of Home Rulers in the House of Commons are mere lip-servers and impostors. And if we may assume, which is not altogether impossible, that others may think no better of Mr. Butt than he does of them, it is clear that if our policy be as diabolical as it is supposed, we could hardly promote its success more effectually than by encouraging our adversaries to pelt each other from rival platforms with counter imputations of deceit and treachery. The currency of these personal amenities in all Irish agitations against England, from the time of O'Connell and the Repealers down to the movement in favor of Home Rule, does not tend to impress one with their substantial or genuine character. They are the sort of thing which pass amongst those who are engaged in manipulating the people for their own advantage rather than amongst those who know and feel that they represent and are supported by a powerful and spontaneous popular movement.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 25—The cabinet decree of the Emperor William was communicated simultaneously, yesterday, to the American and English Embassy. It says that the American claim is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846, and that the boundary line should run through the perchannel.

The Bank of England did not propose to borrow four million pounds sterling from France; it was M. Thiers who endeavored strenuously to induce the bank to borrow that sum, but the bank declined, and answered that if M. Thiers wished to deposit four millions in London to draw against it, they would accept the deposit. M. Thiers' object was to use the fact for political purposes, and to enable him to make the boast that his government had restored completely the material prosperity of France.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—It is estimated to-night that 15,000 horses are under treatment here. Two street car lines and one stage line have stopped running.

DENVER, Cal., Oct. 24.—There is no doubt as to the discovery of a diamond field in South-Western Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and were soon proved to contain diamonds of the first water, together with other precious stones. A company of 100 men is organizing here, who will soon start, equipped and provisioned for a six months' expedition.

Another diamond district has been found in Calondo, nearly west of Denver, on the proposed extension of the Archeson, Sapha and Santa Fee Railroad. An engineering party under Mr. Hugh, chief engineer, left Philadelphia on Sept. 3rd, following the Ontihands River and Tennessee Creek to the head waters of the Pene River, down from the Grand White and Mundah Rivers, and reached Salt Lake City on Sept. 16; while passing that portion of the route indicated by the Pene and Mundah Rivers, the engineer was attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, but without suspicion of their being diamonds. Quite a number were gathered as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake City and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, these specimens were produced and tested and found to be genuine diamonds.

## FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—Mr. Tilley has returned from New Brunswick.

Lieutenant Governor Archibald proceeded on a visit to the wife of Mr. Chief Justice Morris, at Perth, this a. m., returning this evening.

Letters were received from Sir George Cartier, by last English mail, by which his friends are given very hopeful assurances of his continued improvement.

Major Futvoye leaves to-morrow for the West. He will make an inspection of the Canadian gunboats on the lakes before returning.

I am requested to state that the verdict or the Coroner's inquest on the remains of the late Frederick A. Hall was, "that the deceased came to his death by self-strangulation, whilst labouring under a temporary fit of insanity."

The Minister of Public Works has received a later telegram from Mr. Sandford Flemming, who has reached Chicago, on his return from the Pacific coast. He expects to be in Ottawa on Saturday.

The Dominion Arbitrators, Messrs. Compton, Cowan, Hurteau, and Vankoughnet, have been investigating the claim of Mr. Rochester for alledged loss by the giving way of a government boom at Arnprior. Their decision will somewhat govern other claims under similar circumstances. The Arbitrators will proceed east in a forthnight, in view of the necessity for being prepared to meet the Fishery Commission on the Treaty of Washington. The Department of Marine and Fisheries have been for some time past and are now continuing to collect statistics to strengthen the case of Canada.

One of the gates of the Grenville Canal gave way yesterday. This will cause stoppage of navigation at that place until the break is repaired—a matter of a few days.

The body of Edward Pembroke, who has been missing for some time, has been found in the river near Des Joachims where he had apparently gone in to bathe.

## FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 24.—Dalhousie College was opened yesterday for the winter session. The public or formal opening with the customary address takes place on Tuesday next.

The fall sittings of the Supreme Court commenced yesterday on the criminal side. Sir Wm. Young presides, and Judge Ritchie on the civil side. A number of summary and appeal causes were tried. The criminal docket is light.

The Archbishop of Halifax, the Bishops of St. John, Miramichi, Arichat and Charlottetown have been invited, and will probably attend the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal on the 29th instant.

The steamer *Delta* on her outward passage to Bermuda ran on the northern reef of the island, but was got off and taken into the harbor. She was so much damaged that it was found necessary to tranship a portion of her cargo, intended for St. Thomas, in the steamer *Meteor* for conveyance to that port. The *Delta* will have to undergo repairs at Bermuda.

The first meeting of the Halifax Banking Company since its incorporation under the name of the Halifax Bank was held yesterday. B. H. Collins, William Pryor, P. C. Hill, Wm. Harrington, John Stairs, Thomas Bayne and Robert Uniacke were elected directors, who subsequently elected Wm. Pryor, Esq., as President.

## FROM TRURO.

TRURO, Oct. 24.—Messrs. Lewis Carvell and C. Schrube, of the Intercolonial Railroad, arrived here this evening by train from Amherst. They are completing arrangements for the official opening of this section, which is expected to take place on the 4th of November. This is the first train that has coursed the entire section, and the railroad connection is now completed between St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. The road is in good order, and the ballasting is progressing rapidly. A number of the stations are nearly ready for occupation, and the line will open with favorable arrangements. Mr. B. L. Clinch, Superintendet of the Western Union Telegraph, also accompanied the party to inspect the men that are building the new line along the railroad.

## MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The awards of the Emperor William in San Juan are severely commented by some London journals. The *Times* says:—"The decision is unsatisfactory, unclear and indecisive, but we accept with loyal submission.

The *Times* also says:—"We repudiate the utterly false charge that England has intrigued at Berlin, with the view of modifying the judgment of the Emperor."

The *Post* considers the award as damaging to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England, as was the award of the Geneva Tribunal. It gives, says the *Post*, the key to the British Columbian waters in the United States. This settlement of the question hardly tends to improve the relations now existing between England and America.

The *Telegraph* and *News* serve their criticisms silently upon the subject.

From Australia in one day—MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 24, *via* London, Oct. 25.—Trouble has occurred with the natives of the Chathamists in South Pacific Ocean, and the whites are threatened with extermination.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris, were entertained at a banquet last night at the Grand Hotel, in honor of the birth-day of the Mikado.

The permanent Commission of the National Assembly has suspended its regular sitting. At the last meeting of the Commission, M. Grevy announced that he would lay before the Assembly, as soon as it re-assembled, the protest of Prince Napoleon against his expulsion from France.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Senate has adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a vote of 75 against 19. The address had previously been adopted by the Cortes. The resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences has been rejected by a vote of 49 against 58.

Meetings in opposition to the army conscription system continue to be held in the provinces.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, has received the congratulations of a large number of his countrymen, on the decision of the Emperor in the San Juan case.

Baron Dauchvitz, the publisher, has been appointed Consul General of Great Britain at Leipsic.

Mr. Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Germany, called upon Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, last night, and congratulations were exchanged upon the termination of the long-standing San Juan boundary dispute. Mr. Russell said the last cause for any difficulty between England and America had been removed, and henceforth peace and friendship would prevail between the two nations. The most cordial feeling was exhibited by both Ambassadors during their conversation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Senor Darden, the new Minister from Guatamala, was introduced by Secretary Fish to the President this morning. The usual speeches of courtesy were exchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—The question of enforcing the Sunday liquor law is an absorbing one just now among both the friends and opponents of the law. Last evening there was a large meeting of Germans at the Twelfth Street Turner House. Resolutions condemning the law as an infringement on the constitutional rights of the citizens, declaring they would oppose and use all means to secure its repeal, requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the law until the organization of the new Common Council, and pledging themselves to support no candidate for State, county and city offices who are not known to favor similar views on the subject.

## LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—The letter signed "Quebec," which appeared a few days ago in the CHRONICLE, about the Glasgow and Canada Lumbering Company, is creating a strong and under current of political hostility. The humbug of the Government in objecting to the payment of a few small accounts, and, per contra, giving away thousands of miles of the people's land, is commented upon in no measured terms.

The Hon. Henry Sternes is still talked of as the future Governor of Quebec.

Some of the Banks are still standing out for a share of 10 per cent.

A big attempt will be made to return to the usury laws in the next Parliament, which will, no doubt, be carried.

Trade and business are exceedingly lively.

The Stock market to-day was dull and easier. Montreal Bank stock was offered at 233, with buyers at 232. Toronto Bank 212, buyer 207½. 80 shares City Bank sold at 90; closing at 90 to 92½. 25 shares Merchants was placed at 117½; closing at 117½ to 118. 170 shares Montreal Telegraph Co. changed hands at 222. Sales at the afternoon board: 20 shares City Bank at 90½; closing at 90¼ to 90½. 10 shares peoples' at 109; closing, buyers, 108. 25 shares Merchants' at 117¾, and 25 at 117¾; closing at 117 to 118; and 100 shares Montreal Telegraph at 222½; closing at 222½ to 223.

Flour—The downward tendency of prices in the English and Western markets created an easier feeling here, but the prices of supers are not quotably lower; 1000 brls of a city brand of super changed hands. Six sales to dealers include 100 brls extra at 6,80; 200 do. at 6,75; 200 brls fancy at 6,25; 300 do. choice do. at 6,37½; 200 do. strong bakers' super at 6,15; 100 do. good medium at 5,95; 300 do. at 5,95; 200 do. ordinary Canada at 5,92½; 100 do. 5,90, and 100 No. 2 at 5,70; bag flour is dull at quotations.

The Sailors' festival took place to-night in the rooms, Commissioner street, J. S. Brown in the chair. There was a very large attendance; the proceedings were joyous and instructive, and addresses were delivered by city people, and songs by sailors. The speakers unged in the most emphatic terms the necessity of constructing a large Sailors' Institute, and deprecated the want of interest of the merchants in this great work.

The Longueuil races took place to-day. The Inn-keepers' Purse, hurdle race, was won by Barebones; Wagram, second. The Longueuil Ferry Stakes, flat race, was won by Light Heart; Lord Musk, second. The Tallyho Stakes, hurdle race, was taken easily by Barnett; N.P., second.

## LATEST FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Oct. 25—Yesterday morning Lord Dufferin visited two private schools, and received an address from the Young Mens' Christian Association. In the afternoon he visited the emigrant sheds, and the Countess of Dufferin went to the General Hospital.

At the Governor-General's Ball, last evening, 1,400 were present. The arrangements were perfect and the affair was a great success. The Vice-regal arrived about 10 p.m. Lord Dufferin danced most of the programme, the Countess only the lancers and quadrilles.

The *Mail* savagely attacks the Hon. Mr. Mowatt's appointment as unconstitutional and calculated to corrupt the purity of the Bench. They insinuate that his decisions have been influenced by party considerations.

The *Globe* says the arrangements for the formation of a new Cabinet are progressing satisfactorily.

The wholesale store of John Robertson, Son & Co. was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and a quantity of goods taken.

Collard's liquor vaults have also been broken into, and some brandy and cigars stolen.

## LATEST FROM FORT GARRY.

FORT GARRY, MAN. Oct. 23—The troops from Ontario and Quebec, numbering 225, arrived to-day. A large crowd received them. Col. Smith made a speech, complimenting the men on the success of the journey. All are in good health and spirits.

Mr. Jarvis of the Pacific surveying party returned yesterday from the expedition east of the Lake of Woods.

The Presbyterian Congregation in this town, forming a mission station have resolved upon being self supporting, and paying a minister $2,000 per year.

We have beautiful Indian summer weather.

## LOCAL NEWS.

HUNTING FIXTURE.—The Stadacona Hunt Club will meet at the Scot's Bridge to-day, at 3 o'clock p.m.

PERSONAL.—John Kerry, Esq., Treasurer of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Miss Kerry, are at the St. Louis Hotel.

POLICE COURT.—Five seamen of the *Halden*, were sent to jail for 30 days each for desertion.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Joseph Bedard, for cruelly beating his wife, was fined $5 and costs, or one month.

CHOICE LEMONS.—Messrs. Maxham & Co. have just received a few boxes of choice lemons in fine order. Samples can be seen at Messrs. Maxham's & Co.'s office.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a house in D'Aiguillon street, near St. John's Church, yesterday afternoon, a little after one o'clock. The fire bigade was promptly on hand, and prevented any serious damage being done. The roof was burned in several places.

LECTURE.—Mr. JAS. J. Gahan will lecture in the Music Hall on Monday night, under the auspices of the Irish citizens of Quebec, on the "Career, Genius, Character, and Future of the Irish." Mr. Gahan has already met with a favorable reception at the hands of the Quebec public. Tickets are for sale at Holiwell's.

LACROSSE.—For the last three or four Sunday afternoons a lot of well-dressed lads have been desecrating the Sabbath by indulging in the game of lacrosse on the Esplanade, to the annoyance of the residents in this locality. Will the parents of these youngsters give them some sensible advice on this subject? Lacrosse and foot-ball six days in the week can be tolerated, and even enjoyed, but on the seventh give the residents peace.

BETHEL SERVICES.—The Bethel services in connection with the city, on Sunday next, will be (D.V.) on board the ship *British Trident*, Beaulieu's wharf, Point Levis, at half-past 10 a.m. The usual notice will be given of the afternoon service. The evening meeting will be on board the ship *Arthur*, at the Harbour Commissioners' wharf, at 7 o'clock. There will be the usual sailor's prayer meeting at each of the two latter services. Ships officers and companies in these localities are invited to attend.

ON THE FIRST PAGE:

"The Widow's Message to Her Son."
Glasgow and Canada Timber Company, Limited.
Spirit Faces.
Mediæval Bridge Builders.
M. About and His Little Ones.
Surprise Party—Golden Wedding.
A Royal Lover.
From Halifax.
From Ottawa,
The Lock Accident at Cote St. Paul.
Miscellaneous.
&c., &c., &c.

The members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Ann's Conference, meet to-morrow morning at half-past nine.——It is calculated that the amount of wind power wasted in the debate in the City Council last night on the salary question was sufficient to raise ten tons of municipal representative dignity, as high as that monument of City Council stupidity known as St. John's Gate.——A part of St. John street, within, is undergoing macadamizing repairs.——The first asphalt pavement in the city is being laid down before the residence of Mr. P. Peebles, Manager of the Quebec Gas Company, Palace street.——The average height of Quebec policemen is 5 feet 10½ inches. Pretty good for high.——Detective Matthews has returned from London, Ont. The statement that he went to look for one Kelly was erroneous; Kelly went with Matthews to help hunt for some body else.——The Secretary of the "St. Louis Lacrosse" Club, denies, in *L'Evenement*, that the "St. Louis" made default to play the "Thistle" Club. The game he says, was arranged for Thursday of last week, when the "Thistle men refused to play, as the ground was too moist, and because one of their members was absent, and asking that the match be postponed to that day week. The request was declined, as it would be impossible then to reunite the "St. Louis" men. There is no victory without a struggle Mr. Bouchard says, and he thinks that "St. Louis" can, on the whole, claim more glory than "Thistle."

## MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

There was a meeting of the City Council last night, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair. There were present Aldermen Chambers, Hearn, Cote, Gingras, Hunt, Councillors Dinning, Roy, Home, Taschereau, Peachy, Mailloux, Lafrance, Murphy, Hebert, Gagnon.

Arthur Murphy, Esq., took his seat as Alderman for Montcalm Ward, in the room of the late W. W. Scott.

A number of letters and communications were read.

The Market Committee reported the names of persons having made application for the vacant Clerkship of the Finlay Market.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending an increase of salary to Mr. Wright, check clerk in the City Treasurer's Office, and the motion of amendment of Alderman Cote, that all applications for increase of salary be taken into consideration at the same time as the report now before the Council, constituted the first order of the day.

Ald. HEARN thought as there did not seem to be a possibility of an unanimous vote either on the amendment or the report, and, as the Chairman of the Finance Committee and other gentlemen who wished to record their votes on a question affecting the finances were not present, the matter might be postponed until later in the evening, when perhaps these gentlemen might come in.

Alderman CHAMBERS thought that in the present case, it were better to give Mr. Wright a bonus of $100 than undertake the fixing, at the present time, of salaries. Next year, when the appropriations were discussed, the salary question might come up for consideration.

Alderman COTE signified his willingness to withdraw his motion, if all the names were recommitted to the Finance Committee, so that all might be considered on the same footing, and then reporting upon all to the Council, the business could be transacted in the one sitting.

Alderman HEARN was sorry that his suggestion had not been accepted. He spoke of the action taken by the Finance Committee, and of Mr. Wright's case, which was a peculiar one, and one which could only have been considered by the Committee, as distinct from the other claims. He defended the Finance Committee, which has always been carefully chary of public funds. He knew that there would be opposition on the part of several members to the increase to Mr. Wright, who were, however, anxious that other officials should have their salaries raised. It would be wise for them to strengthen their hands by voting for this increase, and so obtaining for their measures that support of which they would find the need.

The motion was lost, 9 to 9, the Mayor throwing his casting vote against.

Coun. Peachy seconded by Councillor Taschereau, moved that the report be recommitted to the Finance Committee, with instructions to take into consideration all applications for increase of salary, and report to the Council.

Coun. Peachy spoke at length on his motions. The Councillor was warm in his denunciation of all appertaining to the increase of salary. He could not see why any man with a large family could grumble because his pay was only $600, when there were others who had much less, like the Market Clerks, at $400, and one with $300. He addressed some of his remarks to a portion of the audience, who commenced applause, which was quickly checked by the Mayor. The cry of injustice and extravagance was the one most used by the member for St. John's Ward.

Coun. Dinning took up the last speaker, asking him if he thought the Council and the Committee were a lot of fools with his arguments. When he came to make a motion, it was not his place to insult the Council.

Coun. Taschereau, next spoke in support of the motion. He was *tout au fait* with the public who applauded.

His Worship the Mayor said that the public were not permitted to applaud, and he corrected the last speaker who had used his name as an authority for certain statements on the salary question.

Ald. Rinfret spoke in favor of the amendment, which was put to the vote, with the following result:—

For—Messrs. Chambers, Mailloux, Roy, Cote, Taschereau, Rinfret, Peachy, Lafrance, Gingras—9.

Against—Messrs. Giblin, Dinning, Hearn, Home, A. H. Murphy, Owen Murphy, Norris, Hebert, Gagnon—9.

His Worship the MAYOR voted against the motion, which was lost.

The Report then came up for consideration, when

Ald. Corn expressed his opinion on the Report before the house. He went on to speak of the manner in which the Report went through the Committee. He did not approve of two members, with the Mayor at their head, doing business in this way, of the minority of the Committee thus opening the door to all manner of applications for increase. He spoke of Wright's case, and said that it was by no means exceptional. The $600 salary, if it was not enough for him to live on, was no more sufficient for others. There were hundreds of respectable families in the city living on far less, and in the liberal professions, there were advocates, notaries and doctors, who did not earn that amount. He spoke of the manner in which the citizens would look upon such voting. The employees of the Corporation, he said, were better paid than the Government officials. He held that the employees were sufficiently paid for the services they rendered. To come back to the Finance Committee, he cited a case when the Committee had paid $600 to a notary, without any authorization or any approbation, for certain advice rendered, and now, the laugh was raised at Councillors who came there to vote according to their consciences. He thought that if this sort of thing was to go on much longer the sooner Commissioners were appointed instead of the Council the better. He censured the Committee for their action, which he denounced as a piece of injustice. He wanted to see justice, and that was why he would support the motion before the chair. Take the cases altogether, if they must be taken, but one special claim must not be dealt with in contradistinction to others just as strong.

Ald. HEARN never heard so much talk spent on a matter of such little consequence. He never heard that in a number of cases coming up before a judge, for instance, that different judgments should be given in different cases. The Finance Committee recommend say they, an increase to Mr. Wright, and that other cases were overlooked. In this they make a great mistake. It had been truly said that at the beginning of the fiscal year a number of applications were heard, but in the discussion of the appropriations all these were done away with. After that Mr. Wright's claim came up. The Committee were very chary of making any recommendations for fear of opening a door to future claims. He said to those who hinted that if there had been a full meeting of the Finance Committee a different vote would have been obtained. This was not so, because that every one of the Committee concurred in the action. The members for Palace Ward and the Mayor were twitted with inconsistency in that coming in to the Council with economy on their lips, that they were willing to vote for the increase. The arguments of the opposers of the recommendation only told against themselves. The arguments brought up in favor of the Fire Alarm Telegraph officers turned up against their promoters, because these officials had, during their short term of office, an increase of salary, and their duties were lessened. (Here members left, so that in a short time there was no quorum. They were re-called from the ante-room, and Alderman Hearn went on.) The fact that this case alone was treated was an argument in favor of the report. He had frequently expressed his opinion that all the employees of the Corporation should be paid properly; he referred to the language used by some of the members, one of whom said that there were hundreds who would take the office of Mr. Wright, should he vacate the office, at lower salary. They would gnd men ready to take the seat of the Mayor at a lower salary, some of the petti-fogging advocates spoken of to-night would take the Chief Justiceship at a smaller salary, while there were members of St. John's Ward ready to replace Lord Dufferin on the same terms. If such nonsense as was from night to night preached here, was to be followed, for Heaven's sake give us Commissioners. These same men were they who, by their miserable system of procrastination, entailed increased cost and loss to the city. In the matter of firewood alone, they secured a loss to the city of over $400. The question was, was Wright's demand a fair one? All the evidence went to show that it was a fair one, and the negativing of the report would be the injustice. But there were a number of members who were determined that justice should not be done, and to gain a handle for their own schemes they used for a cloak the injustice and extravagance cry, which availed them very little.

Coun. PEACHY moved that the report be taken into consideration at the next meeting, with other applications of a like nature.

Coun. GIBLIN deprecated this continual blather and delay. Pass the report before the chair, and when other claims came up let them be dealt with as they deserved.

The motion was lost by 9 to 10.

Coun. MAILLOUX spoke for thirty-nine minutes by the clock on the merits of the report, and matters congenial thereto and otherwise, deprecating an increase in salaries.

Coun. ROY was speaking as to his reasons for opposing the recommendation, when

Coun. PEACHY moved the adjournment, which being put to the vote resulted in a tie, but was lost on the casting vote of His Worship the Mayor.

By rectification of the division list it was found that the motion of adjournment had been carried.

The Council then adjourned for two weeks, next Friday being all Saints' Day, a legal holiday.

THE BAND OF HOPE.—A life-belt.

"CHAMBER MUSIC."—Babby!

At a recent examination for teacher's certificate, the word "Irony," from Dryden's "Æneid," was given for students to explain. One of them supplied the following: "Irony, a substance found in mineral wells; it is carefully preserved in bottles and sold in chemists' shops as tincture of iron."

## Shipping Intelligence.

**Special from Ottawa.**

OTTAWA, Oct 25, 1872.

*To the Morning Chronicle:*

Official information has been received here by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that the Fog Whistle on St Paul's Island, is now in full operation.

(Signed), ANDREW HOLLAND.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP "EDITH EMILY."—The hull of the above steamship, 1120 tons register, together with her boilers and engines, of 120 horse-power, as she now lies, or did lie, stranded two miles below Point des Monts, North Shore, River St. Lawrence, was sold yesterday forenoon at the Quebec Exchange, by Messrs A J Maxham & Co., and adjudged to John Roche, Esq, for the sum of $10,500.

The Allan's ss *Caspian*, Captain Miller, from Liverpool, 14th instant, arrived in port at 4.30 a m yesterday, with 3 intermediate, 9 steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. Capt Miller reports—Spoke Oct 14, the ss *Nestorian*, off Maidens, bound south. Oct 15, ss *St Andrew*, in lat 55 42, long 9 48, bound east. Oct 22, ss *Austrian*, lat 51 56, long 54 41, bound east.

The Canada Sealing Company's ss *Eagle*, from St John's, Nfld, with a coal cargo, arrived in port at 11.30 p m on Thursday, and proceeded direct for Montreal.

The ss *Greenland*, of the Canada Sealing Co, which proceeded for Montreal on Thursday morning, returned under sail at 4.30 p m yesterday, with her boilers leaking.

Steamer *Powerful* arrived on Thursday night from Montreal, with bark *Rowena* in tow.

Steamer *New York* arrived yesterday morning from Montreal, with a tow of barges.

Steamer *Hector* arrived yesterday morning from Montreal, with three schooners in tow.

Steamer *Hero* left on Thursday night for Montreal, with five schooners in tow.

Bark *Euclid*, Captain Anderson, arrived on Thursday night from Montreal, in tow of str *Lord Elgin*.

Bark *Ocean Nymph*, Capt Galbraith, and two schooners, left yesterday morning for Montreal, in tow of steamer *Lord Elgin*.

Steamer *Helen* arrived yesterday at noon, from Teree Rivers, with a raft of saw logs, for Messrs Ritchie & Cull, New Liverpool.

Bark *Barbadoes* arrived last night from Montreal, in tow of steamer *Eclipse*.

LAKE ST. PETER.—The depth of water on the flats of Lake St Peter, to-day, was 13 feet 6 inches—a loss of 6 inches since yesterday.—Montreal *Gazette*, Oct 25.

Monte Video, Sept 16—Arrived—*Evangeline*, Jacques, from Montreal, and the *Beulah*, from Quebec.

St John's, Oct 8—Arrived—*L'Edouard*, Cloutier, and *Parejero*, Young, from Montreal.

New York, Oct 25—Arrived—The steamships *India*, from Glasgow, and *Alps*, from Rio Janeiro.

Rochester, Oct 10—The master of the *Underwriter*, from Quebec, reports having spoken off the Isle of Wight on Oct 7, a bark, steering west, showing signals HPDS, (*Abeona*, of Sunderland).

Lizard Signal Station, Oct 11—Passed east, 10th, at 10 a.m.—RMJK (*Bosphorus* ship, of London), from Montreal for Plymouth.

Thurso, Oct 9—The *Transatlantic*, Colvin, from Quebec for Aberdeen, passed Pentland Firth 8th inst, and reports having experienced squally weather.

Report of the *Cairngorm*, Torrance, from Montreal, at Glasgow. Signalled—*Medora* ship, from Glasgow for Montreal, Oct 5, lat 52.3 N, long 28,23 W.

Brough, Thurso, Oct 10—WSW, moderate, fair. The *Annie Laurie* bark, of and for Leith, from Quebec 21 days, passed through Pentland Firth Oct 10. Passed, 9th—The *Cylva* (?) bark, from Quebec for Shields.

Queenstown, Oct 12, 11 a.m.—The *Diligentia*, which arrived yesterday from Montreal, reports having experienced a very severe gale 10th inst, in which she shifted her cargo.

Report of the *Peerless*, Allen, from Pensacola, at Sharpness Point. Signalled—*Francis Hilyard*, bound west, Sept 19, lat 40.38, long 61.54.

COLLISION.—This morning as the *Breadalbane* was coming into dock she ran into the brig *Elma*, carrying away the latter's main topmast and fore royalmast. Several of the crew who were on deck at the time narrowly escaped being killed by the falling spars.—*Witness*, Oct 24.

A new ocean steamship company has been formed in Italy, to trade between the ports of the Orient and Italy, and also to ply between the principal American and Italian ports. It is the intention of the company to take advantage of the Suez Canal in the voyages to the East, and it is believed that the company can obtain enough patronage to justify the putting on a weekly steamer, although the first trips will be semi-monthly.

Portland, Me, Oct 25—A letter received in this city to-day from the captain of the brig *Antillez*, of this port, dated Port Spain, Trinidad, Oct 5, states that on Sept 16, in lat 29.30 N and long 63.08 W, he fell in with English bark *Artistic*, of Newport, Wales, in a sinking condition, having encountered a hurricane on the 15th ult, in which she sprung a leak. The captain of the *Antilles* took off her captain and crew and landed them in Port Spain, Tr

In this changeable climate nothing is more important than dry feet; health and life depend on it; therefore, buy Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes—never leak or rip.
October 4, 1872. amd&w

SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
Ladies' Companions,
WORK-BOXES,
*WRITING DESKS*
Electro-platedware of the latest designs.
Fairchild's Gold, Silver and Rubber Pen and Pencil Cases.
Jewellery, Watches and Clocks.
At G. SEIFERT'S,
European Bazaar.
September 7, 1872.

# S. J. SHAW,

7, John Street, Upper Town, and 15, Sous-le-Fort Street, L.T.,

*Importer and Dealer in House Furnishing, Building and Cabinet Hardware,*

Would call the attention of Sportsmen to his Stock of

SHOOTING MATERIALS, SUCH AS

Double and Single Barrel Guns, Diamond Grain Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, Green Cartridges, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

POCKET REVOLVERS, latest American Patents.

American Grates.
At SAML. J. SHAW'S.

Fancy Stoves, for wood and coal.
At SAML. J. SHAW'S.
September 27, 1872.

## NOTICE.

We do not pretend to sell our Goods under Cost Price, but we certainly sell them at a very small advance.

We are always selling off, and at prices to defy all competition.

We have no special time in the year to sell our Goods at a high price, in order to reduce them after.

We sell cheap all the time.

FYFE & GARNEAU,
55, ST. JOHN STREET.
October 2, 1872.

Under the Auspices of the Irish Citizens of Quebec,
A LECTURE BY
JAMES J. GAHAN, Esq.,
WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE
MUSIC HALL
—ON—
MONDAY Evening, 28th Oct.
SUBJECT:
*"The Career, Genius, Character and Future of the Irish."*

Tickets—Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Unreserved, 25 cts. To be had of C. E. HOLIWELL and at the door on the night of the Lecture.
October 26, 1872. ap

ROOMS WITH BOARD OR WITHOUT.

TWO OR THREE PLEASANTLY SITUATED ROOMS, can be had, with or without board,
At 44½ Anne Street.
October 26, 1872. b s&w

## FINEST FRESH LEMONS,

JUST ARRIVED.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO., HAVE JUST Received BEST LEMONS, in the finest order, in lots to suit purchasers.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
St. Peter Street, L.T.
October 26, 1872. d

## St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. ANN'S CONFERENCE, are requested to MEET TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at half-past ONE o'clock, at the usual place.
A full attendance is requested.
October 26, 1872. ap

## THE HORSE DISEASE
How to Avoid it.

See Dr. Kirwin's Opinion!

FROM EXPERIENCE DURING the LAST few days I can testify that if Horses are fed on the NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT of the NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY they will escape the prevailing disease.

A few days ago two Horses in my Stable from Upper Canada, showed symptoms of sickness, and other remedies failing, I began to feed with this Condiment, mixed with a Bran mash and some crushed Oats; at the same time I gave the other sound Horses the same treatment. The sick Horses are now quite well, and the others have escaped the contagion and remain sound and well. Thus showing the excellence of your food as a preventive as well as a cure.

I am yours respectfully,
W. KIRWIN,
Bonsecours Street Stables.

To G. GORDON,
Manager, North British Cattle Food Co'y.,
32 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
H. S. DALKIN,
Sole Agent for Quebec,
Office, 59 St. Peter Street,
Near Terminus Street Railway, Champlain Market.
October 25, 1872. fp

## HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO UNderstands PLAIN COOKING, and do the general work of a family of two persons, can get employment by having good references as to Character, Honesty, &c.
Address "M. C.," at this Office.
October 25, 1872. b

## MUSIC.

MR. J. W. WARMAN, ORGANIST of the ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, is now prepared to receive pupils for Organ, Pianoforte, Violin, Singing or Harmony.
Interview between 3 and 6.
No. 16½, Hope Hill.
October 25, 1872. bp

# CHEAP SALE
—OF—
# DRY GOODS
—AT—
# LEGER & RINFRET'S
# $150,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH TO BE SOLD AT A

# VERY LARGE DISCOUNT!!

Having Large Reparations to Make to Our Store which would Damage the Greatest Part of Our Stock, we have Decided

TO SELL AT

# COST PRICE!

For a FEW WEEKS rather than have our GOODS DAMAGED by Masons, Carpenters, &c.

Our Stock, as it is known, is Composed of the

BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS

Ever Imported into this Country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

# FINE GOODS
AT A
# LOW FIGURE

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
—ON—
# MONDAY,
21st OCTOBER.
# AT NINE O'CLOCK.

The Store will be closed every evening at 6 o'clock, so as to enable us to set in order, Goods for next day's business.

LEGER & RINFRET,
21 Fabrique Street,
UPPER TOWN.
October 18, 1872

## Auction Sales.
BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

# FALL TRADE SALE
—BY—
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

BY AUCTION WILL BE OFFERED,
AT THE STORES OF
JOHN LEMESURIER,
No. 82, ST. PAUL STREET, on
MONDAY
The 28th instant,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GENERAL GROCERIES, consisting of
New Season Tea,
Extra Bright Demerara Sugar,
" " Glasgow refined,
" Dry Crushed Sugar,
" Granulated do,
Pun. Bright Syrup,
" Barbadoes do,
" Molasses,
Tobacco,
Long Black Leaf Tobacco,
Cut,
Gin,
Brandies,
Wines,
Liquors,
Fruits, &c., &c.
Particulars in hand bills.
Sale at half-past ONE o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
October 23, 1872.

## AUCTION SALE
—OF—
French, Sicilian and other Produce,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY,
The 30th October,
AT THE STORES OF
Messrs. VERRET, FRASER & Co.,
Will be offered for account of
MESSRS. CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE,

THE REMAINDER OF THE CARGO ex "LYCURGUS," from Palermo.

—ALSO—

BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND OTHER GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Colli, C. LP and Red Marsala Wines.
Red and White Roussillon do.
Liquorice, Almonds, Nuts, Oil.
Castile Soap, Macaroni, Vermicelli.
Sulphur, Brimstone, Liqueurs,
Brandies, Gin, and various other articles.
—AFTER WHICH—
Choice Teas, Malaga Fruit, Turkey Figs, Currants and Choice Layers.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
October 23, 1872.

## FREIGHT ROOM WANTED,

FOR 100 ST. PETERBURGH STANDARD DRY DEALS, to Liverpool.
Apply to
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.
October 25, 1872.

## NEW MUSIC.
ROBERT MORGAN
MUSIC DEALER,
Has just received per ss. "Polynesian,"

TWO CASES of the LATEST NEW MUSIC, consisting of all the novelties in Waltzes, Galops, Quadrilles, Lancers, Pianoforte Pieces and Songs, amongst which are the following, viz:—
Lady Look Down,—Offenbach.
Brown Eyes or Blue Eyes—Aide.
Once Again,—Sullivan,
The Gallants of England,—Gatty.
So the Story Goes,—Molloy.
Golden Days,—Sullivan.
My Dreams,—Blockley.
'Tis better not to Know,—Clay.
A Cup of Tea,—Offenbach.
Far out at Sea,—Blockley.
The Celebrated Gens-d'Armes Song,—Offenbach.
For sale by
R. MORGAN,
Music Dealer.
October 25, 1872. c

## Butter for Sale.

A LOT OF VERY CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, WILL INSPECT No, 1 EXTRA. The makers of this Butter has taken all the Prizes for Best Butter at the late Agricultural Exhibitions in the Eastern Townships.
For sale by
WM. TAIT,
55 St. Peter Street.
October 25, 1872. f

## White Cotton Waste.

HALF A TON OF BEST WHITE COTTON WASTE. Also, a few kegs Best English Soft Soap.
For sale by
WM. TAIT,
55 St. Peter Street.
October 25, 1872. f

## Freight and Passage to Pictou, N.S.,
DIRECT.

THE AL.
S.S. NIGER,
CAPT. JONES,
WILL BE DESPATCHED ABOUT 27TH instant, for PICTOU direct.
Has Room for 2000 Brls. Freight,
—AND—
Superior Accommodation for First-Class Cabin Passengers.
Apply to
JOHN LAIRD,
12 Peter Street.
October 25, 1872. b

## TENDERS FOR BARGES.

THE MONTREAL ELEVATING COMPANY will receive Tenders for the construction of THREE BARGES, to be delivered in the Harbour of Montreal, on the 1st of May or opening of Navigation 1873.

Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company, Montreal, and in Quebec at the Office of Messrs. ALLANS, RAE & Co.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
October 25, 1872. f

## TO SHIP CHANDLERS.
A Desirable Investment.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his entire STOCK IN TRADE, with the Good Will of his business,
ESTABLISHED IN 1847.
If not disposed of by Private Sale, prior to 1st November, will be Sold by Public Auction,
P. J. DALY
St. Peter Street.
October 25, 1872.

## Auction Sales.
BY CASEY & Co.

# EVENING SALES.

Saturday and Monday Evenings,
OCTOBER 26th and 28th,
Will be Sold at St. John Street Auction Mart,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Woollen Goods, Table Cutlery, Silver Watches, Ready made Clothing, Concertinas, Accordeons, Violins, and a variety of Fancy Goods—all without reserve.
Sale Commencing at 7 o'clock.
CASEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
October 25, 1872.

## AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture and Effects,
TUESDAY NEXT,
The 29th October,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 82½, St. John Street, without, a very choice collection of FURNITURE, in Black Walnut, Parlour, Dining Room and Bed Rooms Suites; Hair and Spring Seat Sofas, Couches, Arm, Rocking, and Parlour Chairs, Sideboards, Centre and Card Tables, Dining Tables, Chest of Drawers, New Brussels Carpet, Tapestry and Imperial Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Toilet Sets, China, Cut Glass, Electro Plate and Earthenware, Double, Single and Cooking Stoves, Stove Pipes, Kitchen requisites, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Table Cutlery, Damask and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Framed Pictures, Table Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Cane Seat Chairs, Lamps, with various sundries, all being but a short time in use.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
October 24, 1872.

VICTORIA
DRUG HALL AND TRUSS FACTORY,
26 St. Radegonde Street, MONTREAL.
J. ENEAS,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF TRUSSES, of all kinds and sizes, Abdominal Supporters and Belts, "CHEST EXPANDER and SHOULDER BRACE," for Ladies and Gents; Elastic Stockings, Suspension Bandages, Splints and Crutches, Appliances for Spinal Curvatures, Club Feet, Bow Legs, Weak Ankles, Anchylosis, Diseases of the Hip Joints, &c., &c.

Sole Manufacturer for the Dominion of "BRIGG'S" IMPROVED ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, an appliance well-known, and strongly recommended as *The Supporter*.

"CONDILL'S" LIFE-LIKE ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The BEST LIMB now made, and for which many certificates have been received, from Physicians and others who have worn them. Surgical Instruments and Rubber Goods.
October 25, 1872. ay

## HOUSE FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD, AT the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MONDAY, the 28th October, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that Valuable Two Story BRICK HOUSE, with Hangar and Yard, No. 53, Sault-au-Matelot Street, well fit for Commerce.

The lower part may be used as Shop, and the upper part as a very comfortable lodging.
October 25, 1872. 2p

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, 11th October, 1872.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

IN PURSUANCE of an ORDER IN COUNCIL dated 2nd October, 1872, notice is hereby given to Companies, Firms or Individuals who may desire to send on their own account articles to the forthcoming Vienna Exhibition of the following abstracts of rules furnished, and the offer of services tendered by the Committee of Her Majesty's Commission entrusted with the management of the Exhibition of Colonial productions.

The Vienna Exhibition programme refers to objects coming under a classification comprising twenty-six groups, viz:

Group 1. Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy.
Group 2. Agriculture, Horticulture and Forrestry.
Group 3. Chemical Industry.
Group 4. Substances of Food as products of industry.
Group 5. Textile Industry and Clothing.
Group 6. Leather and India Rubber industry.
Group 7. Metal industry.
Group 8. Wood industry.
Group 9. Stone, Earthenware and Glass industry.
Group 10. Small Wares and Fancy Goods.
Group 11. Paper Industry and Stationery.
Group 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing.
Group 13. Machinery and means of Transport.
Group 14. Philosophical, Surgical Instruments.
Group 15. Musical Instruments.
Group 16. The Art of War.
Group 17. The Navy.
Group 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works and Architecture.
Group 19. The Private Dwelling House, its inner arrangement and decoration.
Group 20. The Farm House, its arrangements, furniture and utensils.
Group 21. National domestic industry.
Group 22. Exhibition showing the organization and influence of Museums of Fine Art, as applied to Industry.
Group 23. Art applied to religion.
Group 24. Objects of Fine Art of the Past, exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of Collections (Exposition des amateurs.)
Group 25. Fine Arts of the present time, Works produced since the second London Exhibition of 1862.
Group 26. Education, Teaching and Instruction.

To the exhibition of articles coming under the above mentioned titles, are added what is called ADDITIONAL EXHIBITIONS, and TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS, the former having reference to

1. The History of Inventions.
2. The History of Industry.
3. Exhibition of Musical Instruments of Cremona.
4. Exhibition of the use of waste materials and their products.
5. The History of prices.
6. The representation of the Commerce and Trade of the World, and the latter having reference to
1. Live animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, fowls, game, fish, &c.)
2. Butchers meat, venison, poultry, pork, &c.
3. Dairy produce.
4. Garden produce (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables flowers, plants, &c.)
5. Living plants injurious to agriculture and forrestry.

The Managing Committee above mentioned of colonial productions is under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon.

The Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition is Philip Cunliff Owen, Esq., who is to be addressed "Vienna Exhibition Offices, 41, Parliament Street, London, S.W."

The following is an abstract of the rules as far as it may concern private individuals, i.e.

*a.* Her Majesty's Commission is appointed to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors.
*b.* Exhibitors will have to defray all expenses including transport of goods.
*c.* The Austrian Committee will communicate solely through Her Majesty's Commissioners.
*d.* The Exhibition will open at Vienna on the 1st May, and close on the 31st October, 1872.
*e.* Exhibitors are responsible for the packing, forwarding, receiving and unpacking of their goods both for the opening and after the close of the Exhibition.
*f.* The objects will be submitted to the judgment of an International Jury.
*g.* The objects for Exhibition will be received at Vienna from the 1st February until the 15th day of April, 1873.
*h.* The objects exhibited will be protected against piracy of invention or design.
*i.* Exhibitors and their Agents will receive tickets entitling them to free admission to the Exhibition.

On account of the limited space of time remaining, intending Exhibitors should lose no time in placing themselves in communication with Her Majesty's Commission Committee.
J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture.
October 24, 1872. c

## Auction Sale, Montreal.
BY JOHN LEEMING.

TRADE SALE OF TEAS
BY CATALOGUE.
AT THE OFFICES OF
Messrs. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
EXCHANGE COURT.
On Saturday, 26th Oct.,
WILL BE OFFERED ABOUT
5,000 Packages CHOICE GREEN & BLACK TEAS.
—Consisting of—
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Imperial
Natural Leaf Japan,
Japan Pekoe,
Souchong,
Congou,
Catalogues will be prepared and Samples will be ready on Friday.
Sale at NINE o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer, Montreal.
October 21, 1872. td

## The Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.'s,
ANNUAL FALL SALE OF
# BUFFALO ROBES.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAS. BISSETT, Esq., to sell at the Premises of HON. HUDSON'S BAY CO., 17 COMMON STREET, Montreal, on
Wednesday, October 30,
About 9250 BUFFALO ROBES,
Catalogues of which will be prepared as usual. The Terms of Sale will be as usual. The Robes will be on view THREE DAYS before the Sale.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer.
October 16, 1872. d-bo-wds

## French Carmine Ink.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of ANTOINE'S CARMINE INK, in Glass Bottles—25 cts. each.

Also, FRENCH MUCILAGE, in neat Bottles—25 cents each.

Constantly on hand, Stephens' Blue, Black, and Copying INKS, and Todd's and Cochrane's INKS.

Also, a supply of Southwark Co's (of London) Instaneous Black Ink, in half-pints, pints and quarts.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
October 25, 1872.

## WANTED,

A SMART STOUT BOY, to LIGHT STOVES, CLEAN BOOTS, and make himself generally useful.
Apply at No. 59 St, Louis Street.
October 24, 1872.

## Coals for Sale.

A BATTEAU LOAD OF BEST WISHAW STEAM COALS, 25 to 26 Tons.
H. H. DUVAL,
Telegraph Buildings.
October 24, 1872. e

## FRESH OYSTERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY SCHR. "KAMALO,"
150 BARRELS FRESH ST. SIMON OYSTERS, in first-class order.
For Sale by the undersigned at Mr. JEFFERY'S Store, Atkinson's Wharf, or at his residence, corner of St. Augustin and St. Joachim Streets.
C. L. PINSONNAULT,
Grocer.
October 24, 1872. op

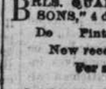
## CANDLES.

BOXES, 6's } "Prices" Belmont Sperm's,
De 8's } each 28 lbs.
De 12's }
De Plane Candles, each 28 lbs.
Now receiving and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
October 24, 1872.

## PORTER.

BRLS. QUARTS PORTER, "GUINESS & SONS," 4 doz.
De Pints do do do 8 doz.
Now receiving ex "Livorno," and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
October 24, 1872.

## HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE,



THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, built in Stone, three stories high, with Yard and Shed, situated at the corner of St. Helen and Angele Streets, Palace Ward.
Immediate possession.
Apply to
MRS. WIDOW JOSEPH LEGARE,
or to CHARLES CINQMARS,
Notary,
or to G. N. HAMEL,
Advocate.
October 24, 1872. 1

## COAL OIL.

NOW RECEIVING ONE CAR LOAD, 54 Barrels, landing on this side of the river, and for sale by
J. LEPAGE,
Commission Merchant,
No. 7, Peter Street,
Lower Town,
Quebec.
October 24, 1872. e

## THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.

THE S.S. "MIRAMICHI," CAPTAIN BAQUET, will leave Quebec, for Pictou, TUESDAY, 29th inst., at TWO P.M., calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle and Shediac.
Returning, will call at same Ports.
W. MOORE,
Manager.
October 26, 1872.

# CORPORATION
—OF—
QUEBEC.

1872. ASSESSMENTS. 1872.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENTS and WATER RATES, being now past due, Parties indebted are required to make payment thereof,

ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 31st.

After which date Interest will be charged and Legal proceedings taken for the recovery of the same.
L. E. DORION,
City Treasurer.
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 22nd Oct., 1872. ot 22 nov1

NURSERY MAID WANTED AT MRS. LAURIE'S, St. Foy Road, first Stone House on left hand outside of toll gate.
October 23, 1872. tf

## HAWSERS.

TARRED IMPORTED,
7, 6½, 6 and 5½ inch.
For sale by
EDWARD LeMESURIER.
October 22, 1872. f

## FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF GROUND, TWO ARPENTS by thirteen, on the St. Foye Road, bounded on the North by St. Foye's Road, on the South to J. Myrand, on the West by Scullion & Myrand, and on the East by the Widow R. G. Belleau. Magnificent new fencing of cedar, ten arpents fencing of spruce plantation palisades, which form a beautiful grove of two arpents.
Circumstances and dependancies,
Apply to
HEBERT & CHAPERON, N. P.,
or to R. PAMPHILE VALLER, N. P.
No. 21 Garneau Street, Upper Town.
October 22, 1872.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

## STANDARD SCALES

"ALARM CASH DRAWERS" and MENEELY & KIMBERLY'S Celebrated CHURCH BELLS, always in Stock.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
465 St. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
CHINIC & BEAUDET,
QUEBEC.
October 21, 1872. fm

## DEPOT OF FASHION.
THE POWER OF WEALTH,
*versus*
*THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.*

A MORE SUBSTANTIAL proof of the advantages offered to gentlemen at the Depot of Fashion could not be given than the stubborn fact, that the influence of one of the oldest monopolising firms of the city has been brought to bear upon the Press, and to my own sorrow and the loss of the public, they have to some extent succeeded in preventing me from advertising my goods; now the question is: Is it because I charge a high price for Gentlemen's Clothing, and play a game of deceit upon the public to enable me to support their *dear* old credit system? No, it is because that in starting business I hoisted the flag of the abolitionist, determined to destroy their system, so dear to the public, and now that they see the new system becoming every day more popular, they are at their wit's end to know how to counteract the revolutionary movement.

Having a thorough practical knowledge of the tailoring trade in its varied branches, and being able to import direct from manufacturers, saving all the intermediate expenses between the actual manufacturer and the retailer, combined with my *minimum profit and no credit system*, I am in a position to give Gentlemen's Clothing at last year's rates, although Woolen Goods have advanced in price from twenty-five to thirty per cent. No wonder, those wishing to have *large* profits should do all that lies within the *small* compass of their power to prevent me from making this known to the public;

JAS. HUTCHESON,
No. 22, Mountain Hill,
Late Cutter and Manager at Glover & Fry's.
October 21, 1872.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ON TUESDAY, October 29th at 10 A. M., that fine FARM, on the River St. Charles, formerly occupied by Capt. SENECOLL, and latterly by L. R. CARON, Esq., with Dwelling House, Farmer's House, Root-house Ice House, Stables and four large barns—the whole in good cultivation. The Hay crop this year was 18,566 bundles.
October 21, 1872. ep m w f

## NOW READY; PRICE, 1s.
THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
And United Empire Review,
OCTOBER 1872.

CONTENTS:—THE CRAVENS OF CRAVENSCROFT, by the author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge"; The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa, with 6 illustrations; A Week at an American Water Cure; The Pothecn Makers, an Irish tale; A Nosegay of Translations, by Sir John Bowring; The Lonely Life, by L. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Paul Maxwell's Career; The Fatal Inheritance, by Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer; Miss Dorothy's Charge, by the author of "My Daughter Ellinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c., with illustration; Modern Minor Prophets, by the Authoresses of "Our Adventures in the War," and "Under the Red Cross;" Recollections of School Days in an American Female Seminary; Sonora: a Glimpse of the Far West; Obituary of the Month.

London:—Simpson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 188 Fleet Street, E. C.
Montreal.—Dawson Bros. Toronto:—Copp, Clark & Co.
October 21, 1872. f

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his friends and the public, that he has succeeded his uncle FERDINAND CHABOT, by purchase of his Stock, credits, etc., and will hereafter continue in the same place, to carry on the same business of his uncle—retired from cause of sickness.
A. P. CARON.
October 17, 1872. am

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Upper Town Market.
IRISH FREIZE

WE HAVE RECEIVED ex SS. "MANITOBAN," an assortment of IRISH FREIZE, for OVERCOATS, warranted the best article imported.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Beaver Cloth, Pilots, Whitneys, Coatings, Tweeds, &c., &c.
GENTS DRESS SHIRTS.
Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, &c., &c.

—AND—

A new stock Brussels Carpets,
Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NO SECOND PRICE.

BEHAN BROTHERS,
FABRIQUE STREET.
October 17, 1872.

## COALS FOR SALE,

TONS BEST SILLOTH GRATE COALS,
" " Stove "
" " Scotch Steam "
" Smith's "
On Marmet's Wharf, St. James Street.
ROBERT BOBLAND.
October 15, 1872. am

## To Blacksmiths, Fitters and Boiler Makers.

WANTED A FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN, of each of the above Trades, to whom Steady employment will be given and high wages paid. None but first-class men need apply to
W. P. BARTLEY & CO.,
Montreal.
or BLANCHARD'S HOTEL,
Quebec.
October 19, 1872. j

## FOR SALE
AT LAKE ST. CHARLES.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS COTTAGE, with Coach-house, Stables, and Summer-House, and 14 acres of land, chiefly wooded, attached and extending from the high road to the Lake; suitable either for a private family, or for the reception of Travellers, Pic-nic parties, and Tourists. Any one occupying with a view to receive the public, would be sure of a handsome income.
Apply to
C. G. HOLT,
Or to
J. STRANG, N. P.,
or E. G. CANNON, N.P.
October 15, 1872. tf

## NOTICE TO CULLERS.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

TAPE LINES, in boxes, best quality.
Do without boxes, do.
MARKING IRONS, do.
DINNING & WEBSTER.
October 15, 1872.

## MORRIN COLLEGE.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CLASSES will be opened on MONDAY, November 4th, at 7 o'clock P.M.

The terms for either course, payable in advance, are $20.

For further information, apply to D. WILLIS, M.A., Secretary and Treasurer; or, to
PROF. M. MILLER,
College Court.
October 14, 1872.

## WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN the Upper Town.
Apply to
E. G. CANNON.
October 10, 1872. tf

## FOR SALE.

AN IMPORTED ARYSHIRE BULL, WAS awarded the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec, last fall.
Apply to
ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.
October 16, 1872.

## Coal Oil.

*NOW RECEIVING PER G.T.R.R.:*
224 BARRELS NO. 1 EXPORT.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

## COAL OIL,
SILVER STAR.

FIVE HUNDRED CASES IN STORE.
A very superior Oil, put up in packages of 10 Gallons, expressly for shipping or private families.
And for sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

*Just Received, a full line of*
Dining and Drawing-room, Library and Hall Lamps.
Patent Bracket Fixtures.
Bronze Table Lamps.
Hanging Reflector Lamps, with all the latest improvements in Burners and attachments.
Gilt Porcelaine Shades.
The celebrated Favorite, Folding, and othe Paper Shades.
Fireproof Chimnies.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.,
24 and 25, St. Paul Street.

## SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT JAR
100 Doz. Self-Sealing Jelly Cups.
500 " Preserve Tumblers.
200 " Preserve Jars.
200 Nests Jam Pots.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.,
24 and 25, St. Paul Street

## SEVRES CHINAWARE.

JUST RECIEVED:
Breakfast Setts,
Dinner Setts,
Dessert Setts,
Tea Setts,
Coffee Setts,
Chamber Setts,
Moustache Cups and Saucers.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.,
24 and 25, St. Paul Street.

## GLASSWARE

In the Unique and Chaste Fern Pattern Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs Goblets, Tumblers, Champagnes, Sherries Ports, Clarets, Water Bottles, Vases Finger Bowls, &c.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

## LAMP CHIMNIES.

9900 Dozen Assorted.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

## Parian Statuettes and Busts
In Great Variety & Good Subjects.
FOR SALE BY
McCaghey, Dolbec & Co.,
SHOW-ROOMS,
Nos. 24 and 25, ST. PAUL STREET
QUEBEC.
October 5, 1872.

GOOD
Cable Screw Wire
BOOTS AND SHOES
Are Selling from Maine to California.
October 4, 1872. am d&w

# ENGLAND'S IRISH SUBJECTS.

## MR. FROUDE'S THIRD LECTURE.

REVIEW OF CROMWELL'S IRISH POLICY AFTER THE REBELLION OF 1641—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN AN AGE OF RELIGIOUS WARS—SPIRIT OF THE PENAL LAWS, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 22.)

Mr. James Anthony Froude, the English historian, delivered his third lecture of his course on "The Relations between England and Ireland" at Association Hall, New York, last evening, October 21st, to a large and attentive audience. The greater part of his remarks will be found below:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—My last lecture ended with an account of the rise, the consequence, and the collapse of the great Irish Rebellion of 1641. It commenced with massacre, and it ended in ruin. For nine years the Irish leaders held the destinies of their country in their own hands. These were years of anarchy and mutual slaughter. A third of the population perished in the most piteous misery. The heaviest suffering fell upon the innocent peasantry, their wives and little ones. Had the Rebellion been sustained by an honest determination to be free, had the Irish nation been purifying itself in that furnace of calamity, when the clouds cleared off, had there been seen a liberated people standing erect amid the ruins of their homes, the price would not have been too much for the admission of one more free commonwealth among the nations of the world. The curtain rose on a far different spectacle. Ireland, with its chiefs and its armies, its patriotic heroes and its devotees, lay prostrate at the feet of a few thousand English Puritans. What was to be done with it? I ask you, gentlemen, with an experience of two centuries of progress and enlightenment to guide you, what would you have had Cromwell do? Will you say that he should have proclaimed a universal amnesty and have bidden the Irish decide upon their own destiny? They would have voted by enormous majorities for the objects they had sought and failed to gain by arms. They would have bidden the English and Scotch colonists to have simply taken themselves away and to have left Ireland to her own people.

A PERIOD OF RELIGIOUS WARS.

The English, you may say, had no business there. It was too late to raise questions of that kind. Ireland had formed part of the dominions of England. I will not say how it had come about. England 120 years before had shaken off the Papal authority. The Popes had levied war upon their devoted subjects, as they were pleased to call all Protestant States. They had used the swords of Spain and Austria to force them back into submission, and the reek of slaughtered men had gone up from hundreds of battle-fields. It had pleased Ireland in this war to take the Italian side. She had made her provinces for centuries the theatre of desperate insurrection. Had she succeeded in establishing her independence, she would have still been a thorn in England's side. Had Elizabeth left her to herself, it would have been but for the French and Spaniards to come in; and closed around with hostile arms, and with hostile nations on either side of her, England, and the cause for which England was fighting, would have come to an inglorious end. It could not be, and the resolution once formed that Ireland, whether she would or not, must remain attached to England, and the rest had followed as out of necessity. We must look at the position as men, and not as dreamers and enthusiasts.

What was Cromwell to do? I will tell you what he did, and you shall judge for yourselves whether he did ill. The Irish demanded liberty of conscience. "I meddle with no man's conscience," the Lord Protector answered; "but if you mean by liberty of conscience liberty to have the mass, that will not be suffered where the Parliament of England has power." "Monstrous!" you may say. Well, gentlemen, I suppose it will be easy for me to utter some commonplaces on the beauties of liberty of conscience. Speaking here in this place, before the freest people in the world, and speaking of a subject on which the English people are more sensitive than perhaps on any other subject, at this time I cannot utter those words. Before I denounce a great man like Cromwell I must be sure that either you or I would have acted more wisely or generously under the same circumstances.

The mass, as we know it, is the sacred rite of a religion, which is one of many modes, and one of the oldest, and in some respects the most beautiful modes, of worshiping our common Maker. It has borrowed one precious jewel from the coronet of its adversary, for it has learned to respect the rights of conscience in others, and in learning that it has parted with the single element which made it an object of dread to others. In itself the Catholic creed has been and is the belief of some of the noblest men who have done honor to humanity.

CROMWELL'S POLICY OUTLINED.

But this is not the creed which Cromwell refused to tolerate. The mass, as he knew it, was a system, which, wherever it had power, was at that moment punishing by sword and by fire every deviation from its own ordinances. It had made Germany a charnel house; Ireland it had plunged into unutterable wo. I will not pronounce whether Cromwell did right or wrong, but this I know, that if we or our fathers had been struggling in a death wrestle for a century with such a spirit, we should not hesitate, if the chance was in our power, to stop the fountain from which those waters of bitterness were flowing. [Applause.] Had Cromwell's policy toward Ireland been persevered in as a whole, I believe I should not be here addressing you on any questions of difference between England and Ireland. He had formed a design for the pacification of that country which would have made future trouble there impossible.

The Ulster settlers who had been driven out on the first rising, and all other English and Irish owners who had stood by the English Parliament throughout the war, were replaced in their estates. All the other Irish landholders had been engaged in the war against England, and the lands of these were declared confiscated. The honest peasantry who possessed any real right in their farms by having performed honest labor openly were protected, subject only to the condition to be obedient to the new government, but noble Lords and gentlemen whose trade was fighting, who had called themselves Lords of the soil, and as such had maintained themselves by poor men's industry were, by one huge sweep, dispossessed. They were not driven out of Ireland altogether, nor left without means of support if they chose to exert themselves. Of the four districts of Ireland, one was still to be theirs. The great province of Connaught was assigned to the gentry as exclusively their own. As the Saxon conquerors of England drove the Britons into Wales, so Cromwell pushed the fighting Irishmen into Connaught. In the rest of Ireland he planted the army who had conquered it.

CROMWELL, IRELAND'S BEST FRIEND.

Each soldier had his lot assigned to him. If he wished to return home he could sell it to another Englishman, who would be ready to take it. Many Protestant families were distributed over the land to promote industry and order. The reformed religion was made a reality. Flemings and Huguenots, all were welcomed, and all were encouraged to bring with them their trades and occupations. Preceding settlers had introduced manufactures into Ireland, and they had built ships and begun to trade. Commercial jealousy had taken the alarm in England. These short-sighted, fantastic, absurd, and iniquitous laws Cromwell tore up by the roots. He saw no justice in Irish industry's feeding the pockets of English manufacturers. He saw if Ireland should become a full partner in England's prosperity the fiction of a separate interest and separate nationality ought to come to an end. He abolished the Irish Parliament. Ireland was incorporated into England, and made part of it, and her towns and counties sent their representatives to Westminster. Thus were the elements of mischief swept out of the way, and a new and wholesome stock of energetic Protestants planted in her soil, with a full and free participation in every benefit which England possessed. Cromwell bade Ireland turn a fresh leaf in her tragical history and enter upon a career of honesty and prosperity. We call all this tyranny from our modern point of view. We must look facts in the face and not be frightened by words. In 15 years the three provinces which were thus treated had grown from a wilderness into a garden. Bogs were drained and planted with trees; dwelling houses sprang up; fields were fenced up; ships came back to the harbors; life and property were made secure; and the Irish peasant and farmer, under the rule of Cromwellians, lived side by side, each adding to the other's welfare.

Enough of Cromwell. I, as an Englishman, honor him and glory in him as the greatest statesman and the greatest soldier that our race has produced. [Applause.] What is more, gentlemen, I consider him to have been the best friend, in the best sense, of the people of Ireland. The restoration came. The Stuarts were brought back, and with the Stuarts came the old story of compromises and half-measures. The Irish Parliament was at once set up again. The Irish expected that Cromwell's soldiers would be expelled; that the confiscated estates would be restored to their owners. England was content to weaken the Protestants without conciliating the Catholics. Something over one third of the lands were restored. The Connaught plan was abandoned now; exiled Irishmen were allowed to return to their homes. Two-thirds of the land was left with the Cromwellians, and old rivals were once more left face to face, with animosities deepening a thousandfold. The Episcopal Church was re-established. It suited as ill the Irish Protestants as it suited the Scotch Presbyterians. The latter set up their kirk; the Irish Protestants were less fortunate.

PERSECUTIONS AFTER THE RESTORATION.

The Archbishops and Bishops were replaced in their dioceses. To counterbalance them the Catholics were allowed to establish a rival hierarchy. The Catholic Primate was received in State at Dublin. For the Protestant nonconformists, meanwhile, there was no mercy. They were assumed to be Republicans, and Republicans, just then, were looked upon as venomous reptiles. The Northern Presbyterians and the Cromwellians were the bone and sinew of the Protestant interest. They were the best soldiers, the best farmers, the best artisans, and the best men of business. In all matters, secular and spiritual, they had the stern resolution which distinguished Calvinism; yet it was thought wise to let the Bishops persecute these men. Their chapels and schools were closed, their ministers were enjoined, and it was a turning-point in the history of the country. The proudest and bravest of the Puritan colonists sold their allotments and bade Ireland a stern farewell. They had given their blood in vain. Kings and priests had come back again, and with kings and priests it seemed they were to have no abiding place. They turned their faces to the setting sun, and the descendants of the conquerors of Ireland are now citizens of the United States of America. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I was once present, a few years ago, at a very extraordinary scene. It happened that there was some uncertainty as to where James the Sixth was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster, who is my friend, had a commission from the Secretary of State to search among the tombs and discover where James's coffin lay. It was not thought prudent to coudnct such an investigation by daylight. It was done at night, and he asked me—perhaps one or two other gentlemen—to be present. We went; and there, by flaring torches, among those old, dark arches, we were probing among the ashes of the great dead. We looked upon all that remained of kings and princes and warriors and statesmen and prelates. We felt almost guilty for the liberty we were taking in disturbing their august repose. At last we came to a tomb where evidently some great person had once lain. At first we knew not what it was or who it was. It was the tomb of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. They had taken him up from his tomb. They had hanged his body on the gallows at Tyburn, and had posted his head on the spire of Westminster Hall. They had flung out the Cromwellians. They had flung out Cromwell, and there was this sad and awful memorial of what has been. It gave us thoughts which had better not be uttered.

FACTIONS GAIN THE ASCENDENCY.

Well, gentlemen, the Cromwellians in Ireland were gone. Other Englishmen came in their place—money-makers, land-jobbers, and speculators. The persecution of the Protestants was checked after its first success, and the Ulster settlement continued to prosper. But the Protestant colonies in the South received their death-blow. The Catholics overspread them or absorbed them. The Catholic religion swept back like a returning tide. James the Second followed Charles, and James, himself a Catholic, lent the influence of the Crown to the reaction. In both countries he set himself to undo the Reformation. In Ireland he went to work without disguise. He placed Catholics in the highest offices in the State. He appointed Catholic judges, a Catholic Chancellor, and Catholic magistrates, made the army Catholic, and expelled the Protestant officers. He disarmed the Protestant gentry, and, finally, he appointed the brother of the Catholic Archbishop, Viceroy. The next step was to have been the reversal of the land settlement, and the universal restoration of the Catholic proprietors. It was to have been managed quietly by form of law, but the English revolution came in the way. James abdicated and went to France, and William of Orange became King of England. How was all this to affect Ireland? According to English lawyers, no act of the Irish Parliament was valid which had not passed under the great seal of England. The King of England, whoever he was, was held to be King of Ireland also. The Irish interpreted the Constitution differently. They insisted that, though James might have lost the English crown, he was still King of Ireland. They invited James to come to them, and he came. They invited Louis XIV. to help them, and he sent money, 5,000 men, and some of his best officers. The factious Cromwell had overthrown were once more in the possession of the Irish Government. It remained for them to accomplish at once what their grandfathers had failed to do and root up conclusively and forever the detested Protestant settlements. They called a Free National Parliament, and in the acts of it you will see an inevitable tendency of the Irish towards "home rule." They were perfectly natural acts. Under one condition, they were perfectly righteous acts; but their resolution on the field of battle should equal their courage in the senate house. They destroyed Cromwell's plantations. They dispossessed the late colonists who had been settled on their soil as completely as they themselves had been.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

You may say this was right, that England ought to have acquiesced. I say it was right with one provision—that Ireland was prepared to back up words with deeds. Where there is the question of the dismemberment of an empire the province which aspires to a separate existence must have strength to take it. England would have been craven had she consented to a separation at her own free will which would be a death-blow to her own liberty. [Applause.] Nor was Ireland herself without men who would strike a blow for English protection and for their own hearths and homes. The new King came in person to lead the movement and the work of the conquest had to be done over again. The times had changed in England and not for the better. William's troops were a motley compound of Dutch, English, Germans, and French Huguenots, little disciplined and dissolute. The Irish, on the contrary, had never been in better condition. They had been drilled by French officers, and were well armed and equipped. They were, besides, on their own soil, fighting for everything they held most dear. Yet the result was in no way different from what it has always been under similar circumstances. At the battle of the Boyne the Irish did not as much as make a creditable stand, but were beaten by their own negligence, being driven from a position which the most moderate care would have made impregnable. They fought bravely and well, but they stood only until the French General had been killed by a cannon ball; then they broke into an irretrievable route, and never rallied again.

William was unwilling to follow them. He was tolerant. He knew little of Irish history, and understood little or nothing of the Irish people. He saw nothing but a high-spirited and unfortunate race who had been long misgoverned and oppressed. He was anxious to quiet Ireland on any terms, and the easier the terms be allowed the sooner he thought the work would be accomplished. Cromwell gave the Irish no submission until they had submitted; William insisted upon peace while they were still in a condition to stipulate. The war ended, but it only ended in the famous articles of Limerick and Galway, and reproaches for broken faith.

PROTESTANT TOLERATION IMPOSSIBLE.

I ask, then, why was the rebellion in Ireland unsuccessful? I have already indicated the answer, but I must again repeat it. Because the hearts of the masses of the people were not in the matter. Never had life gone so well as under the reign of Cromwell. No administration will prosper which robs the poor and leaves the rich free to strain the laws for their own pleasure. An aristocracy which existed only to be a drain upon the resources of the country was little better than a mockery and a curse. At that time the Huguenots were looking to Ireland for a home. The Irish Catholics were passionately attached to France, and were going back to France in tens of thousands, and it cannot but suggest itself how happy it would have been for all at that time if there could have been no such population. With care and wisdom at such a time it might have been done with the consent of all parties concerned. Impossible! I believe statesmen find all measures impossible except those that will come about by themselves and without any care from them. [Applause.]

Grant that this was impossible then at this juncture. I think the time had come that there should have been an end of penal law. I can make allowance for those who thought differently, for in reflecting moments I often think differently myself. I dare say after the revolution I should have concluded that it was impossible for the two religions to stay safely side by side. In Catholic countries there was no toleration for Protestants. Take human nature as it is, there is no great wonder that ordinary Protestants should have been inclined to have set the example; but all experience had proved that penal laws could not have been enforced in Protestant countries. They were against the genius of free institutions. Penal laws might suit Spain or Italy where they fell in with the opinions of all the people. I say experience had shown that they could not have been carried out in Ireland. The revolution had left the Catholics for the present deprived of power to hurt, and oppressive laws proved only a mockery and an insult. Religion should have been declared free. Their law should have been Protestant in return; for notwithstanding the bishops' persecutions there were still Presbyterians. The loyalty of the Presbyterians had been proved in the rebellion.

Protestants of all persuasions should have been allowed to settle there, and the disabilities of the Nonconformists ought to have been forever abandoned. [Applause.] With a broad platform which embraced members of all reformed communions, a vigorous system of school teaching, an influx of skilled artisans, and the extinction of all political disaffection, how different would have been the fate of Ireland.

THE BREACH BETWEEN THE CREEDS.

Two considerable manufactures had already been established, and were thriving there. The linen manufacture in the North was Protestant. The woollen manufacture was spreading over the country—every cabin had its spinner's wheel, and every village in the country its hand-looms. Irish wool was the very best in the world. Labor was cheap in Ireland, and the water power unsurpassed. Assisted by all these advantages, there was no telling what might have been the extension of this particular branch of industry. Mechanics, Scotch, English, and Dutch, and colonies of shipwrights were only waiting for political quiet to emigrate to her borders. The Catholics might have been left unmolested forever, and would have been, if there had been an assurance in the general prosperity of the country that the two rebellions would have lost their sectarian bitterness in common occupation and common thriving labor. The rebellion had widened the breach between the two creeds, and unhappily the manner in which it was dealt with made the wound incurable.

The Catholics made a violent effort to recover the forfeiture of their estates, and according to law they were supposed to have forfeited also all the lands which they retained. The rebellion had cost England £9,000,000 of money before it was subdued. The English Parliament insisted that the remaining lands should be sold, and that the proceeds should be applied to pay the bill. Had this been done there would have been at any rate none of the excuses which were afterward given for interfering with Irish trade. Industrial prosperity at any rate would have gone undisturbed. Good intention in one direction and fault in another blighted the prospects and destroyed an opportunity which can never return.

The articles of Limerick and Galway were adopted, and the Catholics claimed the same toleration which they had enjoyed under Charles II., and claimed that it was part of the conditions of the treaty that they were to be allowed to retain their estates. The estates had been actually forfeited, but instead of being sold as the English Parliament demanded, they were given away to King William's favorites, so that from this source there was no fund at all to pay the cost of the war. The English Parliament was exasperated and the two branches of that old body were irritated by quarrels and recriminations. These difficulties might in time have quieted themselves, but unhappily every day, and amid fresh causes of suspicion, the question arose, Who was to be King of England after King William died, and Queen after Queen Mary?

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

England itself had had enough of the Stuarts and decided for the house of Hanover. The Irish Catholics very naturally declared for the Pretender and asserted that the Stuarts were the lawful heirs to the throne, while the Protestants naturally insisted that those attached to these doctrines should be silenced or driven out of the country. This disturbing spirit was not confined to the Catholics, but showed itself among the Peers and Bishops of the Established Church. An attempt having been made to assassinate King William, the English Parliament passed a severe act for the protection of the King's person. This act they sent over to be re-enacted by the Parliament in Ireland.

At this time woollen weaving was growing so prosperous in Ireland that the English manufacturers were trembling for their own supremacy. England thought of Ireland only as a colony, and we all know how England has handled her colonies in the last century. Was England to be ruined for the sake of a miserable and troublesome dependency? Her manufacturers petitioned Parliament to lay such restrictions upon Ireland and the Irish trade as should destroy that trade forever. Parliament regarded Ireland as powerless to resist, and the fatal laws were forged on her which at one swoop overwhelmed her woollen trade and cut off at a single blow that great source of employment for her unhappy people.

Thus was her trade struck away, and she was a prostrate, ruined country. Twenty thousand Protestant workmen immediately left Ireland, and either came to this country or returned to the places from which they had gone out. Many more followed, and this and detriment to the country was accelerated by another cause, which was scarcely less absurd and pernicious.

The Episcopal Church had been reinstated in its privileges. By the Act of Uniformity, no person might preach in a chapel who had not been ordained by the Bishops. In England, the law had been softened by a Toleration Act. In Ireland, there was no Toleration Act; and, in passing, I must say I believe Bishops have produced more mischief in the world than any other set of men. [Laughter.] The Bishops took upon themselves to enforce the act of uniformity. England's arms had borne the brunt of the battle in the rebellion, and this was their reward. The Irish Parliament, dismayed and distracted, saw no better remedy now than to recall the promise of toleration which had been made to the Catholics.

THE PRAYER FOR UNION UNHEEDED.

In this emergency England behaved more than cruelly, for she allowed the Irish Parliament to pass laws which foreshadowed distress, but the Irish judges and magistrates received private orders that the laws were not to be enforced. The Irish Protestants admitted the tyranny of these laws, and in its despair the Irish Parliament appointed a commission, and Protestant Ireland prayed for admission into the Empire on the same occasion. She laid herself at the feet of Great Britain. I suppose that when the history of my country is read no more unkind act can be found than this refusal to Ireland's request when it was presented to her in the year 1704. But England—50 years before, the England of Cromwell and of the Puritans—was now filled with men of money, capitalists, manufacturers, and traders, who have no interest beyond their ledgers, and whose political foresight looks no further than to the balance sheet of the succeeding year, and to have admitted Ireland to union would have been to admit Ireland to free trade. It would have been to open the manufactures of which England has now the monopoly. Union was refused, and the Irish Parliament was left to find some other means of self-protection.

The problem which presented itself to the churchmen, lay and spiritual, who ruled Ireland at the beginning of the century was at once to keep the dissenters down and invent some plan which would prevent the further growth of Popery. An act had been passed in England to disable Catholics from purchasing inherited property to land.

Now, then, what was the effect of this act? The effect was to root out all moral principle from the middle and upper classes in the country. Worthless children pretended to be Protestant in order to make themselves independent of their parents. Gentlemen affected conversion that they might be sheriffs and magistrates, and able to buy a piece of land. Lawyers qualified themselves to be admitted to the bench and bar. Ireland was filled with men perjured to the lips, to save themselves. It was ruled, in addition, that no one was a Protestant, in the eye of the law, who was not a member of the Established church. Non-conformists had hitherto a recognized existence; they were liable to banishment, but to no special disability. Their presence was acknowledged by the law, but they were placed in the same position as a Catholic. No one was allowed to serve his country in any capacity, except that of a petty constable, until he had received the sacrament from an ordained clergyman.

IRISH INDUSTRY CRUSHED.

One more touch had still to be added to the picture of the condition to which Ireland had been reduced. The English cloth manufacturers possessed the monopoly of the European markets. The Irish weaving industry was at an end. The advantage of England lay in the quality of her wool. If Irish wool were mixed with French wool, the French could compete successfully with England. The Irish wool must be monopolized for the English manufacturer. The English Parliament passed an act that no Irish wool should be exported, except to England. England fixed the price which she thought it was best to pay for it. The French were willing to pay much more for it. Stringent laws were passed by which England thought to prevent smuggling. Ireland's coast is very favorable for this. It is indented with dangerous bays, navigable only by the natives. Coast guards were bribed. Every one, from the lowest to the highest, entered into the smuggling trade. All of them went hand in hand to defeat English avarice and evade English laws. Ingenuity could not have devised a system better suited to the Irish temperament. This state of things continued for three quarters of a century. It was counted no sin to smuggle. A priest once consulted his bishop as to what he was to say to it. The Bishop said that as King George had no right to his crown, he certainly had no right to the customs duties.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE GEORGES.

This was the condition of Ireland as she stood at the accession of George the First, and as she stood until her chains were broken by the war with the American colonies. The Viceroy came over to open Parliament, but stayed no longer. For the greater part of the time, the country was governed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House. The Peers being most of them absentees, the Upper House was virtually the House of the Bishops of the Established Church.

Even with accessions, the Established Church amounted to no more than one-tenth of the population. It had the church revenues, and if with these advantages it made no progress, the reason is not far to seek. The tithes, if properly distributed, would have supported a clergyman in every parish. But some, who had interest with the higher authorities, held several benefices; one had as many as 16. The country went to ruin. The Bishops were appointed by the Crown. Some of them were very excellent men. Bishop Berkeley alone would have redeemed his order from obloquy. Dean Swift said: "No blame rests with the Court for those appointments. Excellent moral men are always selected, but, unfortunately, it always happens that, as the worthy divines cross Hounslow Heath to take possession of their bishoprics, they are regularly robbed and murdered by highwaymen, who take their robes, go to Ireland, and are consecrated Bishops in their stead." I found in Dublin Castle a request from a Bishop for a separate ship for himself and his property, and to carry 4,000 ounces of silver plate.

From the wreck of her trade, the linen manufacture escaped. Ulster was allowed to retain its trade, and with it its Presbyterian Church, but the inhabitants also retained great indignation at the way their religion was treated. The rest of the country was left to the Parliament of Ireland, which I have described, and by which and under which was formed the extraordinary race of modern Irishmen with whom we were familiar. Her state had no longer any attraction for men of intellect. Noblemen and men of fortune lived on the continent. They leased their lands to middlemen on easy terms, and asked no questions so long as their rent was paid.

HABITS OF THE MIDDLEMEN.

The lease-holder desired to be an easy gentleman too. He was as much a Protestant as any one. His creed was that of his forefathers—that labor was dishonorable. So he under-let the land to men like himself, who again under-let the property. Sometimes there were half-a-dozen men holding leases of the same estate. All these so-called gentry were living beyond their means, eating, drinking—especially the drinking—horse-racing, and borrowing money. Under this cursed system the Irish people rather starved than lived, and then we quarrel with them for being improvident and discontented. Never have any people been so used; first plundered violently by their agents, they were then plundered by form of law. Except during the short interval of Puritan rule, the dogs were treated better than the poor Irish. The prime fault rests with the English. They took possession of Ireland for their own purposes, and they must answer for their injustice. The Irish middlemen must bear their share of the blame. The English agents would have left a peasant a few rags, but the Irish middlemen would have only left him his bones. The curse was too much liberty; not too much for the poor, but too much for the rich. Lord Donegal once plundered his tenants so, ruling 6,000 people, that a cry of indignation went to the ears of the Viceroy. The Viceroy, judging from what he said about it privately, would have been glad to hang Lord Donegal. But the law did not allow the promotion of a noble lord in such a style, and the 6,000 people, all Protestants, all came to England. Every man kept his household armed. Half the county of Kerry was ruled over for many years by Donald Mahoney and his fairies. Donald was head tenant of some Lord who lived in England. His fairies were 4,000 tenants, in white sheets and blackened faces, whose business was to see that no unwelcome person set foot in Killarney. He bequeathed his best blue breeches to his daughter as the best man in Kerry.

Private wars were over, but faction fights had taken their place. The black-thorn had superseded the battle-axe, and it had this advantage, that the beaten might not be murdered entirely. Duelling became so prevalent, that it was proposed at last to make the survivor pay for the support of his adversary's family. When a new Secretary came over from England he had to be proved by standing fire. At one time a new Secretary came over and an opposition member of Parliament soon picked a quarrel with him. They met in Phœnix Park. The Secretary fired in the air. The member then took deliberate aim, but his pistol missed fire. He cocked it again and again it missed fire. The Secretary bowed and said: "There appears to be something the matter with your flint." That was fixed but again it missed fire. The Secretary remarked: "I think you had better change your flint." It was changed, and this time he had better success and the ball went through his opponent's hat. The Secretary was going to fire in the air again, but the member insisted that he should shoot at him, and that a refusal would be an affront. It was finally settled, after some words, and they shook hands. This was the most popular Secretary that ever held office in Ireland.

THE LEGISLATURE CORRUPT.

Where was the Irish Parliament of this time? It was sitting regularly; it met in alternate years and voted supplies; but the Irish Parliament was managed, too. Half the revenue of Ireland was settled regularly on the Crown, and the Crown claimed the distribution of it. Out of these funds, when political matters were more quiet, were provided pensions for the mistresses of the Georges. As the Irish Parliament grew more troublesome, the money was applied to purposes of political corruption. When a man would get annoying, the Viceroy would send privately to him and tell him that if he held his tongue he might make something by it. The larger traitors were corrupted with positions; and sinecure offices were created for others.

There is a treacherous motive manifested in the usage that Ireland has undergone at the hands of England, her mother country. I did not mention to you what action the English Parliament took in regard to this question, and before bringing this speech to a close I will do so. Instead of sanctioning the requests that were constantly and imperatively made by these would-be Irish noblemen, chancellors and lords, they were considerably modified, so that several demagogues who were seeking to despoil their own country by occupying high positions at the expense of the Irish people, were disappointed. In 1782, one of the Boyles had gathered within himself hopes of achieving patriotic distinction, and manifested to Parliament his desire to be made a chancellor, the perquisites of the office being something over £2,000 per year.

IRELAND'S OPPRESSORS AT HOME.

Rebellious in 1798, these people, who were desirous of distinction, sent a son of Healey Hutchinson—one of Ireland's ablest statesmen—to Parliament with a petition asking that a number of his friends be given office, the object being to ascertain if England was willing to offer bribes sufficient to induce the Irish counsellors to desert their clients—the Irish public. To show you how modest this request was, I will state that the conditions under which these Irish partisan patriots—the counsellors—offered to abandon their country's service, was that Lord Shannon should be made Lord-Chancellor; that the two sons of Healey Hutchinson—the champion of Irish liberty—be made viscounts, and that Hutchinson's wife should be made a viscountess for life. Lord Shelburne, in behalf of Parliament, stated to the petitioners that this, although it might seem to those interested a very trivial matter, involved many questions of rights which the English Government was bound to respect, and reminded the over-zealous gentlemen that the majority rule was a good one.

It was, in short, a petition which would have deprived many of the Irish people of their right to act, if, indeed, Parliament ever recognized that right. [Applause.] Not only would it have subjected them to still greater tyranny, but it would have taken the precedence of other, and perhaps better laws, which might thereafter have been enacted. It provided for the support of Healey Hatchinson and his friends, at an annual expense to the English Government of over $3,000,000. And now the question recurs, Where would this money come from? I will tell you. It would come from the hard toil of the poor Irish peasants, and there is where most of the money has come from that has in past years supported these Irish aristocrats. [Applause.]

It is said that no one in this present age can realize what hardships and sufferings these oppressed people of Ireland have undergone in times past, and judging from what we know of the reign of tyranny there 100 years ago, we can hardly say that it would be difficult to imagine such outrageous proceedings on the part of England, looking at her as she is to-day. It is now becoming common for people to think that corruption is very essential to good government [Laughter], and looking at it from the standing point of late customs, I should say it was. [Laughter.] At least it seems as if this peculiar phase of political life was creeping into every kind of government. And now the matter is reduced to this proposition: We must either have liberty and cast out corruption, or have corruption and cast out liberty. [Prolonged applause.]

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October 19, 1872.

Government Railways

1872. Summer Arrangements. 1872.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 26th MAY Instant, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

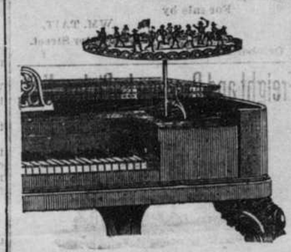
No. 2 will leave Saint John for Point du Chene at 7 a.m.
No. 4 will leave Saint John for Point du Chene at 11.10 a.m.
No. 6 will leave Saint John for Petitcodiac at 2.30 p.m.
No. 8 will leave Saint John for Sussex at 5 p.m.
No. 12 will leave Painsec for Amherst at 11.40 a.m.
No. 14 will leave Painsec for Amherst at 6.45 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 will leave Sussex for St. John at 7 a.m.
No. 3 will leave Petitcodiac for St. John at 5.30 a.m.
No. 5 will leave Point du Chene for Saint John at 8 a.m.
No. 7 will leave Point du Chene for Saint John at 10.40 a.m.
No. 9 will leave Point du Chene for Saint John at 5.10 p.m.
(This Train will commence 1st June, and will run only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in connection with steamers at Point du Chene.)
No. 11 will leave Amherst for Painsec at 6.30 a.m.
No. 13 will leave Amherst for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00 a.m.
Nos. 2, 8, 12, 1, 5, 9 and 11 will be Passenger Trains, and will not carry freight.
Nos. 4 and 7 will be Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached.
Nos. 6, 14, 3 and 13 will be exclusively for Freight.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

Railway Office, St. John, N.B., May 14th, 1872. } m21



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| | Mathushek Pianos, N.H., U.S. | |
| | Weber & Co. Pianos. | |
| 432 Notre Dame Street. | Warranted for Five Years. | 432 Notre Dame Street. |
| | Thos. A. Haines, MANAGER. | |

September 14, 1872.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, August, 1872.

| DUE. | MAILS. | CLOSE. |
|---|---|---|
| A. M. P. M. | ONTARIO. | A. M. P. M. |
| 9.00 ..... | Ottawa, by Railway (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| 9.00 ..... | Province of Ontario (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| | QUEBEC. | |
| 9.00 ..... | Arthabaska and Three Rivers, by Railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| 9.00 ..... | Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| | West of Montreal, by Express Train | 12.30 |
| | Montreal, Batiscan, St les Besquets, Three Rivers and Sorel, by steamer, daily | ..... 3.00 |
| | Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| 9.00 ..... | St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a) | ..... 6.00 |
| 4.30 | Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b) | 6.30 |
| | LOCAL MAILS. | |
| 4.30 | St. Anselme, & County of Dorchester, daily | 7.30 |
| 8.30 ..... | Beaumont & St. Michel daily | ..... 4.30 |
| 8.30 | 3.00 Bienville and Lauson, twice daily, at | 8.30 4.30 |
| | Levis, thrice daily | 8.30 12.30 |
| 9.00 | 4.30 South Quebec, twice daily | 7.30 4.30 6.00 |
| 3.00 ..... | Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily | 11.00 |
| | 3.00 New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysotome, twice daily | 8.30 4.30 |
| 8.00 | 2.30 Spencer Cove, twice daily | 9.00 2.30 |
| | Sillery Cove | 8.00 |
| | St. Sauveur & St. Roch, thrice daily | 8.00 4.00 11.00 |
| 9.00 ..... | Bergerville and Cap Rouge | ..... 2.30 |
| | South Shore (West,) St. Nicholas to Bécancour, daily | 7.30 |
| 8.00 ..... | North Shore (West,) Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily | ..... 4.00 |
| 8.00 ..... | North Shore (East,) by land, Beauport to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at | 8.00 |
| | Les Eboulements, St Paul's Bay, Chicoutimi, Murray Bay, Bagotville, Grande Bay and Tadousac, per str "Union," on Monday and Thursday, at | ..... 6.00 |
| | and per str "Clyde," on Tuesday and Friday, at (c) | ..... 6.00 |
| 8.00 ..... | Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday | ..... 5.00 |
| 8.00 ..... | Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily | ..... 4.00 |
| 10.00 ..... | Valcartier and Lorette, Wednesday & Saturday | ..... 2.00 |
| 10.00 ..... | Laval & Lake Beauport Tuesday & Friday | ..... 11.00 |
| 10.00 ..... | Charlesbourg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday | ..... 2.00 |
| 10.00 ..... | Stoneham, Saturday | ..... 2.00 |
| | BAY OF CHALEURS. | |
| 4.30 | County of Bonaventure, as far as Paspebiac, daily, at | 6.30 |
| | From Paspebiac to Perce & Gaspe Basin, try-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at | 6.30 |
| | Gaspe Basin, & Counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, Dalnousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Campbelltown, &c., per G. P. S.S. Co, every Tuesday, at | ..... 1.00 |
| | MARITIME PROVINCES. | |
| 4.30 | Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmond