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Marine Insurance effected on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights to and from any part of the commercial world; time and voyage policies issued at once, on terms and conditions as customary.

Apply at Insurance Block, St. John.

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Desirable Opportunity

TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS.

As we intend to make important changes in our business we will commence on

Wednesday, November 13th,

TO SELL OUT OUR STOCK AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Intending purchasers will do well to observe the following prices, which in some cases are below cost:—

Colored Dress Goods at	22c. per yd,	original price,	28c.
" " "	25c.	"	30c.
" " "	35c.	"	60c.
" " "	40c.	"	65c
One line Col'd Poplins,	15c.	"	20c.
" " Alpacas,	12½c.	"	17c.
" " Serges,	18c.	"	25c.
" " Estermans,	25c.	"	33c.

Winceys. Winceys. Winceys.

150 pieces of COLORED WINCEYS, at 5, 6½, 7½, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 cents per yard.

EXTRA VALUE SCOTCH TARTANS, at 15, 24, 35 and 40 cents per yard.

BLACK ALPACAS from 15 cents.
" COBURGS from 15 cents.
" FRENCH TWILLS from 25 cents.
" QUEEN CLOTH from 25 cents.
" FRENCH MERINO from 50 cents,
SCARLET FLANNELS, 18 cents.
WHITE FLANNELS, 20 cents.
GREY FLANNELS, 15 cents.

An immense variety TWEED SHIRTINGS at 15, 18, 22, 28, 33 and 36 cents per yard.
GREY COTTON from 5 cents.
WHITE COTTON from 6½ cents.
SWANSDOWNS from 9 cents.

Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, D'Oyles Roller Towellings, Gambroons, Tickings, Duck, Denims and Hessians, at a small advance on cost.

WOOL CLOUDS,
WOOL TIES,
WOOL SQUARES,
WOOL MITTS,
WOOL CUFFS,
WOOL GAITERS,
WOOL VESTS,
WOOL JACKETS

comprising the largest variety of Wool Goods ever shown by us.

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS, from $2.00.
GERMAN PATTERN MANTLES, from $6.00.

Millinery. Millinery. Millinery.

A large variety TRIMMED HATS from $1.50.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WINGS, FANCY FEATHERS, &c., in great variety.

☞ An Inspection Invited.

JAMES ADAMS & CO.,

nov 13 16 King street.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

CASH SALES.

DETERMINED to effect a CLEARANCE of our New and Extensive Stock of

First-Class Goods

we have, with this view, made such concessions in prices as cannot fail to satisfy purchasers.

DRESS GOODS from 8c. upwards;
PLAIN and FANCY FLANNELS very cheap;
BLANKETS at a sacrifice;
MANTLE CLOTHS and WATERPROOF TWEEDS for sacks;
GREY AND WHITE CALICOES, wholesale prices;
SHAWLS, splendid value;
BED AND TABLE NAPERY, great bargains;

Inspection of stock and prices solicited.

nov8 MACKENZIE BROS.

Cough Mixture.

FELLOWS'

Balsam of Coltsfoot and Liverwort.

AN unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and all diseases of a like nature.

Be sure and ask for Fellows' Balsam of Coltsfoot and Liverwort, and take no other. Price 25 cents.

Wholesale and Retail by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

nov 20 35 and 37 King street.

BUFFALO ROBES.

Now Ready for Inspection.

OUR usual large stock of these goods, purchased direct from the Hudson's Bay Company, at much lower prices and better value than former seasons.

Inspection invited.

oct29 T. R. JONES & CO.

New Cloths at Mullin Bros.

WE are receiving this week some very nice, good and fashionable Cloths suitable for autumn and fall trade, which we will make up to order at reasonable prices.

P. S...We have a well assorted stock of CLOTHING in stock which will be sold less than cost.

MULLIN BROS.,

aug21 People's House, Dock street.

Granulated Oatmeal.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY:—5 bbls. GRANULATED OATMEAL.

For sale by

oct25 R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.

Bakers' Flour.

LANDING AND IN STORE—160 bbls Flour, Otter Creek (all 64 wheat); 100 bbls Minnesota Bakers; 300 bbls Golden Star; 50 bbls Acme; 100 bbls Silver Leaf. Above Flours are ground especially for bakers use.

HARDING & HATHEWAY,

nov 23 17 and 18 South Wharf.

The Weekly Freeman.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

The Week.

The landing and reception at Halifax of the new Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, were the topics which engaged the attention of the people of the Maritime Provinces during the past week and filled the newspapers of Halifax and St. John almost to the exclusion of all else. The people of all classes in Halifax talked of nothing else for several days, and seemed to think of nothing else than the best means of paying respect to the daughter of the Queen and her husband. Several very handsome arches were erected in the streets through which it was arranged that the procession, formed to accompany the Governor General, the Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh and their suite, from the Dockyard, where they were to land, to the Province Building, where His Excellency would take the oaths of office, &c., and thence to the Admiralty House, where the Governor General and Princess were to lodge while in Halifax, should pass. Some of these arches were erected by the military, some by the North British and other societies, one of ladders, &c., by the fire company, and the greater number by private individuals, those in each neighborhood who had most public spirit clubbing for the purpose. The arch erected by the North British Society was said to be a copy of the main entrance of the Duke of Argyll's castle at Inverary. It was quite handsome, and on the top a number of Highland pipers played with all their might as the procession passed below. Admittedly the handsomest of the arches was that on the Spring Garden road, near which the procession dispersed. When illuminated this looked particularly handsome, and crowds might be seen admiring it for hours after the procession passed. Nearly all the houses on the streets through which the procession passed were decorated profusely with flags, festoons, wreaths, mottoes, emblematic devices, &c., and in many places strings of bright flags crossed the streets. On other streets, also, many houses, shop fronts, &c., were gaily decorated, and the whole city on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were an exceedingly gay and brilliant appearance. The whole population, evidently, was resolved that nothing should be omitted which could give expression to the feelings of loyalty and satisfaction which were excited by the coming of a daughter of the Queen to reside in the Dominion as the wife of its Governor General. Halifax is always a peculiarly loyal city. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the loyalty which exists throughout all Canada is more demonstrative in Halifax than elsewhere, because of the large admixture in its society of the officers and men of the army and navy. Never were the demonstrations more earnest and warm than during these three days. The most interesting portion of the programme was cut out because of the stress of weather. The men-of-war in Halifax harbor, including the Black Prince, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, which was sent from the Mediterranean to take part in the reception, were to go out to meet the Sarmatian, and to escort her to her place near the Dockyard, forming two divisions as they came up the harbor. On Saturday morning they actually weighed anchor and proceeded a few miles down the harbor, but the weather became so thick and stormy that the intention of going outside to cruise was abandoned, and the Sarmatian slipped in quietly and almost unobserved on Saturday night. On Monday she steamed slowly to the place assigned her opposite the Dockyard, and as she proceeded she was saluted first by the batteries along the shores and on the Island, next by the guns of the fleet, and last by the guns at the citadel. The morning was bright and clear. The men-of-war and all the other vessels in the harbor displayed their bunting; the yards of the men-of-war were manned, and the sailors cheered loudly as the Sarmatian passed, the wharves were crowded, and the glacis and ramparts of the citadel were black with people. This, taken all in all, was one of the finest pictures of the reception. The landing, which took place at 1.30 p. m., was also a magnificent spectacle. A large body of soldiers lined the wharf at both sides of the slip where the landing took place. The lines of the soldiers were extended by some corps of volunteers; behind these were erected galleries to which about two thousand spectators, chiefly ladies, were admitted by ticket. At the head of the slip a space was enclosed carpeted with crimson, at which stood Admiral Inglefield and Lieut.-Gen. Macdougall, with a large number of army and navy officers in their most brilliant uniforms, some members of the Dominion Cabinet, Lieut.-Governor Archibald, the Mayor of Halifax in his scarlet robes, and a number of other dignitaries, to receive the Governor General and the Princess. A number of men-of-war barges, starting from the Sarmatian as the men-of-war again thundered their salutes, rowed round the fleet, and so by a long sweep reached the landing place. The Duke of Edinburgh led the way, and on landing he was cheered. During the few days he was in Halifax he became very popular, although no one could tell exactly why. The boat flying the royal standard and bearing the Princess and her husband next arrived. The Princess was dressed very plainly, in very dark clothes, and wore her vail down. They were received by the Prince, the Admiral and General, and several of those near were presented. After a few minutes spent in what seemed to be loyal greetings and kindly responses, the Governor General and the Princess were led to their carriage, and the procession formed, not without some little confusion and disregard of the order of precedence, settled by the Committee of Arrangement, such as is almost unavoidable on such occasions. There was some misunderstanding with regard to the carriages, which prevented several members of the Dominion Government from being present when the Governor General landed. It was supposed, we believe, that the committee would provide carriages for the members of the Government and others, to whom prominent places were assigned in the procession. The committee provided no carriages for any, not knowing, we suppose, where they ought to stop. It was especial object of remark and regret that the gentlemen who more directly represent the Province of Quebec were amongst those who were not present. There were some other slight misunderstandings, but the procession was, after a time, duly arranged, even as it followed the route laid down. The windows and the house tops were full of spectators, who showed their enthusiasm by cheering, waving handkerchiefs, hats, &c., and the sidewalks and great part of the streets were filled with a rushing multitude, which the soldiers who lined the streets could, with difficulty, restrain from breaking through the line of the procession, but there was very little cheering, and as there were no bands in the procession, and those stationed at some points along the line could be heard only occasionally and for a moment, many wondered why the loyalty and enthusiasm manifested in so many other ways was so painfully mute. Probably the great desire of seeing the Princess caused the crowds to forget all else. Near the Parliament buildings, where the great multitude filled every spot in view, the demonstration was very fine. The taking of the oaths and the other ceremonies occupied more time than was anticipated, and some were prevented from making any attempt to be present, because in one of the oaths the Marquis was to make the absurd declaration that no foreign prince, potentate, &c., hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical in this realm. It would be difficult to say why this oath, which, to say the least of it, is an anachronism, is retained. Canada, in all of which Catholic Bishops are openly recognised as such, in which the Governor General receives them as Bishops, and in a large portion of which the Catholic is essentially an established Church—in all of which no royal exequatur is necessary to enable a Bishop to enter into full possession of his See and enjoy the temporalities, or discharge his episcopal duties, should ask that no other Governor General be required to take such an oath. After the oaths were administered the address of the city of Halifax was read by the Mayor, Stephen Tobin, Esq., and the Governor General read his reply. The Governor General, the Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh and their suite, the members of the Cabinet, the Judges, &c., then left the Province Building, the procession was reformed, and passed through several other streets, finally breaking up near the arch on the Spring Garden road.

Monday Evening.

On Monday evening Lieut.-Governor Archibald entertained the Governor General, the Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Halifax and several other ladies and gentlemen at dinner. Only two members of the Dominion Cabinet, Sir John A. Macdonald and Dr. Tupper, were amongst the guests. After dinner the Governor General and the Princess held a drawing room, the Duke of Edinburgh standing to the left of the Princess on the dais. All who chose attended, and the crush was something quite unparalleled in any of these Provinces. To reach any of the dressing rooms, deposit one's overcoat, wraps, &c., make one's way to the presence, make a bow, get back to the dressing room, and thence get out of doors—and this was all any one had to do or could do—occupied nearly two hours, and subjected all who undertook the task to an enormous amount of discomfort and suffering, which many hundreds endured with a patience truly heroic. During the evening the fleet was illuminated. The whole harbor was aglow with the many colored lights, but of those who attended the drawing room, few witnessed this fine spectacle.

Tuesday.

During Monday night the wind blew fiercely and the rain fell heavily, but Tuesday was not a very disagreeable day. In the afternoon the Governor General held a levee in the Provincial building, which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishop of Halifax, the Chief Justice and Judges, and other dignitaries, and a large number of others. At this several addresses were presented, and in receiving and replying to these the Governor General was occupied until after nightfall. Can nothing be done to abate this nuisance, now grown so intolerable, of presenting addresses? Even if an Act of Parliament were necessary to put a stop to it, the thing should be stopped.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The illumination of the city on Tuesday evening was one of the finest features of the reception. The Governor General, the Princess, and the Duke of Edinburgh dined with Lieut.-General Macdougall at Maplewood, some two miles out of the city, on that evening. The programme was that the firemen were to form a torchlight procession and escort the vice-regal party through the city to Maplewood, leaving the Admiralty House at 6.30 p. m. There were some delays, and only a part of the programme was carried out, the vice-regal party leaving the procession at Morris street in order to keep their engagement with the General. As it was they must have been nearly an hour late. This was a sore disappointment to those who had made great efforts to prepare a fitting reception in the streets through which it was arranged that they should pass, but which they found it necessary to avoid. The procession, without the vice-regal party, however, passed through all those streets. The fire engines and hose carts were very elaborately and profusely decorated with flowers, lights, &c., and presented a beautiful appearance. The firemen all bore torches, and the whole display was very fine, although not quite equal to some made in St. John in the days of our volunteer fire department, when our fire department numbered some six hundred. It would be impossible to give even a faint idea of the illuminations in the space at our disposal. The principal business streets, Granville, Hollis and Barrington streets were literally ablaze with many colored lights. The words "Welcome," "Louise," "Lorne," &c., were blazoned in gaslight in many places; in others were the Scotch thistle, with the L. L. within its lines, in others were crowns, stars, &c. The transparencies were very numerous, and some were very fine in conception and execution. Wreaths, scrolls, &c., shed their lights in many directions. On several fronts Chinese lanterns were arranged in great numbers and with much taste, strings of lanterns spanned the streets in many places, the shutters were removed from all the shop windows, and the shops were lit up brilliantly, while in many the choicest goods were carefully displayed. The dry goods stores, the jewellers stores, and others attracted large crowds. The flood of light so lit up the house fronts that the evergreen decorations were all visible as in day light, and the whole effect was dazzling, and what the French call *faerique*. To the regret of thousands the illumination, in many places, was allowed to wane as soon as the procession passed. In some three or four places the Celtic "Cead Mille Failthe" appeared, but the word Cead was spelled *Ceud*, evidence that this was the work of some unlettered Scotchman.

The Departure.

On Wednesday forenoon all Halifax, and all the strangers within its gates, flocked towards the Railway Station to witness the departure of the Governor General and the Princess. A guard of honor was placed without, and another within, the building, but this was the merest formality, as the soldiers, who are rather little fellows, were completely buried in the crowd, and only their bayonets could be seen above the sea of heads. Probably not less than ten or twelve thousand persons crowded into and around the station. A passage for the Governor General, the Princess and their suite was, with difficulty, kept open, although all who were near it did what they could to prevent its being closed. The Princess, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Edinburgh, and followed by the Governor General, the ladies of the party, &c., arrived at the hour appointed, and passed on to the train. After the parting between the Princess and the Duke, the Princess and the Governor General came out on the platform at the rear of the famous palace car, and stood there several minutes, acknowledging the cheers which were raised on all sides, and occasionally chatting with those who stood near them or below. They remained on the platform until the train had passed out of the station and beyond the crowds outside, who continued to cheer until the train was almost out of sight. Then the multitude turned its face towards the city, and all was over.

The people of Halifax are to be congratulated on the great success of their efforts to prove their own devotion to the monarchy, and to give the Princess and the Governor General a favorable first impression of the country which will be their home, in all probability, for the next five or six years.

THE London "World" says:—

It is now evident to the most unenlightened mind on Eastern affairs that of all the many blunders committed at the Congress of Berlin the most fatal was the creation of the extraordinary abortion known as the autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia. To any one familiar with local conditions this was an even more impracticable absurdity than the peaceable occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Russian plenipotentiaries, knowing this to be the case, made no great objection to signing away concessions which they were determined never actually to make. Common prudence, however, would have suggested that, until some evidence had been afforded of their intention to comply with the clause in the treaty which compelled them to withdraw from the neighbourhood of Constantinople, all complications would have been avoided by the English Government in other parts of the world. Indeed, the constant presence of the fleet in the neighborhood of the Bosphorus implied on our part a doubt of Russian good faith in this direction, and a certain consciousness that the responsibility of making a treaty involved the obligation of seeing that it was carried out. But the leading actors of the Berlin comedy were too anxious to obtain credit for their performance to wait for the evidence of its success. They either did not know or were afraid to let the nation suspect the truth, and, by way of reassuring it, scattered themselves far and wide for their holidays to repose in the fool's paradise of "peace with honor." * * *

Meantime, one thing is certain—either we must make up our minds to see the Treaty of Berlin blown to the winds, and substitute the word dishonor for honor, or we shall have to enforce it and substitute the word war for peace. There is absolutely no escape from this alternative, and the sooner the nation is taught to face the prospect the better. It can either march to dishonor behind Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone as it feels inclined. If it prefers marching to war it will probably prefer the present Government, even though the War Minister has gone to Cyprus. It is not a pleasant prospect either way, but it needs no prophet to make the prediction; and if Ministers refuse to rouse themselves to the imminence of the peril, it is the duty of the nation to rouse the Ministers.

The Russian press has thrown off all disguise, and boldly declares it is not the intention of the Government to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to Eastern Roumelia and evacuate that Province. A hundred thousand Albanians have declared that they will fight to the last to prevent the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin being carried out in regard to the cession of territory to Montenegro. Russia has declared to Roumania that she will refuse to recognize the cession of the Dobrudscha in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin unless she consents to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance. The inhabitants of the Dobrudscha declare that under no circumstances will they consent to the occupation of that province in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Fifteen thousand insurgents have banded together in Macedonia, and declare that they will insist by force on the incorporation of their territory with Eastern Roumelia, in violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Greece and Servia are entering into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with a view of dealing with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin by force in the way which may suit them best. England is endeavoring to form an alliance with Austria and France in order to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Before long it is evident that nearly everybody interested in the Treaty of Berlin will be fighting about it. The sides will be England, Austria, and Turkey, against Russia, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, and probably Italy. France and Germany will remain neutral. And we have chosen the moment when this combination is ripe, and the explosion which must result from it is inconvenient, to allow ourselves to be goaded into a war with a Highland chief on the northwestern frontier of India.

It is now said that all the signatories of the Treaty demand that Russia shall carry out its terms and refuse their assent to the proposal that Russia shall remain in Roumelia until she believes that she can withdraw her troops without creating anarchy.

THE comments of the English Press on recent events in Canada show a unprecedented unanimity on many important points. "The Leeds "Mercury" says:—

No colony, not even Victoria in the toils of Mr. Berry, will envy Canada in the possession and prominence of Sir John A. Macdonald; nor will she be envied in the enjoyment of those memento mori politicians who, to purchase a revision of tariff that shall protect and yet not be protectionist, will sell the honour of their country, and "perhaps" feel "some regret." But she may be envied in this, that she is to show to the world the wonderful advantages of a "reciprocity" tariff. Enough of onesided free trade, which, by the way, seems equally repulsive whether it works, as in England, without duties at carriage, without raw material or manufacturers, or as in the Dominion, with the very peculiar aid of 17½ per cent. Free trade by all means, but it must be "all round." If any country will not reciprocate your free trade, then you must reciprocate its fettered trade, and so compel it to accept the principles which are adopted by all the world. This is the policy which Sir John A. Macdonald has gulled these sapient and "farseeing" men of "highest intellect" into accepting at his hands—in the promise of it. Their great difficulty is with their big, and, as they choose to consider him, their overwhelming neighbour, the United States. They have somehow come to regard the States as practically possessed, by reason of their size and enormously varied productiveness, of all the advantages of free trade," notwithstanding that the United States themselves feel it necessary to "protect" their "varied productiveness" both against England without duties, and against poor Canada with 17½ per cent. American manufacturers are so prosperous, according to these observers, that they can first supply their own markets and then, by reason of their great profits out of the American consumer, cross the border and afford to sell to the Canadian consumer at unheard of prices—to use Sir John Macdonald's words, to make of Canada "their slaughter market." By this process the Americans, who have been deluging Europe with their complaints of extinct blast furnaces and ruined manufactures, are enriching themselves and crushing out the iron and other industries of Canada. Well, how is Sir John Macdonald going to convert this slaughtering giant into a reciprocal trader? The exports of the United States to Canada are, on the average, less than five per cent. of their total exports; whereas the exports of Canada to the United States are "from thirty-three to forty-six per cent." of hers. In the face of these figures, Sir John Macdonald says, "Adopt their tariff; do to them as they do to us." "Canada for the Canadians; let us have a national policy; if the United States will not grant us a reciprocity, let us have a reciprocity of tariffs." This is what Sir John calls "not an increase, but a readjustment of the tariff," and what his Montreal non-political supporters persuade themselves that it would be injurious to them to designate "protection." But what is the object? To preserve their own industries, and, foremost of all, to force the United States to "reciprocate." That is to say, by putting higher duties upon only the twentieth part of goods the United States export, Canada is to compel Congress and the President to interpose for the rescue of the Canadian merchants and manufacturers. This may be statesmanship on the part of Sir John Macdonald, and it may be "far-seeing" on the part of his apologetic supporters; but we cannot see that it is. We think it will land both statesman and supporter in ridicule—if it be attempted. Sir John Macdonald, however, is a "politician" in the sense in which these gentlemen are very anxious to be thought not to sympathise with him. He already sees the two sections of his supporters, the "reciprocals" and the protectionists, disputing as to the meaning of his policy. He told them, in anticipation of the election, "We will have a sufficient protection for every interest. We will give a sufficient protection for every industry, and we will be governed by evidence which we will carefully collect and gather regarding every manufacture and every trade. We will make every manufacture, every industry, produce the evidence of what is necessary for the purpose of protecting them in their present struggle into maturity; and gentlemen, that protection will be given them." This "collection and gathering" of "evidence of what is necessary" will be excellent employment for a few months, probably longer; and in the meantime Sir John will perhaps have started some other problem than that of "adjusting," so as to ensure "reciprocity" without "protection," and the "far-seeing" men of Montreal may have discovered the imposition he has practised upon them.

THE Ottawa "Free Press" says:—

Sir A. T. Galt, who has gone to England in company with the Finance Minister, is understood to have remarked before leaving Ottawa, that, much as he deprecated a recept to the process of making money by the air of a printing press, he much feared that, in the present position of affairs, Canada would have to fall on an inflationist policy similar to that advocated by Senator Wilmot and the Hon. Isaac Buchanan.

GOLDWIN SMITH, who seldom says a kind or just thing about the Irish, lately declared that they are not, at all events, tuft hunters or flunkies; while of the Britons he asserted that—

The Briton, with all his political advantages, and with all his political qualities, is apt to be about the greatest flunkey in the world.

AT a dinner given to Hon. M. Baby, after his re-election, he said of the National Policy:—

At the last election the Conservative party, always true to its conceptions, came squarely before the electors and said to them: You suffer in your commerce and agriculture; we have found the remedy; what is necessary to bring back prosperity to all branches is a readjustment of the tariff. The organs of the Opposition said: Do not rely on the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, the great magician, and his colleagues; they merely unfurled the flag of protection to gain the victory, and have no intention to fulfil their promises. If the Administration would not, next session, effect the change the people exacted, he (Mr. Baby) would be the first to resign his portfolio. They did not wish it to be said they had been elected on false pretences; they wanted the country to prosper. They had never said there would be an overflowing of milk and honey throughout all the Provinces, but they had said they would do their best to secure a return of prosperity. He was made sensible by the smoking which his friends were including in, that the question of the tax on Canadian tobacco was one in which the people of Quebec felt a great interest. He was not in a position to state what would be the policy of the Government on this question—he was, perhaps, going further than he should go, in at this time expressing his own opinion, in the new relation in which he stood; but he would say that he had great sympathy with their view, and would not neglect to do what he could for them in this matter. He referred to the Pacific Railway, and said he would favor its construction on the plan contemplated by its originators, and which had been departed from by the late Government at a ruinous waste of time and expenditure of public money.

How much or how little this means no one can yet tell. M. Loranger, a member of the Local Legislature, made a violent attack on M. Letellier:—

There was no difference of sentiment or opinions between the Conservative party in the Dominion and the Conservative party at Quebec, and the latter patiently waited the day when their principles would be vindicated and the supporters of the *coup d'etat* be forced to resign the unjustly acquired reins of government. The people had been educated to believe they could choose their own representatives and govern through them, but a man had been sent from Ottawa, apparently as representative of the Queen, but really as representative of the ruling party. Obeying the order of his chiefs, he dismissed the Ministers who had the support of the majority of the people. That man was De Letellier. He had acted, not as a representative of Her Majesty, but as the slave of Mackenzie. For several months he had stifled his ambition, working his plot in silence, until he took what he thought an opportunity to overthrow the Government and crush the liberties of the people. General elections were held and a majority was again returned to support the deposed Ministry, but their was a traitor in their midst, the member for Three Rivers, who sold the party. This was a national question, and what they asked was that the constitution be respected, and that the benefits of responsible government be not taken away from the people. It was claimed that because the Lieutenant-Governor named his ministers, he had a right to dismiss them. The Lieutenant-Governor nominated the Ministers, but the people had to ratify the nomination. The people did not ratify the nomination of the Joly Government, and the people looked now to the Ottawa Government for a vindication of their rights. Mr. Mackenzie refused to vote for the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald on the constitutional question, because he had sent Letellier de St. Just to Quebec to pave the way for the success of his Party at the Federal elections, and to day the people demanded from the Ottawa Government the dismissal of the Lieut-Governor Letellier de St. Just. The Conservative flag would soon float in Quebec as well as at Ottawa. The policy of the Liberals had been always favourable to the United States, and he cited the New York "Herald" in support of this assertion. He concluded by felicitating the county of Joliette for having elected a man who had been judged worthy to enter an administration called to remedy the evils of the Mackenzie administration.

M. Mousseau, a member of Parliament, declared that it is the unanimous determination of the Conservatives of Quebec that M. Letellier must be displaced. Some of those Quebec Tories are quite rampant. Their unexpected victory has rendered some of them crazy.

MR. GLADSTONE made a speech at Rhyl on October 31st, in which he attacked the Beaconsfield Government with much vigor:

The Berlin Treaty, he insisted, could not last; in fact it was already beset with fatal difficulties. It was idle, he pointed out, to praise up the treaty or to talk of peace with honor. "It is misreading the word honor (he declared); it is reversing the word; it is sending forth that which is disgraceful under the title of that which is honorable—this vote of six millions and this bringing of Indian troops—this illegal bringing of Indian troops—to Malta, not for the purpose of enabling us to obtain that which was in favor of human happiness and human freedom, and to recede from pledges which we had solemnly recorded. That, of course, is the main matter; but I am not to be told that a large increase of public expenditure does not increase the distress of the country in a period of depression. It is a common thing to say, when six millions were laid out usefully or mischievously, I should also say, but let us say unnecessarily—upon military preparations, "After all, it is only six millions abstracted from productive industry." But, to begin with, that is not true. It is not six millions abstracted from productive industry, but twelve millions. * * * Government by reserve, government by mystery—government by breach of law—for breach of law is what we have clear of estate—government by the bringing of Indian troops to Europe—government by bringing the Crown out of that august position in which the Constitution placed it, and exposing the sovereign to personal responsibility—these are dangers which make him at the very heart and centre of national happiness and prosperity. It is idle to tell me that the attempts of the present Government have not been to make the Sovereign more personally responsible. Make her the Empire of India forsooth! The title of Queen of England was not sufficient! The tendency of the proceedings of the present Government has been to bring the Sovereign of this country into a position of personal responsibility—over and above and distinct from that of her Ministers. That is the capital and the central point, that is the citadel of the Constitution—and if you allow that, the citadel, to be touched, your liberties are gone. That is the restoration of the government which prevailed before the House of Brunswick, which prevailed before the Revolution, which prevailed before the wars of Charles the First. Now the glory of the House of Brunswick and of the Revolution of 1688 has always been this: that it wedded and welded together the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the subject. It secured the dignity of the Crown by the undivided responsibility of the Minister, and that undivided responsibility was the bulwark of the liberty of the subject. Therefore, ever since that epoch the best champions of public liberty have never felt themselves driven to impair the dignity of the Crown. The two causes are one cause, and the man who is the foe of liberty under our happy constitution is also the foe of loyalty. Parliament kept in the dark: the people led blindfold whither they know not; treaties of the greatest novelty and the utmost importance concluded, ratified and placed beyond recall before a single day has been given for their consideration, or they have been allowed to come to the knowledge of any portion of the public; laws lightly valued and even set at naught. The language held sometimes in Ministerial quarters, sometimes in reports, sometimes in views under the guise of anonymity, and sometimes in other publications, tends to show that our Constitution is not right, and requires to be amended in the sense of diminishing the responsibility of Ministers, and increasing the personal authority of the Sovereign. These are questions which require attention in the interests of the Constitution, and most of all in the interests of the Throne. Ladies and gentlemen, I am fighte to the end. I believe that I take of public affairs, the Liberal party, which is awakening, and rapidly awakening, to a sense of its duty throughout the country, when it comes to take part in the proceedings of the next election, will be found to claim not only of the franchise to be secured to every class of the people by the laws and the Constitution of the country, but will above all be the champion of its ancient monarchy against those who, though they may curse it with flattery and adulation, are yet adopting measures but too likely to sap its foundations.

HALIFAX is still without its Sugar Refinery, and we believe that since the fall of the Mackenzie Government, no progress has been made towards getting it. The "Herald" of that city now says:—

It appears to us as very desirable that the erection and completion of the Sugar Refinery should be proceeded with without delay. We understand that Mr. Dustin has received the fullest assurances from members of the Government that his views on the sugar trade will be fully met, and that every obstacle to the successful prosecution of his business will be removed. This being so, no time should certainly be lost by him and his friends in having the building erected and all the other arrangements completed, so that Halifax may be in a position to start fairly with Montreal in the business of sugar refining. A season lost to us, will be a season gained by somebody else, and it is always harder to overtake in a race, than to hold your own.

Of the lately elected Protestant Bishop of Montreal an exchange says:—

Dean Bond, Bishop elect of Montreal, will so remain until he is consecrated, when it will rest with the House of Bishops to elect him or some other Bishop as Metropolitan of Canada. So far no steps have been taken in the matter, and the initiative rests with the Bishop of Fredericton, senior of the House of Bishops.

Afghanistan.

War has fully commenced in Afghanistan. At one point, and so far only at one, was some resistance offered to the advance of a British division. The accounts, which are so confused and conflicting that we can not tell whether the opposing force was part of what may, we suppose, be called the regular army of the Ameer, agree in this, that the Afghans fought with spirit and some skill, and that the loss of the British was not inconsiderable, but few, we suppose, were surprised to learn that the Afghans were compelled to give way, and that in the night, abandoning their strong place, and leaving behind their artillery and stores, they sought safety in flight. No one has ventured to tell how numerous those Afghans were who strove to prevent the progress of the British through the famous Khyber Pass, but although the statement that the power of the Ameer was utterly broken in that encounter can not be believed, there can be no doubt that the British can overrun the country and take all its strong places. To hold the country, or even a few of the fortresses, will not, however, be an easy task. To keep the lines of communication with India open, through such a country and such a people, and to furnish the necessary supplies to a force of fifty or sixty thousand men, must be difficult, and entail no small expenditure of money and of lives. Late telegrams say that the Russians threaten to interfere, under the pretence that the occupation of Afghanistan, or of any of its more important fortresses by the British, is a threat and a peril to the Russian Empire in Central Asia. If the British Government have come to the conclusion that the occupation of Afghanistan, or any portion of it, is essential to the safety of India, as it seems they have, any show of an intention on the part of Russia to meddle, will but prompt them to act with greater energy, and to make the conquest more rapidly and more thoroughly than might otherwise be thought necessary. It is said that Russian envoys have given the Ameer strong promises of support, but Russian promises and assurances are not of much value essentially. If Russia mean to act she must soon show what her intentions are.

THE people of Quebec will probably not be pleased when they learn that two of the Ministers who represent them in the Dominion Cabinet, and who went to Halifax to receive the Governor-General and be present when he was "sworn in," were treated by the high functionaries with an amount of neglect that many will regard as insulting to the French people of the Dominion. State dinners, receptions, &c., were given by the Governor-General, the Lieut.-General commanding the forces, &c., and neither Mr. Masson, nor Mr. Baby nor indeed Mr. O'Connor, was asked to any one of them, if rumor be true, nor noticed in any way. It will not mend matters in the least to say that this neglect was unintentional. To prove that they were merely ignored or merely forgotten would be to make the insult appear all the greater. Was it out of the power of Sir John A. Macdonald to protect his colleagues from slights so galling?

THE feeling is fast spreading in England that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, instead of having secured peace with honor, have done much to promote Russian designs and to involve England in trouble. Sir William Harcourt, in a letter recently published, in which he asserts that those noble lords, in opposing the proposal to pledge all the powers represented at the Berlin Conference to assist in enforcing the terms of the Treaty committed a fearful blunder, says:—

It is understood now that, instead of "peace with honor," what the Government is driving us to, day by day, is the dreadful alternative of "war or dishonor"—probably both; and I have entirely misread the signs of public opinion if the answer of the nation to your question will not be that the first thing to do is to take the control of affairs out of the hands of men who have so grossly and deplorably mismanaged them."

Rev Mr Bray's Canadian "Spectator" says:—

The "World" tells a good story and moralises well on it thus:—"When the Scotch papers describe what manner of men the City of Glasgow Bank directors were, a little fact came out which I hope will not be lost sight of. I call particular attention to it, because it looks more like a jest than the grim fact which it is. One of the directors always most sternly refused to read a Monday's newspaper, because it has to be printed on the Sabbath-day. This is almost like a jest that in Scotland the hens are not allowed to lay eggs on Sunday. A Scot, whom I know informs me that he was carefully trained as a boy to be a bank director, for he was not allowed to whistle to his dog on the Lord's day. He might call it in English, or call it in Gaelic, but whistling was forbidden. It is to be hoped that the present exposure may have a good effect in reducing to its absurdity the Sabbatarianism which is the opprobrium of Scotch religion. These Scotch elders devour widows' houses without compunction, but they excommunicate a compositor who has an engagement on a daily paper, and therefore has to work on Sundays."

Some time ago attention was generally called to the manner in which France was augmenting her military resources. It would seem that Germany is doing the same, for what object it is hard to conjecture. Moreover, the military newspapers of the country are advising an improvement of the national defences by the construction of new fortresses. They advocate, above all, the strengthening of the chain of fortresses on the eastern frontier. In addition they recommend that more fortresses should be built on the Belgian and Dutch frontier, since in future wars it might not always be possible to preserve the strictest neutrality of the small border States. What does Bismarck anticipate? Is he meditating some movement which before making he is preparing against the war being carried into his own country, and is he leaving his glass house before he is making ready throw stones?

A STRANGE APPLICATION.—About noon today a man slightly beyond the meridian of life walked into the Police Court, and accosting our reporter, asked where the Magistrate's office was to be found. Beyond a certain mortal expression of countenance, there was nothing unusual about his appearance, and with a nod, he hastened to see His Honor. A few minutes later he returned somewhat disappointed, and went out into the street again. On enquiry, our reporter learned that his name was Hospice Deveau, and that he had greatly surprized the Magistrate by a request that he should be committed to jail. He declared that he was the proprietor of two houses, but that he could not rent them, and that his difficulties would drive him to drink if he were left to endure them alone. Further enquiry revealed that only a few years ago he was worth $15,000, and that he is connected with a good family, which, however, had suffered by the behavior of several of its members in this country. His nephew, a son of his brother who was last year drowned in the canal, was tried on a charge of setting fire to the penitentiary, and, if memory serve, was confined there, but the case fell through. The Magistrate referred him to the Recorder.—[Montreal Witness.

The Ministry of Public Worship has recently made a return to the French Chamber, which shows that there are in all 200,000 persons under vows in France, exclusive of the 45,000 ecclesiastics in receipt of pay from the State. There are in France five leg