



Quebec Gazette. Established 1764. Published by Messrs. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Printers, Foot of Mountain Hill, Lower Town, in the City of Quebec.

Similibus Curantur. HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS. HAVING PROVED, FROM THE MOST ABUNDANT EXPERIENCE, AN ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Ontario Tweeds. FROM THE depression of trade, we have just bought from the manufacturers, at a sacrifice: 150 PIECES SUPERIOR TWEEDS!

CHEAP Cotton and Linen GOODS! WE have received by last Mail Steamers via Portland, a full supply of the best makes in

PATENT FRENCH WINDOW SHADES. ASSORTED SIZES AND COLORS! SELF-ACTING!

Intercolonial Trade! ONLY SAFEGUARD AGAINST DISUNION. BY R. G. HALIBURTON, C.M.A.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THE FERNS OF CANADA. Just Published, HANDBOOK OF THE FERNS OF CANADA; being a Plain and Practical GUIDE to Amateurs, in the Study and Cultivation of the Native Species. By JOHN PAXTON.

Port & Sherry Wines. NOTICE. THE Subscriber, Agent for Messrs. Olney, Cramp & Co., Oporto; and Messrs. Cramp, Sater & Co., Cadiz; is now prepared to receive orders from the Trade, for early direct Sherry shipment.

British Periodicals. The London Quarterly Review (Conservative), The Edinburgh Review (Whig), The Westminster Review (Radical), The North British Review (Free Church), Blackwood's Magazine ( Tory).

Abyssinia. MIDDLETON & DAWSON have just received: ABYSSINIA AND ITS PEOPLE; with a New Map, and eight Coloured Illustrations, Engraved by John Camden Hotten, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, &c., &c.

Coal Oil. NOW receiving and for sale: 60 Barrels Parson's No. 1, Pennsylvania, 60 do. do. No. 1, Maple Leaf.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION, FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND. Founded in 1833. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1847. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

The Tribune for 1868. PROSPECTUS. THE year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the question of the rights of man.

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1868. 1868. Quebec Sheet Almanac, For 1868, PRINTED in Colours, and containing, in addition to the Almanac, a list of members of the Privy Council of Canada, a Customs, Trinity House, Consulates; Officers of the Corporation; Quebec Exchange; Board of Trade; List of Fire Alarm Signal Boxes; Post Office Department; Money Order Rates, and Canadian Stamp Duties; Courts of Justice; Seasons, Moon's Phases, Eclipses, Planets; Fêtes d'Obligation, Movable Festivals, &c., &c.; also, a Table of the RISING and SETTING of the SUN and MOON, for the whole year, Henschell's WEATHER TABLE, with a VIEW of the TIMBER COVES of QUEBEC.

1868. 1868. Stark's Pocket Almanac STARK'S POCKET ALMANAC AND GENERAL REGISTER FOR 1868. This Book is considerably enlarged, and its table of contents more varied than usual; and in this edition, greater attention than usual has been given to that portion of it which relates to QUEBEC. It also contains an excellent VIEW of the city of Montreal.

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1868. 1868. Diaries! Diaries! MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received a large assortment of DIARIES for 1868, in every size and form, for the Pocket or the Counting House. For sale at SHAW'S BUILDINGS, Foot of Mountain Hill, Quebec, Jan'y., 1868.

1868. 1868. Pocket Books and Port Monies. AN ASSORTMENT OF POCKET BOOKS and PORT MONIES, new and improved styles, just received by MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill, Quebec, Jan'y., 1868.

Civil Code of Quebec. THE CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA; together with a Synopsis of the Changes in the Law; Reference to the Reports of the Commissioners; the Authorities as reported by the Commissioners; A Concordance with the Code Napoleon and the Code de Commerce; Special References for Notaries, Clergymen, Physicians, Merchants, Real Estate Owners, and Partners out of Lower Canada; and a complete Analytical Index. By THOMAS MCCOON, Advocate, Secretary to the Codification Commission. Price, half bound, \$1.00. For sale by MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill, Quebec, Jan'y., 1868.

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RHEUMATISM CURED! Read the following letter received by Mr. H. R. GRAY, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal:—

WONDERFUL! DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her husband, and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprairie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:—

CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES. The following letter was received by one of the most respectable Druggists in Quebec, Canada:—

W. E. BRUNET, Esq., Druggist, Post St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec. DEAR SIR,— This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of FIFTEEN SORES which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's SARSAPARILLA. These sores had been on my arm for over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of Bristol's SARSAPARILLA, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores.

ED. ROUSSEAU, M.D., and Justice of the Peace, Quebec. Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1868.

A GREAT TRIUMPH. Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:—

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal:— Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

ALFRED TUCK, Esq. and Charles Mather, Esq. Druggists, Montreal. Yours, gratefully, May 10, 1868.

\$100 for Ten Cents. ONLY a few more subscribers are required to insure the speedy issue of the Illustrated Paper— THE WEEKLY PRESS, which in size and appearance will resemble HARPER'S WEEKLY, but in value will transcend that publication.

THE PRESS will be an embodiment of the spirit of the age. Each department will sparkle with the genius of the most eminent writers of the day. An original SERIAL STORY, of the most brilliant character, will be commenced in the first number.

ENORMOUS CIRCULATION. In six months, we shall do as follows: \$10,000 in sums of \$100, will be distributed through the first edition. To every given number of papers, \$100 will be allotted. Every copy of the PRESS will be enclosed in a stout wrapper, so that the papers containing the greenbacks will not be known by their external appearance, and all purchasers will have an equal chance for the money and gifts.

GIFTS: Each. 5 Grand Pianos (Steinway's) Value, \$500 1 Grand Piano (Chickering's) Value, \$600 1 Carriage, from C. Witty's Repository, \$50 10 Gold Watches, \$100 5 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$100 10 American Silver Watches, \$100 5 Music Boxes, \$75 6 Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, \$75 1 Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, \$75 4 Wilcox and Gibbs' Sewing Machines, \$45 50 Photographic Albums, \$10

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Preserving the Hair.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM. The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Preserving the Hair.

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THE Late Hours, the ill-ventilated rooms and irregularity in meals, produce derangement of the system; and this is manifested by a foul breath and decayed teeth. To remedy this, the use of Elliott's Dentifrice is strongly recommended: it purifies the breath, cleans the teeth, heals the gums, and leaves a pleasant and refreshing taste in the mouth. It is a compound of aromatic substitutes, and has been found superior to any of the powders for the purposes intended.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

British Wool and Fancy Store—Mrs. M. Dwyer.
Notice—Meeting of the Medical Profession.
Government House, Ottawa—William H. Lee.
Tobacco Regulations—Wm. H. Lee.
New York Church Union—Henry E. Child.
Photographic Notice—Jones & McCorkindale.
Insolvent Act of 1864—William Walker.
Union Bank of Lower Canada—Wm. Dunn.
Antiquaries and Brokers—Parke & Sons.
Montreal Ocean S.S. Co—Allans, Rae & Co.



MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1868.

PETROLEUM EXCITEMENT IN ST. ROCHES.

Since the afternoon of Saturday last, the people of St. Roches have been in a state of great excitement, owing to a resident in that suburb having discovered coal oil on the premises which he occupies. It appears that Mr. Allard, Confectioner, St. Joseph street, being desirous to widen the access to his cellar, had occasion to remove a flagstone, upon displacing of which a jet of veritable coal oil immediately spouted up, and has since continued to flow. Several barrels of the liquid have been saved, and this afternoon, we learn that the supply is coming in larger quantities than ever. Speculators are, of course, already attracted, and we are informed that Mr. Allard has actually refused \$20,000 for his property. There seems to be no doubt respecting the genuineness of the article, the smell as well as the inflammable nature of it being unmistakable proofs of the fact to those who have visited the "Allard Oil Spring." An intelligent friend, who is thoroughly posted up in the coal oil business, treats the whole affair with ridicule. He tells us that the oil discovered is really and truly petroleum—bona-fide "refined oil," and he further says, if all who imagine they have "struck it" in St. Roches will have a little patience, they may perchance be rewarded by the discovery of lamps, chimneys, globes, &c. all in order, lighted and ready for use. The secret, in his opinion is, that the oil in question has leaked out of barrels, and being absorbed by the earth, has found its way into a gravel-bed below, and has percolated through the above bed, forced on by the last heavy rains, until it finally made its way through a light covering of earth which overlaid the gravel-bed in Mr. Allard's cellar. Whether our scientific friend be right or wrong, time will very speedily discover. One thing that stands in the way of his hypothesis is, that there is no coal oil depot in the neighborhood, from whence it could escape, and that the quantity of oil which has already been saved is much too large to warrant any such supposition. After the coal deposit on Mountain Street, which our City Fathers so carefully fenced in, and which turned out to be bituminous shale, our citizens, we are sure, will be very slow to believe all that is said about the St. Roches oil spring. The Journal de Quebec, this afternoon, notices the discovery and is quite sanguine as to the benefits which must flow from it towards the people of St. Roches especially. According to our contemporary, Mr. Allard had noticed during some days previously a strong smell of coal oil, and it was in endeavoring to ascertain the cause that he struck this prolific vein. A person who resides a few hundred yards from the locality, likewise informs us that for more than a year past, the atmosphere in his cellar has been charged with a similar odor. The editor of the Journal is not surprised, he says, at this discovery, as the geological formation of Quebec presents all the characteristics of an oil region. We expect, if the oil continues to flow, to have the popular song verified in Quebec,—"You meet a friend upon the street, He greets you with a smile; He tells you in a hurried way, He's 'just gone into it." He buttonholes you an half an hour, For you can see the fellow has Oil on the brain.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.

In a late New York Tribune there appears an interesting letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, showing the present condition of the submarine telegraph system throughout the world. From this letter it is evident that these enterprises are now entirely successful, not only from a scientific but from a pecuniary point of view, and that they must soon be immensely extended. Connection by telegraph between India and Europe is the next great work which presses upon the attention of European capitalists, and the importance which attaches to the recent movement of the Russians on the borders of the English possessions in Asia gives to this contemplated enterprise a peculiar importance. In his letter, Mr. Field gives a list of twenty-four submarine lines, all of which are now paying dividends. His object is to advocate the immediate laying of submarine cables from Suez to Bombay, an undertaking which he says can be done and ought to be done, and which he is confident would yield a good return upon the capital invested. In proof of the necessity existing for the carrying out of such a project, Mr. Field remarks, that while at the present moment communication can be maintained in a few minutes, with the representatives of England in the United States, Canada and Cuba, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, is obliged to wait for days, if not weeks, before he hears from the administrators of that government in that distant country. From the statistics appended to Mr. Field's letter we learn that the dividend paid last year by the Atlantic Telegraph Company was 25 per cent, on £600,000; 10 per cent on £641,888, and 6 per cent on £617,750. Next in order is the International Ocean Telegraph Company's line from Cuba to Florida, which paid a dividend of 15 per cent. Three others yielded 10 per cent, eight yielded 8 per cent, and six more yielded 5 per cent. Facts like these are the most convincing arguments in proof of the profitability of such undertakings to the shareholders; but who will attempt to furnish the statistics of profit to those who have availed themselves of this great facility. What the amount of profit which has already accrued to the political, commercial and social worlds, through the use of this wondrous agency?

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says:—"The singular and exceptional position in which Queen Victoria, her Ministers, the Opposition, the Parliament, and the people of England are placed towards each other at the present moment, I find is creating a considerable amount of interest amongst those who surround the Emperor Napoleon III. Continental statesmen have been so long accustomed to regard the workings of the British Constitution as a machine which never seriously gets out of order, that they are amazed at the present aspect of affairs. A general impression prevails that England is about to pass through such a political crisis as we have not witnessed since the days of Cromwell. An important personage, communicating with a member of the Imperial Cabinet, I am told, writes prophetic of the severance of Church and State, of the adoption of the system of universal suffrage, and of the invasion of the people into what is called the oligarchical estate of the governing aristocratic circles. The same authority says, the Royal Family feel that there is no statesman of the present day capable of controlling the imminent crisis with which the British Constitution is threatened. We are told by this foreign observer of what is taking place in England that the country has no faith either in Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone; and he concludes by saying: "I informed you when Lord Palmerston died, that the political tranquillity of England expired with him."

THE COLONIES OF BRITAIN.

The colonies of the Empire were established as follows: Newfoundland, in the year 1536; Malacca, 1579; Barbados, 1609; Gambia and the African gold coast, 1618; Cape of Good Hope, 1620; Nova Scotia, 1621; Barbados, 1624; Nevis, 1628; Bahamas Islands, 1630; Antigua, Montserrat and Anguilla, 1634; Tortola, 1634; St. Helena, 1639; Jamaica, 1655; Cape Coast Castle, 1661; Bombay, 1662; Gibraltar, 1668; Dominica, 1668; Belize, 1674; Barbados, 1704; New Brunswick, 1713; Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, 1715; Lower Canada, 1759; Upper Canada, 1760; Grenada and St. Lucia, 1762; Tobago, St. Vincent and Ceylon, 1763; Falkland Islands, 1765; New South Wales, 1770; Sierra Leone, 1787; Vancouver Island, 1792; Demerara, 1796; Trinidad, 1797; Gozo, 1798; Malta, 1800; Port Phillip, 1802; Van Diemen's Land, 1803; Hong Kong, 1807; The Ionian Isles, 1809; Mauritius, 1810; New Zealand, 1814; Ascension Island, 1815; Natal, 1824; Fernandez Po, 1827; Western Australia, 1849; British Guiana, 1831; South Australia, 1834; Victoria (Australia), 1837; Hong Kong, 1841; Labrian, 1848; Lagos, 1851; British Columbia, 1858; Queensland, 1859.

The Phœnician nation was the first that attempted to colonize, and they succeeded in establishing several populous colonies in the Mediterranean sea. Afterwards the Greeks followed their example, then the Romans, and in more modern times the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, the Dutch and the British. The Colonial Empire of Britain is far more extensive than any ever established in ancient or modern times.

MAXIMILIAN'S BOOK.

A London publisher has brought out a book entitled "On the Wing," by the late Emperor Maximilian. It is a narrative of a journey of pleasure to Greece and Smyrna, made by the late Emperor in days of happy youth, in the autumn of 1850, when he was in his nineteenth year, for joyous employment of a month of holiday, and written by himself. The preface contains one or two interesting notices of his earlier life. He was born in 1832, and had just completed his thirty-fifth year when he met his tragical fate. He entered the navy in 1851, almost immediately after this Grecian journey, and such was his love for the sea that he fitted up his study at Miramar like a cabin. It is said that he was a weak and ugly child, quiet and reserved, and not generally exciting affection. When he grew up to manhood it was otherwise; all found him sympathetic. He kept in his study a slate headed with the inscription, "Memento Veroni," and he said, "This memento I read when I feel unhappy, for more wretched than I was there I can never be."

FORTIFICATIONS IN BRITAIN.

The plan of fortifications started a few years ago in Britain by Lord Palmerston, under an invasion panic, does not seem to meet with much favour from either political party. The works have been going on year by year, but it would be a very easy matter to persuade all concerned to stop, if anything like a decent excuse could be had. The present Ministry are not responsible, though they carry forward the legacy they have received from their predecessors. The only sensible part of the plan, that of floating batteries, has been neglected, and all are apparently agreed that so far as the fortifications have gone, they are perfectly useless, and were they completed would simply be an injury and a weakness. In a late debate on the subject, the general feeling was against proceeding with them, and the likelihoods are that they will be left unfinished, as monuments of the folly people can be guilty of in moments of panic.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

A burnt child has not always the wit even to dread the fire. The Marquis of Hastings seems to be one of this sort. He has made an arrangement with his racing creditors, but only that he may continue in the same mad career that he has pursued hitherto. It is not enough that he has sold an estate worth £300,000, and lost property altogether amounting to nearly half a million sterling, but he must still continue to follow the road which, though it may lead him at intervals to a place of rest, is certain in the end to lead to ruin. The infatuation of the race-course seems to be every whit as great as the infatuation of the gaming table.

WAR PROSPECTS.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News still believes that war is at hand. He says, in reference to the article in the Journal des Débats, already referred to:—"The King of Prussia intends to make himself Emperor of Germany, and his servants hint his intentions as clearly as the servants of Louis Napoleon did in 1852 that he meant to be Emperor of France. There is every reason to suppose that after much diplomatic fencing, with a view to shift responsibility, France means to fight with Prussia for supremacy. The issue at stake is too vast for any representation of Lord Loftus to postpone the trial very long."

THE ROAD TO RED RIVER.

Mr. Dawson, the Engineer employed by the New Dominion Government to survey the route from Lake Superior to the Red River, has made his report. He recommends that the line should be opened in the cheapest and most expeditious manner at once. The total distance from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Fort Garry is 463 miles, comprising 332 miles of navigable water and 131 miles of land travel. Ninety miles of the latter would be between Fort Garry and the Lake of the Woods, where there is abundant means of transport, and 25 miles between Thunder Bay and Dog Lake, where horses and wagons could be easily provided. The principal part of the land carriage would therefore be at each end, with water carriage intermediate. The cost of opening communication with Fort Garry in this manner is set down at \$156,000 over and above the small appropriation made last year. The total trade of the Red River and Hudson's Bay territory is estimated at \$4,000,000 annually, most of which is now done with the State of Minnesota.

THE THREATENED RAID.

It is rumoured detachments of troops are to be stationed at Sherbrooke. Further intelligence from the front confirms previous reports that arms and provisions in large quantities are being gathered and stored by Fenians all along the line, preparatory to a raid. Four heavy cases containing arms arrived at Ronse's Point. The cover of one accidentally fell off, disclosing the inside case, addressed "Fenian Circle, Albany." A large quantity of camp equipage has arrived at St. John's for accommodation of Volunteers, when called out. The Gazette's special says, Gen. O'Neil left St. Albans for Ronse's Point, and probably for Malone, on Saturday morning.

PROFITS OF BANKING.

The enormous profits of the Bank of Montreal for the past two years have been a subject of general remark. The capital of the bank is \$6,000,000; and the profits last year, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, were \$902,410, or about 15 per cent. The dividend declared for two years has been ten per cent. per annum, and the "rest," or undivided profit, is now \$1,500,000, or one-fourth of the capital.

AFLOAT ONCE MORE.

The steamship Germany, which has been aground in Montreal harbour since Thursday last, was got off, after unloading part of her cargo, with the aid of two tug boats, on Friday evening. She was laden with flour to the depth of 22 feet 11 inches. Our Montreal friends are satisfied, we believe, that vessels of the Germany's tonnage are just a little too large for the present capacity of their harbour.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Reports from Halifax of the 2nd state, that the 4th Regiment is under orders to proceed to Canada at an hour's notice. It is rumoured that the Royal Alfred, line of battle ship, will take a regiment to Quebec.

LOCAL ITEMS.

EMERALD LACROSSE CLUB.

A special meeting of the above club will take place this evening at St. Patrick's Institute, for the admission of new members and other business. A full attendance is requested.

A NEW LACROSSE CLUB.

A meeting of the Quebec Lacrosse Club took place on Saturday evening, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. R. J. Parnell; Vice President, Mr. P. White; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. Norris. Committee—Messrs. C. Fraser, R. Wilkinson, W. Henderson, J. Mahony, J. McKee.

BETHEL SERVICES.

The Bethel services in connection with the City Mission this week will be (D.V.) on board the ship Chevalier, at Baile's wharf, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, and on board the Sublime, at Hall's booms, on Thursday evening, at the same hour. Shipmasters and friends are requested to use their usual good offices to induce a good attendance.

THE QUEBEC AND GOSFORD WOODEN RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.) Sir,—As it is desirable that the public should have all information possible on the subject of the proposed wooden railway to the Township of Gosford, Co. Portneuf, before issuing the prospectus, I beg to enclose a letter from Mr. Hulbert, of the Clinton Railroad (wooden), State of New York, received from that gentleman in answer to one from myself on the subject, together with extracts from local papers on the question.

Your publication of the enclosed, or extracts from them, will enable the public to judge of the proposed road.

I remain, sir, Your obedient servant,

C. FITZGERALD, Secy, Quebec and Gosford R.R. Committee, Quebec, 4th June, 1868.

CLIFTON R.R. OFFICE, Hermon, N.Y., May 18, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 29th April was duly received. Absence from home has prevented my answering sooner. That your people, as you state, do not readily believe in the efficiency of wooden railroads, does not at all surprise me, but allow me to say that I have just completed 24 miles of wooden railroad, from the Clinton Ore Beds, in this (St. Lawrence) county, intersecting the Rome, Waterson and Ogdensburg Railroad, at a point near Dekalb Junction, which is a success, and so regarded by all parties interested at least. Let me refer you to an article published in the Scientific American some months since, and also another from the pen of a prominent Civil Engineer of our State, Mr. Octave Blanc, both of which articles I enclose herewith, and say that actual experience has proved the truth of all the assertions contained therein in regard to wooden railroads. We have at the present time two engines and fifty cars on our road, and are to have another engine 1st July next, which will be an improvement in many respects upon those now in use.

I should be happy to receive a visit from some of your representative men, and promise to convince the most incredulous of them of the durability, utility and economy of a wooden railroad. I should be glad to enter into contract to build a road over the route described by you, which must be far superior to this. Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon again on this subject, I remain, Very respectfully, J. B. HILBERT, C. FITZGERALD, Esq., Quebec.

MURDER IN THE VICTORIA BARRACKS MONTREAL.

Between five and six o'clock on Friday evening, another of those murderous outrages by shooting, which have become so common in this garrison, took place in the Victoria Barracks. The murderer, for such there seems little doubt, he must be called, is a private of the 16th, as was his victim, likewise one of their soldiers who were wounded—one of them most severely—by the shot which went through the heart of their less fortunate comrade.

The affair seems to have been substantially as follows:—At the hour just mentioned, and in the second story of the building, in the barracks, on the left of St. Paul street and the barrack yard, the beds are arranged as usual along the walls, some three feet apart from each other. A number of soldiers were in this room, and amongst them the murderer, Maurice Blake, who had been in the barracks for some time, and was standing upon his own bed, six or seven yards from Blake, whilst James O'Brien, the deceased, was also on his own bed not far from James; and another private, named James Winter, was likewise upon his own bed close by Blake, without being observed, had loaded his rifle, and then fired along the room, as it would appear, at Sergeant Gilby; but the ball struck, first James O'Brien, who fell from his bed, next passed through the heart of the latter, and finally, shattered Winter's arm near the elbow.

Blake was arrested on the spot, and said he only regretted that he had mistaken Sergeant Gilby for Sergeant Bourne, against whom he appears to have harbored a grudge. Another soldier, on arriving at the barracks, and the body of the deceased removed to the military hospital, and the prisoner, who was already in confinement, was taken to the Central Police Station. He seems to have borne a bad character in the regiment, in which he had been stationed for four and five years, and during that time led a drunken, dissipated life; been frequently put in confinement; and once, we believe, suffered the lash. He had been liberated from a cell only yesterday, a little while before he committed the murder.

We understand that the prisoner, Blake, behaved very coolly after he was taken to the Central Police Station. It is stated that he had long looked for Sergeant Bourne, against whom he bore a grudge, and he had loaded the rifle upon him, and during that time led a drunken, dissipated life; been frequently put in confinement; and once, we believe, suffered the lash. He had been liberated from a cell only yesterday, a little while before he committed the murder.

The enormous profits of the Bank of Montreal for the past two years have been a subject of general remark. The capital of the bank is \$6,000,000; and the profits last year, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, were \$902,410, or about 15 per cent. The dividend declared for two years has been ten per cent. per annum, and the "rest," or undivided profit, is now \$1,500,000, or one-fourth of the capital.

UNPLEASANT.

[From the Montreal Daily News.] General Windham lately had occasion to send a member of the Engineer corps to Dundas, in the neighborhood of Cornwall, in order to obtain a survey of districts which troops might have occasion to occupy should the Fenians attempt to invade their "suburb" in that quarter of the Dominion. His duties proved to be more unpleasant than expected, for no sooner had he commenced his examination of the country than the rumour spread among the sturdy yeomen of the locality that a "chief was among them" and that he was a Fenian. The Engineer, ignorant of the suspicions that had fastened upon him, sought shelter in the country, and, in a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, "The future of Theodore's young son must possess interest for many readers. He is to be placed by Sir Robert Napier under the care of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, to be brought up and educated at his excellent institution.

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The Limerick Reporter relates the following extraordinary occurrence—During the sitting of the Petty Sessions court on Friday evening last, a case was brought before the court, a case was pending in which a man named Roche charged two others named Collins with an assault, and intended to produce his father as a witness. The families of the litigants are closely related, and the mother of the Collinses, in the presence of the other son being sent to goal gave expression to her feelings in the form of a malediction, praying that when old Roche left the court he might be paralysed. The old man rushed out of the court, and owing probably to the shock which his nervous system experienced, as such curses are regarded by the peasantry with superstitious horror, he was seized with paralysis in his side and had to be conveyed to the hospital. The sequel to the story is equally characteristic. The woman next brought to trial on the old man before having him removed, to undo her curse, but she refused.

INDUSTRY OF THE BLIND.

There are 30,000 blind persons in Great Britain, of whom one-third are provided for by charitable institutions. In one of the latter the following industrial arts are carried on by men—the manufacture of brushes, brooms, baskets, carpentry, mats, rug, chair cane and rush-work, nets, knitting, ornamental leather work, and needle work. The blind officials connected with the Society were the director, teachers of music, brush making, carpentry, lead work, leather work, reading, writing, and general education; also town travellers and a housemaid. The various articles made by the blind were quite equal in quality to those produced by the sighted, but the blind could not work as quickly as other mechanics, and to compensate for this want of speed the Association paid them double the prices usually paid by manufacturers for their work people, and their earnings are as follows:—Of the total number of men and women employed at their own homes and at the work shops, seven earned from £1 to £1 5s. per week, 12 from 16s. to £1 per week, 16 from 12s. to 15s. per week, 18 from 8s. to 11s. per week, and 26 from 8s. to 5s. per week.

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THE SPIRIT AND THE FLESH.

The following story was told by Dr. William Arnot, at a Sabbath in Sir H. W. Moncreiff's church in Edinburgh, the other evening:—"Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson were in the West Highlands together, on a tour, ere leaving for India. While crossing a loch in a boat, in company with a number of passengers, a storm came on. One of the passengers was heard to say, 'The two ministers should be in prayer, or we'll be like the boat.' 'No, no,' said the boatman, 'the little one can pray if he likes, but the big one man't tak' an oar.'"

THE TRIBUNE ON FENIANISM.

It is not often that New York journals tell home truths about Fenianism. The following sensible remarks are from the Tribune:—"Gibraltar is not more firmly rooted than is the Fenianism in Ireland, and it was folly for a few unwarmed peasants to rebel against the power whose drums beat so uninterrupted roll around the world. England can surround Ireland with her fleets, and place a red-coated sentry at the door of every cabin. When the Fenians rebelled last year it was not necessary for the British Government to use more than a fraction of its power; it required more money and men to make war against barbarian Abyssinians than it would have cost to suppress the insurrection of the Irish patriots. They plotted, organized, collected arms and stores, prepared for a long and stubborn fight, and, choosing their own time, simultaneously rebelled in every corner of the island. It availed them nothing with one tap of her finger England knocked the breath out of the Fenian rebellion, and in two weeks had dispersed all its bands and imprisoned all its leaders."

ROYAL RELICS.

Passing through the treasure houses, the Chamber of Horrors, the distilleries and the royal palace, your correspondent returned to the spot where lay the corpse of Theodoros. He was surrounded by a furious mob of officers and men, who had gathered there in a most unseemly manner, hushing each other rudely and pushing each other violently, in their eagerness to possess a piece of Theodoros' blood-stained shirt. It seems that this mania had suddenly taken possession of both officers and men. I saw the Quartermaster General struggling with a private for a piece, and the New York Herald's correspondent, following suit, purchased a piece a foot long and two inches wide for a dollar. No guard had been placed over him; no respect was shown to his lady; and the vulgar and the ruffianly jests of the brutal. When he was nearly naked a guard was stationed to keep the crowd away, who seemed to increase every moment, and thus a semblance of propriety and order was preserved. Continuing my inspection of the fortress, I came to the place where the dead who fell in its defence lay piled. Singularly enough, most of the fallen were shot through the head, and terrible were the wounds caused by the Snider bullet. In some instances it had ploughed furrows three inches deep.

THE QUEEN AND HER SON.

A kind-hearted private, finding himself in the neighborhood of the palace, was prompted by curiosity to enter. Seeing the queen his honest heart could only express his sympathy in the absence of an interpreter, by a few tender pats on the shoulder, while he told her that "the queen was in the park, and she was to be afraid." "Maish," it may be mentioned, is one of the few words picked up by the soldiers, signifying "No." Her majesty is a lady-like woman of about six-and-twenty, with very fair complexion, full eyes, fine aquiline nose, and a smile which most attracted attention, however, was her magnificent hair, arranged in neat plaits, and instead of being tied in a knot at the back of the neck, as is the custom, falling in a cascade of glossy rings over her shoulders, and down the side of the crown. Her dress was the simple white cotton dress of the country, gathered in a fold at the waist by a band. The color of her hair was auburn, and she wore a different sort of worn-out, dark, and voluminous-looking bonnet, reminding one of the "milkmaid's cap." In the palace was a miscellaneous collection of "Europe" articles and tokens of a civilization which showed itself nowhere else—pianos, harmoniums, musical boxes, cartridges for breech-loading rifles, and the contents of a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. "The future of Theodore's young son must possess interest for many readers. He is to be placed by Sir Robert Napier under the care of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, of Bombay, to be brought up and educated at his excellent institution.

THE FORGE.

A low, dark, mysterious-looking place, into which one peers through the half-open door from the bright sunlight outside, which is in such strong contrast to the gloom within. It is not a large building, but the darkness, and the small limits from being seen, and gives an indefinite idea of size, made still more impressive by the heavy cranks, and other machinery, that fill every portion of the available space. These also obscure the light, and give a misty, shadowy appearance to everything around. On all sides lie ponderous pieces of metal, castings and half-finished work. Beside them stand the mighty trip-hammers, that lately, with quick and heavy blows, have wrought these large masses of iron, and now, but will soon exhibit their wonderful power. Adjoining these are the furnaces, glowing with suppressed heat, which at intervals escapes in little tongues of flame between the gap packing of their mouth. Among all these mighty engines many men are moving, looking powerful and calm; their faces grimed with coal-dust and perspiration. Among them stands one who, with an air of authority, directs their operations. No word is spoken, but a simple nod, and the obedient workers do their duty, thus these sooty Cyclops labor in silence.

Let us witness an ordinary forging. A sign from their leader a gang of men move to one of the furnaces, which is uttering deep, suppressed sighs, as if in pain, and with a hiss they embrace a large shaft has been resting for the past hour. Removing the bricks that protect the entrance they seize the near end of the shaft, which is poised in a large crane, and swing it round so as to bring the heated part beneath a trip-hammer. Slowly the fire winds revolve which effects this movement, and like a fiery dragon, or some vast crystal of purity before unknown, the white-hot metal emerges, clear as the sun and dazzling the eyes with its brilliancy. First falls the hammer, and the shaft is raised, and it is laid upon the anvil. Then with deep inspirations the piston of the trip-hammer begins to work, with short movements at first, then light, and next resounding blows that shake the roof with their force, and send the sparks afar off. Every blow falls with the force of tons, the shaft quivers and groans with the shock. A beautiful spray of sparks flies out in all directions and the whole scene is lit up with the glare from the open furnace, and the red and angry glowing iron. First falls the hammer, and the shaft is raised, and it is laid upon the anvil. Then with deep inspirations the piston of the trip-hammer begins to work, with short movements at first, then light, and next resounding blows that shake the roof with their force, and send the sparks afar off. Every blow falls with the force of tons, the shaft quivers and groans with the shock. A beautiful spray of sparks flies out in all directions and the whole scene is lit up with the glare from the open furnace, and the red and angry glowing iron.

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MIRAGE.

The rare optical phenomenon known as mirage consists in the apparent displacement of objects in the vicinity of low situations of water, or over sandy plains, and is due to the refraction of light. Air in contact with a heated portion of the earth's surface becomes dilated; therefore sustaining the weight of the incumbent atmosphere its elasticity is increased while its density is diminished. Light rays, which consist of air of different densities have different refracting powers, and rays of light coming with great obliquity from a distant object before reaching the earth are thus bent upward, and present to the observer the impression of light reflected from the surface of water; when such an object is over water both the light directly from it and that of its reflection reach the eye at the same instant, by which two images are seen opposite one to the other, and joined as their bases. This class of phenomena must not be confounded with that due to the reflection of terrestrial objects on the clouds, distinguished as spectra. Mirage is visible near the horizon, and when the object is not far off is seen more distinctly as the eye approaches the ground. Many mirages have been witnessed, and the naked eye may be revealed by the telescope. The contrasts of temperature producing mirage occur frequently in the Arctic regions when the summer sun acts powerfully on masses of ice in milder climates such contrasts are more rare. Layers of air of different density extend vertically, instead of horizontally, by means of strong currents, it would be inferred that the object will appear at right angles to its true position, and such is the result of the refraction of the light. It has been proved by observation on Lake Geneva, Switzerland. In these phenomena of refraction, the distance from the observer to the actual position of the objects represented seldom exceeds 10 or 15 miles. A very remarkable case occurred on the 15th of April at Baie Caroline, near Bruggen, as he then was being the Queen's attorney, and Sir John Singletree Copley, as Lord Lyndhurst then was, Solicitor General in the Liverpool Ministry, and real leader on the side of the Government, being far from London, he was in the country, and in 1820, when they had most of their way made as statesmen—and they made it. Lord Brougham was well nigh the last of the Romans. Of the members of the Grey Ministry, in which he and Holland and Venice were a Kingdom, and Holland and Venice were a Kingdom, and the German Empire existed, and Italy was made up of many States, and the House of Savoy was far less account than are the Coburgs of Belgium to-day. We believe that Lord Brougham lived longer than any other English Chancellor, with the single exception of Lord Lyndhurst, with whom he had many a battle, and who took his place in 1834. Lord Lyndhurst died in his 92nd year, and Lord Brougham in his 90th year. Of Queen Victoria, both concerned in the great trial of Queen Caroline, Mr. Brougham, as he then was, being the Queen's attorney, and Sir John Singletree Copley, as Lord Lyndhurst then was, Solicitor General in the Liverpool Ministry, and real leader on the side of the Government, being far from London, he was in the country, and in 1820, when they had most of their way made as statesmen—and they made it. Lord Brougham was well nigh the last of the Romans. 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SHIPPING LIST. SPECIAL NOTICES.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED. June 5. Bark Donatille, Sinclair, South Shields, April 14, Henry Fry, coal.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC. June 6. McArthur & Bros, oak, elm, etc, Lenses, etc.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. June 6. Sarah M., 82, Hull, A Gilmore & Co, Indian

CLEARED. Ship Cavalier, Manson, Greenock, C & J Sharples

MARITIME ITEMS. The ss Saver arrived on Saturday morning from Pictou and the Lower Ports.

At 10 o'clock, on the 5th inst., the wife of John Powell of a son.

DIED. On Saturday, 6th inst., Charles Chastain, aged 65 years.

GREENOCK, May 22.—Sailed from the Tail of the Broom, ship Lady Milnes, Capt. Teagarty.

Deal, May 22.—Sailed.—Bark Perita, from London.

RATES OF FREIGHT AND CHARGES.—Quebec to London 80s dry, 100s wet.

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RECORDED WEEKS.—The number of weeks reported during the past week is 31, making for the present year 225.

ESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. Boston, Beattie, Liverpool, May 21

QUEBEC Gas Co.'s Stock, WANTED. Quebec, Jan. 27, 1868.

To be Let. THE HOUSE at present occupied by D. LAURIE, Esquire, at Mount Pleasant, St. Foy Road, a short distance beyond the Toll Bar.

An Excellent Religious Paper. THE CHURCH UNION is among our changes. It is the largest and most catholic religious weekly paper in the world.

Belmont Sperm Candles. Just received ex John Ball 27 Boxes Belmont Sperm CANDLES.

Coarse Salt! Just received, and now discharging 4250 BAGS COARSE SALT.

Government House, Ottawa.

Saturday, 30th May, 1868. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given by the Act passed in the late session of the Parliament of Canada, 31 Vic. Cap. 5, intitled: "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and by the "Act respecting Raw Tobacco," 31 Vic. Cap. 51, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and he hereby orders, that the Regulations respecting the granting of Licenses and Permits to Tobacco Dealers, shall be and they are hereby made and established.

REGULATIONS. 1. Licenses to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco and to enter the same ex-warehouse for consumption on payment of duty, may be granted or refused by the undersigned Officers on application being made in the proper form, namely:—

2nd. Application for a License shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information as may be required by departmental regulations and shall also state the name, place of residence and occupation of the person applying.

3rd. A License shall only be valid when granted on a form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue, and signed by the Commissioner; and any License may be forfeited by the Minister of Inland Revenue whenever he has satisfactory evidence that the person to whom it is granted has evaded or attempted to evade the payment of any duty to which Tobacco is liable, or that he has failed to comply with these regulations or any part thereof.

4th. Permits to take Raw Leaf Tobacco out of Bond or from the farm or premises in each Parish, Township or Municipality where- in there is no other Officer of Inland Revenue, as may be from time to time appointed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

5th. Every permit shall be valid only when the form supplied by the Department of Inland Revenue is signed by the person issuing it—And every such Permit shall be delivered to and retained by the importer or grower of the Tobacco as evidence that the Tobacco to which it relates was lawfully removed, and the said Permit shall be produced by him whenever demanded by any Officer of Inland Revenue for the purpose of taking an account thereof.

6. All persons issuing Licenses or Permits under these Regulations or who receive any duty on Raw Leaf Tobacco entered for consumption, shall transmit all money so received to the Receiver General at least once in each week or oftener should the amount collected in one week exceed fifty dollars, and they shall account to the Department of Inland Revenue in such manner, at such times and in such form as may be from time to time determined by Departmental regulations in that behalf.

7. All persons licensed to deal in Raw Leaf Tobacco shall keep an account of all that they receive or sell or otherwise dispose of in such form as may be prescribed by Departmental Regulations.

Government House, Ottawa. Saturday, 30th day of May, 1868.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First-Class Steamships:— ST. DAVID, 1650 tons, Capt. Watts, & SCOTT, 1432 " " SCOTT, ST. GEORGE, 1468 " " JONES, ST. PATRICK, 1207 " " TROCKS, DAMASCUS, 1300 " " BARKWELL, OTTAWA, 1600 " " ALLAN.

Insolvent Act of 1864. THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are NOTIFIED to meet at the office of J. GREENE CLARKE, Esq., Notary, No. 12, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY next, at the hour of HALF-PAST NINE, A.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

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PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Latest Novelties!

WE, the undersigned, herewith beg to give notice that we have from this date admitted MR. RUDOLPH SCHROEDER, as a partner in our House, and that we will hereafter continue a Shipping, Commission and Importing Business, under the name and style of MUNDERLOH, STEENCKEN & CO.

MUNDERLOH & STEENCKEN, 301, Commissioners Street. Montreal, May 1st, 1868.

Reference to the above, we beg to give notice that we have this day opened a BRANCH OFFICE in this City. MUNDERLOH, STEENCKEN & CO., East India Wharf. Quebec, May 26, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the Matter of THOMAS CRAIG, An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

THOMAS CRAIG, Per ANDREWS, CARON & ASSOCIATES, His Attys., ad litem. Quebec, 18th May, 1868.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE, IN THAT SPLENDID BUILDING, NO. 10, St. John Street, (without.) P. LeRossignol

INFORMS respectfully his numerous Customers and the Public in general, that he has removed to his old stand, No. 10, St. John Street, (without), and will open on SATURDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, with a New Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, of English, French, German and American manufacture, consisting of Cloth Tweeds, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Coburgs, Delaines, Prints, Cottons, Shirtings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Hats, Bonnets, Feather Trimmings, &c., and a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention.

His Stock having been bought, the most part lately since the fall in the prices of goods from 25 to 50 per cent, he will sell them CHEAP accordingly. Quebec, April 8, 1868.

Insolvent Act of 1864. THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are NOTIFIED to meet at the office of J. GREENE CLARKE, Esq., Notary, No. 12, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on THURSDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JULY next, at the hour of HALF-PAST NINE, A.M., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an assignee to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

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N. F. BELLEAU.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION. GEORGE OUMMET, Attorney General. WHEREAS, on the morning of this present Seventh day of APRIL, instant, the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGeie,

Late of the City of Montreal, in Our Province of Quebec, and a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, was found dead in one of the streets of the City of Ottawa, in Our Province of Ontario, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head: AND WHEREAS, it is supposed that the said Thomas D'Arcy McGeie has been

FOULLY MURDERED; NOW KNOWN, that A REWARD OF Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars Will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual perpetrator or perpetrators, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the supposed crime.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable SIR NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, at Our Government House, in Our City of QUEBEC, in Our said Province, this SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command, PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU, Secretary. April 11, 1868.

QUEBEC GAS CO. NOTICE. STOCKHOLDERS are hereby NOTIFIED that the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for NEW STOCK will be OPENED from 1st to 15th MAY, both days inclusive, and that PAYMENTS are to be made as follows:—

\$40 per Share on Subscribing. 40 " " 1st June, 1868. 40 " " 15th July. 40 " " 1st August. By order of the Directors, P. PEEBLES, Manager. Quebec, April 17th, 1868.

REMOVED. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED into the splendid new building, No. 44, St. John Street, adjoining Mr. Winfield's Confectionary, where he trusts to receive the same kind patronage as heretofore, and promises to attract particular attention to the wants of the Musical Public, to endeavor to retain their confidence and support.

R. MORGAN, Music Dealer, No. 44, St. John Street, Quebec, May 6, 1868.

R. MORGAN respectfully invites an examination and trial of his PIANOS, which are imported from the ONLY TWO GOLD MEDALISTS received at the last Paris Exhibition, viz. Steinway and Sons, New York, and Chickering, Boston, United States.

A warranty given with these instruments for five years. All new music added to stock (English, French and American) as soon as published, and if not found suitable after purchase, will be exchanged within 24 hours, if returned unopened.

N.B.—A large collection of Prang's beautiful Chromo-Lithographs on hand, which the public are invited to view. Quebec, May 6, 1868.

FOR SALE Parke & Sons' Sale Rooms, NO. 1, NICHOLAS STREET, FOOT OF PALACE HILL.

HATS & BONNETS. HATS and BONNETS of every description cleaned, dyed and renovated in the latest style. Also, Gent's Silk Brevet, White and Drab Felt, and Straw, Leghorn, Hair-brait and Panama, cleaned and altered at the shortest notice.

G. J. DUFF, 26 ANGELE STREET, UPPER TOWN. Quebec, May 20, 1868.

SPRING STYLES OF HATS. ALL the leading STYLES in Gentlemen's A SILK AND FELT HATS, Boys' and Children's FELT HATS, in various Colours and Shapes, just received by latest steamers, via Portland.

RENFREW & MARCOU, 20, BUADE STREET, (late Henderson's.) Quebec, March 30, 1868.

NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP with

Photographers, under the name and style of JONES & MCCORINDALE. They will carry on their business at those extensive premises, No. 10, FABRIQUE STREET, UPPER TOWN.

J. L. JONES, H. MCCORINDALE, Quebec, May 18, 1868.

Parke & Sons, Auctioneers and Brokers, NO. 1, NICHOLAS STREET, FOOT OF PALACE HILL. Auction Sales of Household effects, Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock, &c., executed on moderate terms, and promptly attended to. Advances made on goods sent to their Rooms for sale. Quebec, May 27, 1868.

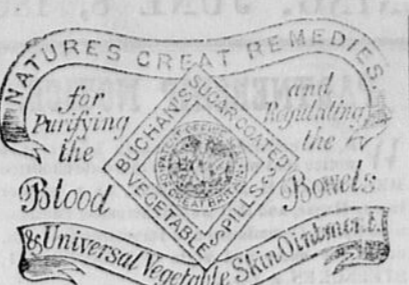
SARSAPARILLA

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Every Part of the World... Reputation Established Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress...

Reputation Established Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented...

Everybody Interested. Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing...

Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 128 & 200 Greenwich St., New-York.



HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONG LIFE. Dr. BUCHANAN'S VEGETABLE DOMESTIC MEDICINE... It is a well-known fact that the Sarsaparilla is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world...

ART-UNION OF LONDON

444, WEST STRAND, W.C. NEW PROSPECTUS, 1868. Instituted 1837. Incorporated 1840.

President: The Right Hon. Lord HOUGHTON, D.C.L. Vice-Presidents: The Most Hon. the Marquis of Northampton... The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Paul's.

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated PREPARATION for PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

ESPECIALLY recommended for the greasy eruptions of the face and winter months... It is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptive and Skin Diseases...

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



(Vegetable) PURELY VEGETABLE. THE name of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public...

The New French Remedy.

By Royal Letters Patent, under the special sanction of Her Majesty's Government and the Chief of the Faculté de France. THERAPION—OR CURE OF CURES. This successful and highly popular medicine...

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICHAULT & SON, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: MONTREAL, C. E., July 21, 1868.

IT IS ASTONISHING!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal. Dear Sirs—For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side...

BE IT KNOWN

What is said of one who has tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, Montreal.

READ THIS!

Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement: MONTREAL, C. E., July 21, 1868.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

None are genuine unless the signature of R. and L. Perry and Co. is affixed to each wrapper, and blown on the bottle...

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

PERCY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIA. CUM restores the impaired powers of life when exhausted by the follies of youth, maturity, or old age...

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known...

PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, & Co., Pont St. Roch Street Quebec:

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. DUGAL, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec: Sir, I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:

Result of a Slow Fever. I certify that on the 10th March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief...

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!

From Fresh-Cultured Flowers. MURRAY & LANMAN'S Celebrated FLORIDA WATER.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A medical work on the nature, treatment and cure of nervous and physical debility; exhaustion, spermatorrhoea, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system...

THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS.

OR A BATTLE PARTY, OR A LABOUR OF LOVE. With any one of the following EXTRA WORKS, viz: Woodcuts from Milton's 'Allago'; Byron's 'Child Harold'; Illustrations in outline from Pilgrim's Progress; Illustrations in outline from the Seven Ages of History; Illustrations in outline of the Entry into Jerusalem; Or a ruled bas-relief of Christ led to Crucifixion.

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