Morning Chronicle

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FRANCE.

The Removal of Baron Haussman from Office—Correspondence Between Him and the Emperor.

(*From Le Figaro, Jan. 6.*)

On Monday, Jan. 3, after the formality of taking the oaths had been fulfilled by the new Ministers, the Emperor spoke in these terms:—

Gentlemen: The first question which the Council will have to examine, and afterwards to solve, is that relating to the situation of the city of Paris. The present Prefect, Baron Haussmann, has found himself driven, in consequence of the postponement of the bill for the loan of the Credit Foncier, to certain expedients of a dilatory, onerous, and compromising nature. The Baron, who has already on two occasions in the course of 1869 offered me his resignation, now requests to be allowed to retain his functions during the time necessary for the examination of his accounts, and to preserve to the end the responsibility of his acts. It appears to me urgent to come to a decision on this proposition; and, in any case a conference in which the Prefect of the Seine could be heard might be of service in throwing light on the subject. The Council, after having respectfully listened to the Sovereign, took the liberty of differing in opinion, and decided, in the same sitting, that Baron Haussmann should be replaced without delay. An autograph letter from Napoleon III. reached the Baron just after his breakfast, and informed him of the sudden determination taken respecting him. The communication ended with cordial assurances of gratitude and affection for the services which he had rendered. This consolatory epistle was entirely in his majesty's handwriting. The Baron, after reading the document, sent notice to the chief clerks and to his own family, gave orders for preparations of departure, and then took up the pen in his turn to reply. After reminding his majesty that the writer was not a mere nobody who could be treated with slight, he added: "I refuse to give in my resignation—I do not choose to look as if I wished to elude the difficulties of the last hour. I am resolved to give in my accounts regularly, liquidate the debt of the city, and quit my situation by the grand gate in delivering up my administration to my successor in a sound state. I wish to meet the full responsibility of all that I have done; and for that reason I demand to be heard before a decision is come to, the consequences of which I leave at the door of those who have so lightly adopted it. In consequence I request your Majesty to prevent persons from inserting my name in the *Journal Officiel* with the ordinary formula, or even from stating that I have sent in a claim for a retiring pension. I am determined to be discharged from my functions." In other words Baron Haussmann, who is at present the Prefect of longest standing in France demands his revocation.

SPAIN.

Olozaga Lectured by Napoleon.

Writing from Madrid, under date of Jan. 5, our correspondent says: "Before Senor Olozaga left Paris for Madrid, he was summoned to the Tuileries. The Emperor spoke to him in severe terms, saying that the existing state of things in Spain was disgraceful in the eyes of Europe. He added that Portugal was complaining that socialist and communist theories were being preached in Spain, and that France had a right to make the same complaints. His Majesty said that up to the present moment he had not interfered in Spanish affairs, but that the existing state of things must cease as speedily as possible. After this homily, the Emperor turned upon his heel, as if to show Senor Olozaga that further observation was useless. On returning to the Spanish Embassy, a telegram was sent to Senor Martos, to the effect that he had a serious communication to make to the Spanish Government, but that he thought it imprudent to have it conveyed by letter or telegram. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs replied by telegraph: 'Come on to Madrid.' Senor Olozaga accordingly hastened to Madrid and informed the Regent of the Emperor's declarations. One can easily understand that after so important a communication, Serrano at once made up his mind to bring matters to a crisis."

MILLS, THE WIFE MURDERER.

A Household Arrayed Against Itself—The Husband's Petition for Divorce—Mrs. Mills Convalescing.

Mills still professes the greatest affection for his dying wife, but nevertheless has been heard to say repeatedly that he was willing to go to State Prison for this wife, as he had for a former one. About four years ago he married his present wife, he being then a Protestant and she a Catholic. A year later, at her earnest solicitation, he joined the Catholic Church, and was rapidly gaining favor among the members. On the day of the accident, as he styles the assassination, having been previously invested with the scapular he proposed to his wife to attend the funeral of a mutual acquaintance. And by way of encouragement he remarked that they could get seats in Mrs. Dooley's carriage. The name of this person, he says, so enraged his wife that she accused him of unlawful intimacy with her, and began to crack the crockery on his head and body, and took a fire shovel with which she struck him in the face. He exhibited some bruises in support of this charge. Then in regard to the stabbing, he repeats his former story that he was cutting the strings of his scapular, and was throwing the religious insignia away in his anger, when his wife, who considered it most sacred, interferred again and he threw her on the bed, and in the scuffle he cut his own finger, on which he shows a scratch, and accidently stabbed her. Neither of them knew that she had been injured for an hour afterward, and when she discovered her condition he sent for Dr. Rooney, but his wife insisted on having Dr. Bliss, whom he considered incompetent. Mills also declares that his wife had been of such violent temper that he applied to Justice Buckley some time ago to have some restraint placed upon her. But the Justice advised him to leave her. He therefore had papers served upon her preparatory to a divorce suit. But they made up and lived quietly for awhile.

Now Mrs. Mills and her friends deny the above charges collectively and in detail. She never persecuted him for joining her church, but was very glad that he joined. She never accused him of undue familiarity with or attention to Mrs. Dooley or any other woman; but whether drunk or sober, she avers, he had such an ungovernable temper, that he always kept her in trouble. He would go home sometimes, and not finding his meals ready or not such food as he liked, he would upset crockery and kick up a general row. He was also of a very jealous disposition, and would frequently go home at unusual hours to ascertain whether Mrs. Mills was out visiting or not, and if he found her out he would provoke a quarrel and abuse her.

Mrs. Mills is convalescent, and her recent unwillingness to appear against him or to allow her son to appear, has been overcome by the false assertions of Mills during his incarceration. She intends to appear against him as soon as she is sufficiently recovered.

The *Globe*, of St. Petersburg, says: "We are informed that the Government had recently under consideration a proposal to authorise all Polish refugees, either during the last revolt or in previous insurrections, to return to their homes. The suggestion, after a serious deliberation, was declared to be inadmissible and illtimed."

CALDWELL.—*La Minerve* gives the only true version of the manner in which this gentleman succeeded in evading the officers of justice, and getting up unobserved as far as Toronto. It says that as soon as Judge Coursol pronounced the judgment acquitting him of the charge brought by Mercer, Caldwell was taken from the Court House by one of his friends, who led the way through a back door, opening on the Champ de Mars. After passing part of the afternoon in an advocate's office, he was taken to the outskirts of the city, where he passed the night. His friends, fearing that the many spies who were about might come across him, took him on Sunday morning a mile further off to a house on the Lachine Canal. There he stayed for several days, after which he went to Lachine, and thence to Toronto where he put up at the Rossin House, where he signed his own name, and, of course, was arrested. It is evident that Caldwell does not wish to get away. What he wants is a clear acquittal, that will enable him to live in Canada.

DEATH OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Geo. D. Prentice died at the residence of his son, nine miles from this city, this morning at 4 o'clock. His remains will lay in state in Masonic Temple until Monday, when they will be interred in Cave Hill Cemetery. Prentice was 63 years old.

George Denison Prentice was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802. He received his education at Brown University, Providence, R. I., graduating in 1823. He studied law, but never, to any extent, engaged in the practice of the profession. In 1828 he became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*," a literary journal published at Hartford; this he conducted for two years, removing, in 1831, to Louisville, Ky., since which time he has been a resident of that city and editor of the Louisville Journal, one of the most popular publications in the country. Mr. Prentice has won a high and wide-spread reputation for political ability and for wit and satire. For many years the Journal was a leading advocate in the West of the policy of the Whig party, and throughout the late war maintained, with great zeal and ability, the cause of the Union against the Secessionists. In the position he then assumed he stood almost alone, among his kindred at least, in his unflinching adherence to the Union cause; his two only sons, if we remember correctly, sacrificing their lives in the service of the Confederates. To his other accomplishments Mr. Prentice united that of a poet; most of his poetical productions, however, were the work of his early years, and have never, we think been gathered into a volume. In 1860 a selection from his newspaper paragraphs was published under the title of "Prenticeana." His failing health has long prepared the public mind for the announcement of his demise, which will be received everywhere with regret.—Ed. *Boston Post*]

MAIL DATES TO JANUARY 9.

The Cunard steamer *Calabria*, from Liverpool January 8, *via* Queenstown January 9, arrived at New York.

The following letter, giving later news of Livingstone, has been published:

SIR: I am sure your readers will be glad to learn still later news of the great traveller than has yet been published. Bishop Tozer, writing from the Mission-house, Zanzibar, under date October 25, 1869, says: "I spoke a few days since with an Arab trader, who informed me that he had seen Dr. Livingstone four months before at Ujiji." This brings us to July. Up to that time, therefore, he had not been eaten by the cannibals to whom he alluded in his last letter. I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. FOSSES CAPEL, Honorary Secretary of the Central African Mission.

January 5.

The *Den* of Odessa, which is the organ of the Jews in Russia, announces that all the unmarried Jews have now been expelled from the frontier districts of Bessarabia except those who reside in the town of Kitcheneff, who have been allowed to delay their departure for a short time. But next spring the whole of the Jewish population of Bessarabia is to be driven into the interior of the country.

The journal *Le Loire* has commenced proceedings against the French Post-Office authorities, for the violation of the secrecy of letters, and the detention of papers.

A report to the French Emperor by M. Duvergier, submits a tabulated statement of the effect of the amnesty of the 14th August, 1869. The total number of persons who benefited by that decree was 92,411, and even this figure falls short of the entire number, owing to the incompleteness of some of the returns. The number of persons actually imprisoned for political offences, and liberated in virtue of the amnesty, was 191; and for press offences, 22. The number of persons condemned to imprisonment for political offences, but not actually imprisoned at the moment of the amnesty, was 137; and for press offences, 71. Fines inflicted on 188 persons for political offences, and on 164 persons for press offences, were remitted; while 188 persons accused of political offences, and 54 of press offences, were relieved from further prosecution. The great mass of the cases coming under the amnesty were petty offences of a non-political nature.

The Anti-Roman Council at Naples has brought some of its adherents into trouble. A. M. Poirier has been condemned to six days' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for having allowed the use of his room for a semi-public meeting in connection with its proceedings.

NUMBERS THE TEST OF TRUTH IN THE COUNCIL.

The Halifax *Express* has a communication from a correspondent at Rome—Archbishop Connolly, we should say. In this communication, while the conjectures and rumours of things done or said by the Great Council or its individual members, as set forth in the Roman correspondence to the secular press, is pleasantly treated as being somewhat mythical, the existence of a dissatisfied minority in the Council is admitted. The Archbishop says, however, that the personal infallibility of the Pope will be defined by the Council, and that there will be universal acquiescence with the decree of the Council regarding it One sentence from the Archbishop's letter we give literally. Says he: "And even if any "Bishop should object to the dogma, or "doubt as to the propriety of its definition, "the moment the majority has agreed to "it, they will think themselves wrong and "sinful in objecting and doubting, and give "in their adhesion at once, for though they "may have doubted the personal infallibility "of the Pope, they never doubted the infallibility of the Ecumenical Council." They may have doubted the Pope, but they have unlimited confidence in themselves, or at least in the majority of their own order; and numbers is the test of truth. This is a capital, compendious, and most arithmetical way of discovering truth by the counting of noses—figures if you get enough of them never lie it seems. What a pity it is that the Council does not sit *en permanence*, and apply the arithmetical test to the thousand and one disputed or unsettled questions that exist within the scientific domain. How rapid the progress of science would be had it some such short, easy and infallible method of discovering truth and defining its principles.—*St. John News.*

EMIGRATION.

A crowded meeting, under the presidency of Sir John Grey, K C.B., was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 4th of January, to promote the emigration of the surplus laboring population of England. A disturbance was created by some Irish Americans who denounced emigration as wrong in principle, but the meeting was overwhelmingly against them. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"That the present depressed state of trade throughout the country necessitates the removal of part of its population to such colonies as may afford them a better prospect of earning a livelihood by labor"

"That this meeting approves the objects of the Emigration League (combining the National Aid and the Workingmen's Emigration Societies) to urge, by various agencies upon the Home Government the initiation of a national emigration policy in co-operation with the Governments of the colonies; to promote emigration from those districts of the metropolis and of the provinces where distress abounds through the want of employment; to assist persons and families desirous of emigrating with advances towards their passage and outfit; to afford advice and information to intending emigrants and others; to make arrangements for their passage and for their proper reception upon their arrival in the colonies."

"That a deputation be appointed by this meeting to wait upon the Prime Minister, and urge upon him the necessity of the Government assisting the League to carry out emigration to our colonies upon a large scale."

The famous "Cariboo" gold mining region in British Columbia, promises to be the objective point of another rush of miners this spring, as soon as the disappearance of the snow and ice will permit prospecting. Much excitement already prevails in the upper country over the discovery of new diggings which are believed to be very rich.

TRADE.

Every branch of trade in this city, wholesale and retail, is desperately dull; one hears the same story everywhere—there is nothing doing. This is partly attributable to the want of good crossing on the river, and in a measure to the low price of grain; but it is due in a much larger degree to the want of a market for coarse grain. There is an enormous crop in the hands of farmers, but there are no buyers. Montreal merchants never care to purchase grain until it has risen above its value, then they outbid each other, and fight for an opportunity to ruin themselves. An enterprising house with capital might purchase in Lower Canada alone at this time some millions of bushels of oats and other coarse grains at prices far below the cost of production, on which it could not fail to make a large profit. Oats at 22 cents are a drug that dealers do not care to touch; if they were up to 50 cents there would be an active demand for them. The greater part of the winter trade will be lost because the farmer could not sell his grain, and consequently was without the means to purchase needed supplies.—*Montreal Star.*

Crushing out Cable Enterprises.

Mr. Sumner's substitute bill for regulating telegraph cables between the United States and foreign countries is, as might have been expected, a bolster for the monopolists. It imposes terms which will prevent any more foreign capitalists from putting money in Atlantic cables, if the bad treatment of the French company by this government has not already frightened such an idea out of their heads. In one section there is a clumsy pretence of protecting the public against extortion in consequence of the consolidation of interests, such as the Atlantic and French Cable companies are said to have effected. But a child can see that the public will be but little cared for, when it is said that Congress will have the final say about the rates. All that a consolidation would have to do would be to "influence" Congress, and up the rates would go, as high as any monopolist could wish. The bill, as is apparent upon a careful reading, is a crafty device to stop any more cables from being laid, and compelling people to bleed freely to the existing monopoly. We had rather trust any companies that might consolidate to fix their own prices than to have Congress step in and sanction them by law. In the latter case lobby-men and others more nearly concerned in law-making might have to be interested in the divison of the profits, and the rates would inevitably be put higher than if the monopoly had only itself to provide for.—New York *Journal of Commerce.*

Something Like a Mother-in-Law.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A German paper gives an account of a strange incident which occurred lately on the occasion of a marriage before the civil authorities in Algeria. The official required the consent of the mother, and asked if she were present. A loud bass voice answered, "Yes." The Mayor looked up and saw a tall soldier before him.

"That is well," he said; "let the mother come here—her consent and signature are necessary."

To the astonishment of all present, the soldier approached the Mayor with long strides, saluted in military fashion, and said:

"You ask for the mother of the bride; she stands before you."

"Very well, sir," replied the Mayor, "then stand back, I can take no proxy; I must see the mother—the mother, I tell you!"

"And I repeat," rejoined the soldier, "that she stands before you. My name is Marie L——; I have been thirty-six years in the service; I have been through several campaigns, and obtained the rank of sergeant; here are my papers, the permission to wear uniform, and my nomination as sergeant-major."

The Mayor carefully examined the documents and found them perfectly correct, and completed the marriage of the bridal pair, the mother blessing them so fervently with her deep bass voice that all present were more startled than touched.

EGYPT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Letters from Egypt mention that the Conference of Commissioners of the various foreign Powers to consider the proposed changes in the judicial system of the country, so far as they may affect foreigners, is continuing its labors. It has lately been joined by Mr. Hale, Consul-General of the United States, under a full power from President Grant, and now consists of representatives from Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, North German Union, Russia and the United States, and of Nubar Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

The *Gaulois* announces the death of Mme. Galos, wife of the former Director of the Colonies under Louis Philippe, and daughter of General Foy. She has been interred at Pere-la-Chaise, in the grand sepulchre, the well-known work of David of Angers, erected in 1825, by national subscription, to the great orator of the Liberal Party.

They have revamped an old story in New Hampshire, and relate how a perplexed housewife, in Rochester, in that State, set before her guests her first efforts at cooking oysters, with the remark that she found it very difficult to dress them, and so "just held on to their wings and cut their stomachs off, and guessed they'd be good."

The *Northeastern Correspondence* says: "The treaty of commerce between Austria and England was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, on the 30th December, by Count de Beust and Lord Bloomfield, English Minister. Thus the long negotiation has at length been brought to a successful result, for although the treaty has still to be submitted to the two Parliaments of Vienna and Pesth for approval, that final step is a mere formality, for the Hungarian Chambers have already given their assent, and the conditions required by the Reichsrath before voting the measure have been fulfilled by means of the obliging dispositions of the English Government."

The Madrid *Politica* of Dec. 31 makes the following announcement: "On the arrival last night of General Prim at Madrid he found a dispatch (not telegraph) awaiting him from Senor Montemar, the Spanish Ambassador to Italy, in which he explains extensively the reasons Victor Emmanuel has for not accepting the offering of the Crown of Spain for the Duke of Genoa. The Council of Ministers of Italy have been unanimous on this point. The mother of the young Duke is also opposed to the heavy charge of ruling a people so agitated as the Spaniards being laid on his weak shoulders. In these circumstances what other could a constitutional King decide? What more could Senor Montemar do, who has worked this point with a perseverance and an ability worthy of a better cause? Such are in substance the contents of the dispatch of Senor Montemar, and it is an amplification of the late telegrams received by the Minister of State."

PAUPERISM.—The return issued by the Poor Law Board, stating the amount of pauperism in England and Wales in October, shows that at the close of that month 946,794 persons were in receipt of relief from the rates—an increase of 1.5 per cent. over the number at the corresponding period of 1868. The increase is mainly due to the cotton manufacturing districts; the north western division—Lancashire and Cheshire—shows an increase from 97,882 in 1868 to 107,691 in 1869, or no less than 10 per cent., the persons receiving outdoor relief increasing from 76,990 to 86,614. Yorkshire has an increase from 65,250 to 67,682, or 3.7 per cent.; the metropolis, with not 50 per cent. more of population, an increase from 134,261 to 136,182, or 1.4 per cent.; the south-eastern division, an increase of 3½ per cent. and the Welsh ½ per cent. The eastern division has a decrease of 2.2 per cent.; the west-midland 0.9 per cent.; the south-midland 0.6 per cent. The other divisions of the kingdom—the south-western, the north-midland, and the northern—had substantially the same number of paupers in Oct., 1869, as in Oct. 1868. These returns do not include vagrants nor lunatic paupers in asylums; these two classes form about 3.3 per cent. of the whole pauperism.

New York Tribune.

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Of late years there has been a lucrative business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old plants under new names to the inexperienced. The Tribune will be always ready to guard the farmer against any such imposition that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make The Tribune still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Prof. James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of The Tribune. We are sure that this new feature in The Tribune will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that The Tribune shall keep in the advance in all that concerns the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive newspaper published in the world.

It has been well observed that a careful reading and study of the Farmers' Club Reports in The Tribune alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the best things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. As it is, no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place The Weekly Tribune upon his table every Saturday evening.

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Side Dishes, Cake Baskets, Soy Stands,
Cruet Stands, Ice Pitchers, Claret Jugs,
Ornaments, Vases, Lusters, Toilet Setts,
Waiters, Trays, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
A large assortment of Meerschaum Pipes and Fancy Cigar Holders to be sold very cheap for CASH.

At DAVID LEVY'S.

Jan 10, 1870.

Xmas Holidays

JAMES CARREL,

Wine, Spirit, and Cigar Merchant,

CORNER PETER AND JAMES STREETS,

QUEBEC,

Offers for sale, in Wood and Bottle, the following:—
Superior Old Demerara Rum.
Hennessey's and Pinet's, Castillon & Co.'s Brandies.
DeKuyper's Gin.
Stewart's Scotch Whiskey.
Dunville's " "
J. G. Sandeman & Son's and other brands Ports.
M. Misa Xeres de la Frontera, Pale, Gold and Brown Sherries.
Hubertus' Old Rye Whiskey.
Booth's London Old Tom.
Clarets—St. Julien, in cases.
Do Medoc do
Do St Emilion do
Champagnes—Green Seal.
Do Gold Lac.
Syrups—Sarsaparilla and Lemon.
—ALSO—
5300 Superior Havana Cigars.

JAMES CARREL, Corner of Peter and James Streets.

Dec 31, 1869.

Apples! Apples!

Baking and Table Apples.

Just received per G. T. Railway, 50 Brls' Baking and Table Apples.

For sale by JAMES CARREL, Corner, Peter and James streets.

Dec 31, 1869.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods,

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

P.S.—We beg respectfully to announce that we have received and reduced a quantity of Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, viz.:—
Dress Goods, 7½d, worth 11½d.
Wincey, 5½d., " 10½d.
Velveteen, 3s. 11½d., " 5s. 6d.
Prints, 5½d., " 7½d.
Albums from 3s. 4½d. Upwards.
Gloves, boxes, from 1s. 6d. Upwards.

A large lot of Fancy Goods direct from Paris and London.

A large assortment of Fancy Silks, very nice for Presents.

At LEGER & RINFRET'S, 21, Fabrique Street, Upper Town.

Dec 22, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. }

No. 177.

Robert Mitchell, of the City and District of Montreal, Merchant, Plaintiff;

vs.

Augustin Jerome Huot, of the City of Quebec, and Peter P. Bowman, heretofore of Quebec aforesaid, now of the said City of Montreal, Trader, and heretofore doing business as such at Quebec aforesaid, under the name and firm of Huot, Bowman & Company, Defendants.

A Writ of Attachment has issued in this cause.

C. ALLEYN, Sheriff.

Quebec, Jan 18, 1870. jal9 12

Houses for Sale or to Let

To be Let,

(With immediate possession.)

The Shop and premises, No. 24, Couillard Street, recently occupied by Mr. S. Cote. Rent, £35.

Apply to F. LANGLOIS, Notary.

Jan 22, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st May next.

Store and Offices.

The east part of the undersigned's large Warehouse, situate on the Napoleon Wharf, Lower Town of Quebec. The same being now occupied by Messrs. Gosselin & Dion and others as Flour and Grain Store and Offices.

A. LeMOINE.

Jan 20, 1870. 6p

TO LET.

That large and well-situated House, No. 6, Esplanade, for many years occupied as a first-class Private Boarding House, for which it is well adapted, and supplied with Gas and Water. Possession first May next.

Apply to E. G. CANNON, N.P.,

Jan 18, 1870. 1m

FOR SALE.

That Two Story Stone-built Dwelling-house, No. 35, St. Lewis Street, now occupied by J. R. Richardson, Esq., M.D., supplied with Water, Water-closet, Bath and Gas Fittings, and also a Russian Stove, in excellent working order.

The lot contains 24 feet in front by 144 feet in depth, with Stable, Hangard, Garden, &c.

Possession 1st May next.

Apply to the proprietor, L. A. CANNON, Or E. G. CANNON, N.P.

Jan 11, 1870. 3o-fyl

Family Residence to be Let.

The large double House on the Battery, at present occupied by the undersigned, fitted up with every modern convenience, such as Hot and Cold Water Baths &c., &c. It commands one of the finest views in the city.

The Stabling and Coach house are roomy and in good order.

Premises open for inspection between the hours of TWO and FOUR P.M.

Possession 1st May next.

R. H. WURTELE, 19, Rampart Street, Montcalm Battery. Or to E. G. CANNON, N.P.

Dec 28, 1869.

TO LET.

Possession 1st May next.

That large and commodious Two-Story Stone House, situated at Mount Pleasant, 151, St. John Street (without,) with Stable, Coach-house, Ice-house and Garden attached.

The House is in perfect order, with Water, Patent Water Closet and Gas introduced, and commands a view of the finest scenery about Quebec, having an uninterrupted view of the Valley of the St. Charles and surroundings.

For particulars apply on the premises, Or to ARCHD. NICOLL.

Dec 21, 1869. 1m

To Let,

THE first-class dwelling house, No. 13, St. Denis Street, Cape.

Apply to HON. GEO. IRVINE, Or to WESTON HUNT.

June 14, 1869. tf

For Sale or to Let,

THE two magnificent four-story Brick Houses, situate on St. Ann and Desjardins Streets, heretofore occupied by the Military Government.

Apply to JOS. G. BOSSE, Or, to E. G. CANNON, N.P.

May 15, 1869. 3o-tf

TO LET,

A Double House, Furnished, on the Cape, with good Stables and Yard.

Apply to E. G. CANNON, N.P.

June 5, 1868.

Birch for Sale.

6,000 feet of North Shore Curly Birch, average 16 inches.

Apply to J. WALSH, Dorchester Beach.

June 22, 1869. tf

La Banque Nationale,

QUEBEC, 4th January, 1870.

Public Notice is hereby given that La Banque Nationale will apply, during the next Session of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act to continue and amend its Charter, to increase its Capital and for other purposes.

Jan 6, 1870. 2mp

JOHN GLASS

SHIP BREAD BAKER.

St. Peter Street, QUEBEC

May 8, 1869 tf

J. W. & W. COOK,

Advocates,

DEAN'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET.

May 26, 1869 tf

HENRY McBLAIN,

Commission Merchant & Ship-Broker

DEAN'S BUILDINGS,

St. Peter Street.

May 4, 1869.

MONTREAL SCULPTURE

—AND—

General Marble Works,

New premises corner of St. Catherine and Alexander Sts., Montreal.

James Mayor & Co.,

SCULPTORS and Manufacturers of every description of Marble and Granite Work; Importers and Dealers in Peterhead (Scotch) Granite. Designs and estimates furnished on application.

June 12 1869

New Books!

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

Hand-Book of Zoology, with Examples from Canadian Species, Recent and Fossil, by J. W. Dawson, F.R.S.
Chatterton; a Biographical Study, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D.
Vol. 1 Centenary Edition Waverley Novels.
Frank Oldfield; or Lost and Found—a Tale—by J. P. Wilson, M.A.
Isabel's Secret; or a Sister's Love.
Swiss Family Robinson, a new and unabridged Translation—340 Illustrations.

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

Jan 21, 1870.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of FREDERICA MARIA HOFFMAN, of the Parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, wife of Peter Smith, doing business under the name of P. Smith & Co., Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Wm. Walker, of Quebec, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

WM. WALKER, Official Assignee.

Jan 21, 1870. 12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. B. GOSSELIN, of St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, Insolvent.

The creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a Dividend Sheet has been prepared, and will remain opened to inspection and objections at the office of Thibaudeau Thomas & Co. every day, between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock, until the 31st day of January, after which the dividends therein allotted will be paid.

U. THIBAUDEAU, Assignee.

Jan 19, 1870. 12

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN FALCK, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Wm. Walker, of Quebec, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

WM. WALKER, Official Assignee.

Jan 18, 1870. 12

W. J. MacADAMS,

ADVOCATE,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

DEAN'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

Quebec Bank,

QUEBEC, 29th Dec., 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the Quebec Bank will apply, during the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to continue and amend the Charter of the said Bank.

☞ No other paper copy.

Dec. 31, 1869.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Dominion Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Company to be called the "Quebec and Ottawa Lumber Forwarding Company," with permission to erect Piers and place Booms at certain places on the River below the City of Ottawa, to enable the said Company to forward Lumber to Quebec and intermediate places.

Dec 18, 1869.

TOYS!! TOYS!!!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, a Fine Assortment. Also, a variety of Fancy Goods, consisting of Piesse & Lubin's Perfumery, Maria Farina Cologne, Fine Oils and Pomats, Musical Boxes, Accordians, Concertinas, Violins, and Flutes, Papermachie Writing Desks and Caddies, Race Games, Back Gammon and Cribbage Boards, with Chess and other Games, Work Boxes, Walking Canes and Sticks, with a variety of other articles.

—ALSO—

Just received, a fine assortment of Ornamental Hair to make up into Wigs, Braids, Water Falls of all variety of Fashions to suite Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Powder for Ornamenting the Hair, by

WM. HICKMAN, Hair Cutter, Wig Maker and Perfumer, No. 1, St. Joseph Street, Next House to Imperial Hotel.

Dec 13, 1869. 2m

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Behan Brothers.

GREAT CHEAP SALE,

BEFORE

STOCK TAKING.

FIRST-CLASS FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods,

—AT A—

SACRIFICE.

Before Stock Taking at New Year's, we wish to make a clearance of our

LARGE FALL IMPORTATIONS,

And for that purpose have made a Reduction of

15 to 40 per cent.

ON OUR

Present Low Prices.

We have an immense Stock of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Winceys, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens and Staples of every description, all included in the Reduction.

We offer this great inducement to purchasers as the time is short to effect our object.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

Nov 22, 1869.

Firewood.

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, 500 Cords Firewood. Price, $4 00 per cord; delivered on demand.

Office, opposite the Government Yard at the Palais, or No. 51, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John Suburb.

CHARLES MARTEL.

Nov 15, 1869.

THE IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund

£1,945,000 .... STERLING.

Funds Invested in Canada: $105,000.

D. A. ROSS, Agent for Quebec, Foot of Mountain Hill.

Nov. 7, 1867. Oct. 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

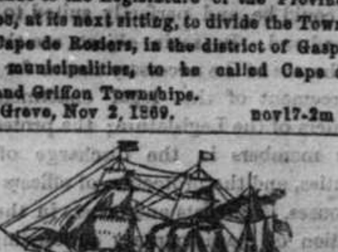
Application will be made at the next Session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to amend the Acts respecting Pilots for and below the Harbor of Quebec, so as to enable each of the Pilots as are compelled to do more work than their share to retain for themselves the Pilotage on such extra work.

Dec 14, 1869. 2mp

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next sitting, to divide the Township of Cape de Rosiers, in the district of Gaspe, into two municipalities, to be called Cape de Rosiers and Griffon Townships.

Grand Greve, Nov 2, 1869. nov17-2m



MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO

Steamer for Newfoundland.

The s.s. NESTORIAN, Aird, Commander, or other steamer sailing from Portland on the 15th January, is intended to call at St. John's, N.F.

Rates of Passage from Point Levi to St. John's:—
Cabin....................................$40 00
Steerage..................................20 00

For Passage apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

Jan 4, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of E. MATTE & CO., Insolvents.

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Quebec on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1870, at TWO o'clock P.M., to receive a statement of their affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

WM. WALKER, Interim Assignee.

Jan 8, 1870.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

FURS,

At Extremely Low Prices

RENFREW & MARCOU

Are making additions daily to their Stock of

Ladies' Furs.

Sealskins, Persian Lamb and Astracan Jackets, Sable, Mink, Grebe and Sealskin Muffs, Cuffs, Ties and Caps.

GENTLEMEN'S FURS.

Coats, Caps and Gauntlets.

SLEIGH ROBES.

All manufactured from First-class Skins and of Superior Workmanship.

—ALSO,—

Rubbered Moccasins, Snow-shoes and Tobaggans

Dec 13, 1869.

CANADA BOLT COMPANY,

Perth, Ontario.

W. J. Morris, Superintendent,

MANUFACTURE Carriage Bolts, Stove Bolts, Tire Bolts, Coach Screws, Machine Bolts, both Square and Hexagon Headed, Special Bolts of any descriptions, made to order on short notice, Hot Pressed Nuts of all sizes, Hexagon and Square.

This Company, under the Presidency of W. J. Morris, Esq., have entered largely into the manufacture of the articles advertised by them. The factory is supplied with all the most improved modern machinery, thus enabling them to lead the market in this class of goods. All stock is manufactured from the very best brands of Staffordshire and Scotch Iron, thus ensuring a superior quality over the imported article. From the very liberal patronage extended to the Company since its inauguration, we have no doubt that a future prosperity, proportionate to the energy with which it has been sought after, will reward their efforts.

H. W. IRELAND, Montreal, General Agent.

Sept 29 1869. 6m

For Infants and Invalids.

CHARLES MARTIN'S Cardinal Food, is highly recommended by a large number of the first and leading Physicians of Montreal. It is the most palatable, nutritious and strengthening Food ever prepared; it causes neither acidity nor flatulency, and for the Infant takes the place of mother's milk.

Extract from one of the numerous testimonials: Dr. ROBERT CRAIK, attending Physician, Montreal General Hospital and Professor of McGill University, says:—"I have made trial of the specimen of your "Concentrated Cardinal Food," which you left with me for that purpose, and have much pleasure in testifying to its excellent qualities. It seems to combine the good qualities of "Baron Liebig's" and "Dr. Ridge's" Food, and to be in a great measure free from the defects of these preparations. I have found it to be readily taken and assimilated by infants and invalids, and of its nutritious qualities there can be no question."

For sale by all Druggists, where Circulars can be had on application.

CHARLES MARTIN, Sole Proprietor, No. 80, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

June 25, 1869.

SQUARE TIMBER FOR SALE

—IN—

SHIPPING ORDER.

10,000 Feet White Pine, 55ft. av'ge,
3,000 feet Red Pine, 30ft. av'ge,
3,000 " Elm, 36 do,
2,000 " Ash, 42 do, from 12 to 16 ins.
20,000 " Square Tamarac, 30ft. av'ge. meas'd

Apply to JOHN WALSH, Dorchester Beach, Quebec.

Sept 29, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Social Entertainment—Wesleyan Church.
For Sale or to be Let—C H Andrews.
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.
House to Let—R G Patton.
Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Pierce's Dominion News Depot—G M Pierce.
Wanted for the First April.
Concert and Readings—Ladies' Christian Doctrine Society.
House to Let—Wm Bignell.
Citizens of Quebec—Public Meeting.
Quebec Fire Assurance Co—A D Riverin.
Bankrupt Sale—Casey & Co.

THE CHRONICLE is for sale at Mr. Holiwell's opposite the Post Office; Mr. Miller's, Mr. Thomson's and Mr. Dion's, Peter Street; Mr. J. Brown, Fabrique Street; Mr. Burn's, John Street, without Mr. Gale's, George Street; George Pierce's, Dominion News Depot, (Fisher's Exchange,) opposite the Post Office; and at Mrs. Wensley's, Post Office, South Quebec.

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 27, 1870.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

We are unable to see upon what ground the Legislative Assembly could have refused its assent to the second reading of the bill to uphold the authority and dignity of the Provincial Legislature. The measure as it now appears is less pretentious and more precise than that disallowed, its provisions evidencing a controlling desire to keep well within the limits of the powers granted the provincial Houses. Not only do we now find a palpable improvement in regard to the assumptions and objects of the bill, but as far as it concerns its phraseology also. Some of the expressions which moved the fears of one set of objectors and the ridicule of another, and which were noticeable for a certain vagueness and liability to misconstruction, have been eliminated. With those verbal and substantial amendments the bill now seems about as good as it could be, and perfectly suited to the desired end. Its main objects are the establishment of the necessary means for the enforcement of the legal enactments and orders of the Legislature; the protection of its members in the discharge of their duties, and the protection of officers of the Houses, journalists and others in the publication of parliamentary proceedings and documents. Now it is almost superfluous to argue that those privileges are indispensable requisites to any live, active Legislature; or that it is possible for such an institution to exercise its functions without them. If the Quebec Houses are to exist, they must have the power of self-protection; and if they are to undertake the business of law making, they must have the wherewith not only to carry out their laws and proper orders, but to shield others in obeying them, and in giving their transactions the fullest publicity. The new measure asks no more than this; nor do we see how the Houses could manage with any less. The Solicitor-General and other friends of the bill demolished completely the objections as to the inability of the Legislature to pass it, by showing that the 92d clause of the constitution, in conferring upon it authority to deal with the Civil Law and civil rights of the subject, and to constitute and maintain courts of justice, and generally to execute the laws, contemplated and provided for just such powers and privileges as were now claimed. Without them it would be incompetent, would be a mere parody upon a legislature at which any man might snap his fingers in contempt. Why a common municipal council is clothed with solid rights and powers which the public are bound to respect, and which can be exercised in a manner to compel due respect. The bill demanding nothing more than is reasonable and necessary, there is no ground for fears as to its passage. Nor is there any likelihood of its disallowance on the part of the General Government. We believe there is not the slightest danger on this head.

We have received from Ontario a copy of the return containing the correspondence between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, not previously brought down, respecting the public debt of Canada and the arbitration as to the surplus belonging to those provinces. The letters and telegrams cover the period extending from 1st April 1868 to 12th January 1870; but those lying within 8th July 1869 and the 12th instant, are of most interest to us at present. The facts included in a good deal of this correspondence between the Treasurer of Ontario and ex-Treasurer Dunkin have already seen the light through our columns and need not be repeated. We may but remark, in passing, that Mr. Wood does not appear to have been influenced by Mr. Dunkin's late defence against the charge of delaying the settlement of the accounts; for, with all the explanations and comments of the member for Brome before him, he adheres to his former opinion on the subject, and even manifests in his later utterances the tone which marked his earlier communications on the subject of the arbitration. Mr. Wood has evidently not been convinced by the arguments and expostulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics. Nor does he show any diminution of his desire for an early settlement of this tedious and much-deferred business; for he is now pressing Sir Francis Hincks to expedite matters as he formerly urged Sir John Rose. On the 8th July Mr. Wood wrote to push on Mr. Dunkin, remonstrating against delay, and insinuating that he was responsible therefor. The latter repelled the inference and protested his anxiety to go on with the work, adding:

"But as the arbitration can certainly settle no point in question between the Dominion and ourselves, I see no safety for the interests in our hands in any other course than that of insisting on a fair settlement of such points as between it and us, before we go into the matters of divergent interest, thereafter to be settled by the arbitration itself. That previous settlement, you must, I think, feel, can only be arrived at by means of direct personal communication with the Minister of Finance, his own and our earnest and continous attention given to the matter for any requisite time so gone into in a fair spirit. I cannot believe that the discussion will take long, or result otherwise than satisfactorily."

He further remarked that he did his best to fix an early meeting, and was awaiting the return of Mr. Rose from Washington.

On the 24th July the representatives of the Dominion and of the two provinces respectively met and discussed the debt at Montreal, and the amounts claimed as assets by each party. Difficulties were then settled, and a considerable advance was made towards a common agreement, both as to the rights of the several parties and the mode of procedure for the composition of all remaining differences. A revised statement of the debt was subsequently put in as also one showing the assets of Canada and their annual produce since 1861. The former placed the total liabilities of old Canada at $78,737,846, which was reduced by consent by the following items: Consolidated Fund investment Account, being excess of par value of Consolidated Canadian loan Debentures, assumed from the

Bank of Upper Canada......$	5,353 33
Expense of Delegation to England..........	12,000 00
Receipts of the Dominion, on account of the late Province of Canada, to 30th June, 1868. Public Accounts, 1868.......	491,743 01
Consolidated Fund Investments	997,866 72
Composition Bank of Upper Canada debt..........	500,000 00
Northern Railway, Special account..............	30,976 70
Cataraqui Property..........	6,584 54
Hydraulic and other rents.....	101,784 44
Roads and Harbours........	202,377 63
Sinking Fund of Imperial Guarantee Loan..............	681,333 32
Sinking Fund of Canadian Consolidated Loan............	1,207,222 26
Cash and Banking Account, transferred to Dominion....	1,461,250 61
	$ 5,698,292 56
Total...............	$73,039,553 92
Amount allowed by B.N.A. Act.	62,500,000 00
Excess over $62,500,000.........	$10,539,553 92

The balance divisible, therefore, was thus fixed at a little over ten millions and a half.

It appears that the Treasurer of each province subsequently submitted a revised statement of debt, differing but little from one another. The subjoined communications explain themselves:

Report of the Treasurer of Ontario of the proceedings of the Provincial Arbitration at its Sittings on the 23rd, 25th, 26th, and 27th Oct. 1869:—

The undersigned has the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency, that the Provincial Arbitrators postponed the adjourned meeting, from time to time, until Saturday, the 23rd October. On that day a Session was held, the Treasurer of Quebec, with his counsel, Mr. Ritchie, appearing on behalf of the Province of Quebec; and the Honorable J. Hillyard Cameron, and the undersigned, on the behalf of the Province of Ontario.

In the interval between the adjournment spoken of in my former Report and this meeting, the Auditor, Mr. Langton, had furnished the Arbitrators and the Treasurers with a Statement of the Assets, and the average annual per centum on the capital of each asset for four and a half years, also referred to in my former Report.

After discussion it was agreed on all hands, that the debt of the late Province of Canada was ascertained with sufficient definiteness to enable the Arbitrators to proceed with and conclude the arbitration. The Treasurer of Quebec, however, was not ready with the Statement which, at the last meeting, he had promised to lay before the Arbitrators at this meeting, but stated he would be ready on the following Monday to lay it before the Arbitrators. He further stated that Mr. Casault, the senior Counsel retained by this Province, was not present, and he did not feel justified in proceeding in his absence. That he would telegraph him to come to Ottawa without delay, and that he thought he would be there by Monday afternoon. Mr Cameron and the undersigned stated that Ontario was fully prepared to proceed, and regretted much that after all the delay that had taken place, Quebec should still be unprepared to go on. After some considerable informal discussion on various questions involved in the reference, the Arbitrators adjourned until Monday morning following.

On Monday, the 25th October, the Arbitrators again met, when the Treasurer of Quebec stated to the Arbitrators that he had resigned, and, therefore, was not in a position to take any farther part in the Arbitration. That Mr. Ritchie was the junior Counsel, and declined to act in the absence of Mr. Casault, the senior Counsel, and, as a consequence, nothing could be done until the arrival of Mr. Casault. The Arbitrators then adjourned until Tuesday.

The Arbitrators again met on Tuesday, the 26th October, but nothing was done as Mr. Casault had not yet arrived. They again adjourned until Wednesday.

On the meeting of the Arbitrators on Wednesday, the 27th October, Mr. Casault and Mr. Ritchie were present. But Mr. Casault said he was not in a position to proceed as he was without instructions and unprepared.

It was urged on behalf of Ontario, that some decisive order should be made by the Arbitrators, or there would be no hope of ever making any progress with the reference. And after a lengthy discussion the Arbitrators made an entry in their minutes to the purport that Ontario was ready to proceed with the Arbitration, but in consequence of Quebec not being prepared, an adjournment to some future day was unavoidable. The Arbitrators stated however, that at the next meeting they should proceed and effectually to do away with all future excuses and pleas for delay, and made the following order:

"The Counsel for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario shall prepare and print their respective cases, and shall communicate them to the Arbitrators, and to each other for such observations in response as they may deem necessary, (together with an authoritative declaration by the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, of their agreement with the Dominion Government in the matter of the amount of the debt of the Province of Canada) on or before the 15th day of January next. The Arbitrators may order either *mero motu* or upon the suggestion of the Counsel, an oral argument upon such points as they may deem necessary. Ottawa, 27th October, 1869."

After which the Arbitrators adjourned to meet at Ottawa on the first day of the next meeting of the Parliament of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. B. WOOD.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
Treasury Department,
Toronto, 1st November, 1869.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA.
November 16th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have prepared a statement of the debt, which agrees with yours excepting in some few particulars, and I have made a memorandum for the Minister of Finance, shewing what these differences consist of. I have not yet filled up the amount which you propose to draw on account of the Improvement Fund awaiting your amended statement. I shall also feel obliged to you to send me a statement shewing what the items are which compose the $22,819.10.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN LANGTON.
Auditor.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Toronto.

We direct particular attention to Mr. Woods's letter to Sir F. Hincks of the 20th Nov. 1869 (appended) because it deals with two items upon which the former and Treasurer Robertson disagreed a short time ago. We believe those were the only subjects of difference between them, and it is gratifying to know the sums involved are by no means formidable. Mr. Wood argues his point forcibly and with clearness; but our Treasurer may have somethingto say on the other side either as regards the items in dispute, or separate claims to be presented as a set-off.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, November 20th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith to you, through the Auditor-General, a "revised statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada." All the items in the debits and deductions have been agreed upon, excepting the following:—

From the Common School Fund $1,733,224.47 I deduct, over and above the investments and interest thereon ($87,580.00), the sum of $124,685.18, that being one-fourth part of the moneys received by the late Province of Canada between the 6th March, 1861, the day of rescinding the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1855, and the 1st July, 1867, the day the B. N. America Act came into operation, *on school lands sold during the existence of the U. C. Improvement Fund.* To the U. C. Improvement I add this same sum ($124,685.18), and also one-fifth of the moneys received *during the same period* ($101,771 68) from Crown Lands also sold *during the existence of that Fund*, reducing the Common School Fund to $1,520,959 29, but increasing the Improvement Fund from $5,119.08 to $231,545 94. The revision made simply increases the debt by $101,771.68, but in no way effects the Dominion, as on the excess of debt over $62,500,000, the Provinces must pay to the Dominion 5 per cent.

It will be observed by reference to the enclosed statement from the Crown Lands Department, the accuracy of which has been thoroughly tested, that I have deducted, as it was proper I should, 20 per cent. for the expenses of management and collection.

As to the justice of making these moneys a part of the debt of the late Province, I beg to offer a few observations.

At the passing of the School Lands Act in 1853, 16 V. C. 159, the lands in question were wild and remote from settlement; and it was held out as an inducement to intending settlers that if they would go on and purchase and settle these lands, one-fourth of the purchase money of the School Lands, and one-fifth of that of the Crown Lands should be expended in opening up and constructing roads, and in making other improvements in the locality in which these lands were situate. Under these encouraging promises, for the fulfilment of which the faith of the Crown was pledged, now the northern counties, where these lands were, rapidly filled up with hardy settlers. The Crown kept faith with the settlers till in the month of March, 1861, an Order in Council was passed, doing away with further payments, to the U. C. Improvement Fund. The state of political parties was such from that time on to Confederation that, although the good faith of the Government in this matter was prominently brought to the notice of Parliament, no decisive action was taken to restore to the settlers the rights of which they had been deprived by an Order in Council. What they claim—and I think I may say with very great force—is, that as to the lands which were bought under the pledged faith of the Government, that one-fourth and one-fifth respectively of the proceeds should be expended in local improvements, the Government shall make good its promises. This, let it be observed, applies to no lands *sold subsequent to the 6th March*, 1861. In respect of the proceeds of lands sold subsequent to that date, it is not contended that the settlers have any claim. But as to the lands sold *between 14th June*, 1853, *and the 6th March*, 1861, the settlers were given to understand by the agents of the Department, and by public notices and advertisements, that one-fourth and one-fifth respectively of the paid purchase money of School and Crown Lands should be expended as I have indicated.

The settlers are importunate in their demands for justice, as you will see from the enclosed notice of resolutions, which are to be moved in our Assembly. I do not see on what ground they can be resisted. Indeed, it seems to me it would not be honorable in any Government to attempt opposition.

You will observe that I ask to charge into the debt only what was received by the late Province on sales made prior to the 6th March, 1861—from 6th March, 1861, to the Act of Confederation. What has since been received on such sales must be accounted for by the Province of Ontario.

I have briefly indicated to you the reasons why these monies should be charged in the debt. As bearing upon this subject, I have furnished the Auditor-General with copies of four orders in Council, bearing date, respectively, the 27th February, 1855, the 7th December, 1855, the 28th July, 1856 and the 6th March, 1861, to which I beg to call your attention, as also to 16 V., C. 159.

In leaving this subject, permit me to say that it is quite impossible for any Government in Ontario to resist the just demands of these settlers, inasmuch as, aside from the intrinsic rightfulness of their claims, more than half of the members of the Assembly represent constituencies more or less directly interested, as you will see from the enclosed printed Return sent down to the Assembly.

As the arbitration cannot be concluded without the question of the amount of debt being unalterably settled in some way, permit me to express the hope that you will, with as little delay as convenient, take such steps as shall lead to its speedy determination.

Allow me to remind you that the meeting of the Arbitrators is fixed for the first day of the next assembling of the Parliament of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. WOOD.

The Hon. Sir F. Hincks,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Mr. Robertson asks information as to Indian Reserve Lands, but not being enlightened by the answer of Mr. Wood, writes again thus:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec,
November 30th, 1869.

Sir,—Your favour of the 26th instant, respecting the Indian Reserve Lands, duly received.

The information I wished for was, however, not those Indian Reserve Lands which the Federal Government took to manage and dispose of for the Indians, but those Indian Lands transferred to the Crown Lands Department, and which were treated as Crown and Clergy Lands, in fact sold as any common Crown Lands, in compensation for which the Government agreed to pay an annuity to the Indians, and to provide for which it is now proposed to establish a capitalized fund from which such annuity shall be paid.

The information sought for in mine of the 13th instant, respecting these, will much oblige me.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer, P. Q.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer,
Province Ontario.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Toronto,
3rd December, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November the 30th, in respect to Indian Lands surrendered to the Crown. By reference to your letter to me of the 11th inst., you will see that it is quite a different thing from Indian Reserve Lands transferred to the C. L Department. I have referred your letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a reply. I may remark that all lands in Ontario, and, for aught I know, those, or most of those in Quebec, once belonged to the Indians, who ceded them to the Crown under different treaties. If you ask for a statement of what these lands were,—what pensions were agreed to be given to the Indians for the cession of them, and how much of them still remain unsold, and for an account of outstandings on lands sold, it strikes me the preparation of this statement will be attended with very great labour and expense, and perhaps will necessitate another statement, shewing what Crown Lands Ontario had at the union in 1840, and how much has been realized from them, which was applied to public purposes, in which alone Quebec is interested.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. B. WOOD.

The Honorable J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

Afterwards Mr. Wood forwards a statement of the debt of old Canada, as seen from his standpoint, to Mr. Robertson, and the latter returns the compliment, observing that his "revised statement" is compiled in accordance with the terms agreed upon at the Montreal Conference. Respecting this Mr. Wood writes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 7th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ult., enclosing "Statement of the Debt of the late Province of Canada," which you say is "prepared in accordance with the terms agreed upon at the Montreal Conference." It differs from the Statement I sent you only in two items, viz., "Canada Land and Emigration Company," about which there can be no doubt, as you will see by referring to the terms of purchase set forth in the "Return of the correspondence and agreement made by the late Province of Canada with the Canada Land and Emigration Company," a copy of which I send you by this day's mail; and as little doubt, I think, exists as to the item of U. C. Improvement Fund, as you will, I think, be compelled to acknowledge when you examine the Statute, 16 Vic., cap. 159, and the Orders in Council passed respecting the same, recorded in the Sessional Papers of the late Parliament of Canada, 1863, Vol. 22, No. 16, and the Report of the Special Committee of the Assembly of Ontario, now in the Printer's hand, a copy of which I will send you as soon as I can obtain it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

The Honble. J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 12th January, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter to you of the 20th of Nov. last, I have again to call your attention to the determining definitely the debt of the late Province of Canada. Since the date of that letter I have communicated the revised statement of debt enclosed to you to the Treasurer of Quebec, who, in turn, sent me a statement differing from mine in only two items, namely: "Canada Land and Emigration Company ($12,928 37)," and "U. C. Improvement Fund," which he left out altogether. I herewith enclose copy of the correspondence. As to the first named item, I shall not enter into any discussion, as the agreement made by the late Province with the C. L. and E. Company is so clearly and unequivocally expressed as to admit of no argument. I refer you to the correspondence containing the terms and conditions of the agreement of the purchase, and the payment of the purchase money by that Company comprised in a Return brought down to the Assembly of Ontario, and to be found in the Ontario Sessional Papers, 1868-9, vol. 1, part III, No. 34, document No. 54, for confirmation of the ground I take. Already has Ontario been obliged to pay between $4,000 and $5,000 on this agreement.

In reference to the other item, I may remark that I have delayed the discussion of it with the Treasurer of Quebec on the merits, waiting for the printing of the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to investigate and report the facts respecting the U. C. Improvement Fund. I am only this day in possession of a printed copy of that Report; and now that I am able to put this Report into your hands, I lose no time in calling your attention to this item in the public debt of the late Province of Canada; for the settlement of this item does, in fact, by the consent of all parties, as I take it, definitely fix the debt.

* * * * * * *

GREAT BRITAIN.

New Sub-Marine Cable, &c.

LONDON, Jany. 26.—A sub-marine cable has been ordered, which will be laid along the Pacific coast of South America, from Panama to Hayti, Peru.

The *Times* has an editorial to-day on the definitive adoption of the policy of annexation by the United States. The writer says that England, though indifferent, is astounded at the case of Dominica, which is merely adding other negro communities to these so difficult to manage now.

DUBLIN, Jany. 26.—A tenant-right meeting at Dungarvon was broken up last night by Fenians.

LONDONDERRY, Jany. 26.—The steamship *Nestorian*, from Portland, arrived on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jany. 26.—The steamship *Maine*, from New York, arrived on her way to Bremen.

FRANCE.

No Reduction to be made in the French Army, &c.

PARIS, Jany. 26.—The new cable recently successfully laid between Salcombe, England, and Brignagnan, France, is of a most solid description, the deep-sea cable weighing 8½ tons to the mile, and the shore end 14 tons. No doubt the land wire will shortly be completed to connect the cable with the land system of telegraph in both countries. By this means messages will be transmitted direct from Brest to London without passing through Paris as at present. The completion of this new work was much retarded by bad weather, and other unfavorable circumstances. Without delay London and New York will be almost in direct communication, and the whole route will be under the management and control of the French Cable Company.

It is said no reduction will be made in the French army this year, because of the recent troubles in Paris and elsewhere.

A majority in the Chambers have resolved to leave each member free to discuss commercial questions according to his own convictions, and not to make the final vote a test of the strength of the Government. Probably this action will prevent a change in the Ministry.

The Bishop of Nimes, who is very sick at Rome, was visited yesterday by the Pope.

It is rumored that Father Gratry will be suspended as Superior of the Order of Orleans on account of his letter on the Ecumenical Council.

The Papal authorities have forbidden the production by the Bishop of Orleans of the letter written by him to the Archbishop of Maltines. It is supposed that in this letter the Bishop commits himself against the dogma of Infallibility.

ITALY.

The Council Expected to Close about Easter, &c.

ROME, Jany. 26.—The Pope still suffers much from a cold, but he presides over the sessions of the Ecumenical Council every day.

It is said that the Council will suspend and possibly close altogether about Easter, on account of the insalubrity of Rome.

SPAIN.

Election News, &c.

MADRID, Jany. 26.—Election returns from the provinces are greatly delayed by heavy snow storms. As far as heard from, the country has declared against monarchy.

Of the candidates known to be elected, four are Unionists, five Democrats, ten Progressives, six Republicans and one Carlist.

The defeat of the Duke of Montpensier at Oviedo is confirmed.

The Spanish Consulates at Mobile, Galveston, Charleston and Sydney, and the Vice-Consulates at Savannah and City of Mexico are suppressed. The present Consulate of Spain at Mobile is transferred to the Vice-Consulate at New York.

UNITED STATES.

Peabody Funeral Fleet in Portland Harbor, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The President today signed the bill admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—It is said that the rioting among the railroad strikers at Jersey City was instigated by rum sellers. The Seventh Ward of that city is inhabited almost exclusively by Erie operatives, and proprietors of rum shops of course lose their custom if their places are supplied by New Yorkers. The Jersey City Common Council has petitioned the Erie Company to reinstate the strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The British ship *Daringer*, from Australia, brings the following escaped prisoners, sentenced from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and 1867. Their terms of sentence to transportation vary from five years to life, for political offences: Jno. Kenny, Dennis B. Cashman, Dennis Hennessy, Maurice Figenbohm, Pat. Leby, Thos. Fogarty, Davy Joyce, Jno. Sheran, Pat Wall, Michael Moore, D. Cumming, Eugene Geary, Jno. Walsh, Pat'k Dorin and Pat'k Dunn. They say that they suffered indignities such as no other country but England offer to political offenders. As soon as the vessel reached the harbour, Mr. Smith, Fenian Head Centre of California, was notified of the fact, and a committee was at once sent on board to escort them to the Russ House, where rooms were prepared for their reception, and during the afternoon they were visited by a large number of Irish citizens and others.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26, 9 a.m.—The Monitors have steamed down to the funeral fleet. The Peabody and Portland City Committees are just going down in the Revenue steamer *Mahoning* to the *Monarch*. The storm having subsided the morning is bright and warm. As the Monitors steamed past the funeral fleet and took their line in rear, the *Plymouth* saluted, to which the Monitors both replied, followed by Fort Prible. At half past ten, the fleet weighed anchor, and sailed up to the inner harbor, the *Monarch* leading, followed by *Miantonamah*, *Plymouth* and smaller vessels. At 11 o'clock they anchored off Fort Gorges, in the inner harbor. The spectacle was very fine, and witnessed by a great number of people on shore. The Peabody Committee boarded the *Monarch*, and after seeing Russell concluded to come to the city and make final arrangements. The committee returned to the city. There were no ceremonies on board the *Monarch*. 2.30 p.m.—The decision of Mr. Russell and the committee is that the body will remain on board till Saturday at noon, when it will be brought ashore and escorted to the City Hall by a naval procession, composed of officers and men of the whole squadron. At the City Hall it will be met by Governor Chamberlain and staff, the Peabody Committee, city authorities, &c. The Hall will then be closed until Monday, when the body will lie in state and the public be admitted. On Tuesday the burial ceremonies will take place, and the body be escorted to the depot. Meantime the *Monaach*, *Plymouth* and monitors will be open to the public, and steam launches will convey visitors free of charge.

PORTLAND, Jany. 26.—On the arrival of the Peabody fleet last night, Capt. Macombe came immediately on shore and held an interview with Admiral Farragut and the representatives of the State of Maine. In giving an account of the voyage Capt. Macombe said that after leaving Spithead the two vessels sailed in company until the town of Ushant, in France had been passed, when a gale of wind and rain struck them, and they lost sight of each other. The *Plymouth*, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to find the *Monarch* by making traverse courses, sailed directly to the place of rendezvous previously agreed upon, the island of Madeira, where she arrived two or three days before the *Monarch*. While lying there a storm arose, and the vessel was in danger of going ashore, so that it was necessary to slip the cable and put to sea. The *Monarch* was found at anchor off the other side of the island. Both vessels were then got under way and sailed with favorable winds for Bermuda. The *Monarch* sailed slowly in comparison with the *Plymouth*, the screw being a little used. In order to save coal, under these circumstances, the *Plymouth* proceeded in advance of the *Monarch* to Bermuda, where she remained 9 hours, taking in fresh provisions, and such despatches as were there awaiting the fleet. She afterwards joined the *Monarch*, and both vessels then sailed direct for Portland, making use of both sails and steam power. The vessels, during the greater portion of the voyage, sailed from one-quarter to one and a half mile apart, but by means of code of signals they were able to communicate readily with each other. Capt. Macombe speaks highly of the *Monarch*. Her accommodations, he says, are equal to those of the finest frigates in the American Navy. The experiment was tried to test the difference in sailing, when the screw was connected and when disconnected, and it was found to be from a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half in favor of the latter, when the vessels were going at a rate of 7 knots. When the vessels arrived within 30 miles of the coast, guns were fired on board the *Plymouth*, which took the lead for a pilot. The firing was distinctly heard in Portland, and gave rise to rumors, that the long-expected fleet had arrived, but nothing definite was known till a late hour in the evening, when the pilot boat returned to the wharf, bearing several officers of the *Plymouth*.

Per ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting to promote Emigration to Canada, &c.

LONDON, Jan. 26—Evening.—A great meeting was held at the Mansion House in this city, last evening, to promote emigration to Canada and other British colonies. The Lord Mayor presided, and other eminent men addressed the meeting.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Remains of Mr. Peabody, &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—The tracks are entirely blocked up with snow. No trains ran yesterday. Expect to get the road opened to-day.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—The *Monarch* and *Plymouth* arrived off Cape Elizabeth about seven o'clock last night, and laid of in the outer harbor till morning.

This morning at nine o'clock the naval reception took place in the harbor. The body of Mr. Peabody will be in state on board the *Monarch* until to-morrow, when the remains will be taken to the City Hall, which has been draped for the occasion in a beautiful manner.

The fleet had a fine passage across, meeting but few storms. The *Monarch* and *Plymouth* kept together most of the way, but were separated a few times by rough weather and dense mist.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A prize fight between Siddons and Laferty took place this evening on Carroll's Island. Siddons won in the nineteenth round.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns was celebrated to-night by a dinner at Delmonico's, and by another at the Astor House. At the former, a number of ladies were present after dinner. Letters were read from Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Sherman, and others. David D. Field, who presided, gave the toast of the President of the United States. This was followed by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—This evening, Prince Arthur attended a reception given by General Sherman, who gave him a fine repeating rifle, with which the Prince was delighted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The steamer *Colorado*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Haytien advices state that Salnave and all his followers, including General Tate, his United States Minister, have been declared outlawed by the new provisional government of Hayti, and $5,000 in gold offered for the capture of the ex-President.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

Military head-quarters to be removed to Quebec, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jany. 26.—*La Minerve* says that while the Prince was at New York, the zeal of the reporters was so intense that one of them offered $50 to the hotel-keeper to be allowed to officiate as waiter, and thus gain access to the Prince, and one wished to carry up his trunks as a porter.

It appears that it is at the express desire of his royal mother that the Prince has undertaken his present visit to the United States. She had written him a pressing letter, desiring him to set about it as soon as possible, as she considered it a duty and a mark of esteem towards the Chief of the American Republic.

The Rev. Canon Balch, D.D., has been summoned to Virginia by the illness of his mother.

Mr. De la Ponterie, a former editor of *La Minerve*, has been appointed political editor of the Paris *Figaro*.

The remains of the late Mr. Perreault de Liniere were, to-day, interred at Longueuil, where they were placed in the family vault of the Grants and Demontenachs.

Judge Coursol has gone to Ottawa to consult with the authorities as to the organization of the Government Police Force in the ensuing Spring. It is probable that some important change will be made as to the disposal of the Government Police hitherto stationed in Montreal.

The authorities have decided to remove the military head-quarters from this city to Quebec in the Spring.

The annual conversazione of the National History Society will take place on the 9th March. H. R. H. Prince Arthur has signified his intention of being present.

Dr. Rogers was delayed by a snow-storm last evening, and his lecture was postponed till to-night.

At the Canada Sunday-School Union anniversary last night, the Treasurer's statement showed a balance of $68.23; the receipts being $5,036.66, and expenditure $4,968 43.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to establish a Sunday-School Teacher's paper.

The propriety of undertaking a French illustrated children's paper was under consideration.

The Alexandra Snow-shoe Club have fixed the 26th Feby. as the day for the competition for the "Tecumseh Cup."

Thirty printers arrived in this city this afternoon, from London. They are engaged for Parliamentary work in Ottawa, and start for that city to-morrow.

Yesterday, a boy named Morris, was run over by one of the Sheddon G. T. R. trains and instantly killed.

Theophile Pilon, shoe-maker, has been arrested for incendiarism on Common street, and remanded.

Mr. Rhodes, the accountant arrested for defrauding *L'Ordre*, has been discharged.

Three bakers forfeited 165 loaves to-day for light weight. The bread was distributed to the city charities.

There were 22 cases before the Recorder today, half of which were drunks.

Flour, little or nothing doing.

Silver is bought at 2¼; sold at 2½.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

Caldwell liberated on bail, &c.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Burns' anniversary was celebrated last night, by a concert and ball, in the Music Hall, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society.

A petition is in circulation for a light sentence on the colored youth Richards, convicted of manslaughter.

The *Globe* publishes a letter of Mr. Turner, of Hamilton, giving a denial to its statements as to Mr. Howe having used language at Red River, tending to stir up a rebellion. The *Globe* reiterates its statements, and says: Mr. McDougall denies, and Tupper agrees in declaring that Mr. Howe used the language imputed to him.

Caldwell has been liberated on bail.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA

Governor General declines to interfere in the Munroe case, &c.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The Governor General has declined to interfere with the decision of the Courts in the Munroe case.

It is believed that an agreement will be made by the City Council with the Canada Central Railroad, to unite with the municipalities, in the construction of the proposed road.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRST PAGE.—On our first page will be found the following:—France.—Spain.—Mills, the Wife Murderer.—Caldwell.—Death of George D. Prentice.—Mail dates to January 9.—Numbers the test of truth in the Council.—Emigration.—Trade.—Crushing out Call: enterprises.—Something like a Mother-in-Law.—Egypt.—Pauperism, &c., &c.

AN AVALANCHE.—A large mass of snow became detached from the hill at Diamond Harbor on Wednesday night during the severe storm, and seriously damaged a house occupied by two families, comprising seven persons. They were fortunately all rescued, but two of the children were much hurt. A quantity of snow also slid from the hill near where Montgomery fell. It forced a large quantity of fencing into the road, and completely blocked it up.

WESLEYAN SOCIAL.—The social entertainment to-night, in the Lecture-room of the Wesleyan Church, presents unusual attractions. The programme for variety and excellence could not easily be surpassed. There will be a number of readings, choruses, quartetts, and solos, all of which will be rendered by persons whose fine taste and abilities are always heartily welcomed and appreciated by a Quebec audience. Mr. Mills, Mr. O'Callaghan, R. A, and Mr. Gibson, will be present and take part in the entertainment of the evening.

THE TRAINS.—No train left for Richmond on Tuesday, or yesterday, nor did a train leave for Montreal, but one was despatched last night at the usual hour. The train which should have left for *Riviere-du-Loup* yesterday morning was, detained by the storm, but left this morning at 6 o'clock. The regular train will leave at 11 a.m. this morning, instead of at nine o'clock a.m., the usual hour. On Friday all the trains will be running on time. This morning's train will bring down all the mails including that from Europe. We are indebted to Mr. Sheppard, the Post Office Inspector, for this information and for which we return him thanks.

PRIVATE BILL COMMITTEE.—The Committee on private and miscellaneous bills was engaged yesterday morning in discussing the merits of the bill, asking to annex a portion of the municipality of St. Rochs south to St Rochs north. The objections raised by the promoters of this new law, are that more than a half of the municipal revenue of St. Sauveur, is levied upon the properties of the residents of this portion of St. Rochs south, while they do not derive a benefit commensurate with their contribution. Another objection was the inequality of representation in the Municipal Council, St. Rochs south having but one representative, while St. Sauveur had six. After the arguments of counsel, the Committee decided to report the bill favorably as to municipal purposes, but for school purposes would allow the divisions to remain as they are at present fixed.

THE JEFFERY HALE HOSPITAL.—The remarks by "A Friend and Contributor" to this institution will be found in another column, and although somewhat caustic in their character, are nevertheless true to a great extent. The management of an institution such as this, should be characterized by a vigor and determination to not only provide fifteen beds but double that number, if applications were made for admission; and we are satisfied that if the governors of the institution were to act upon this advice, and arrange some system for collecting money in its aid, the citizens of Quebec would nobly respond to their endeavors to provide a shelter for the sick Protestant. It may be, however, that the governors feel themselves tied by some clause in the will of the late Jeffery Hale, with reference to obtaining money for its maintenance. Our correspondent is, however, entirely in the wrong, as to its being the desire of the governors to suppress the information regarding the proceedings at the meeting, as our reporter received an invitation to attend, but was unable, owing to previous arrangements. The report was, therefore, very kindly furnished us.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the last number of this interesting Monthly, published in Montreal under a Committee of Management. The *Revue Canadienne* has been six years in existence, it enjoys an extensive circulation in the Province of Quebec, and numbers amongst its contributors all or nearly all the *litterateurs* of both cities: A. Garneau, Sulte, Royal, De Boucherville, De Bellefeuille, Faucher, Lemay, Frechette, Le Moine, Bourassa, Tasse, and others. We learn its interprising publisher, M. Senecal, did not begrudge $600 to one of his contributors, for a novel written in Montreal. As a strict supervision is observed in the selections, nothing immoral can find its way in the columns of the *Revue*. Mr. Senecal has engaged an active canvasser at Quebec, to procure new subscribers. The *Revue Canadienne* is sure to find its way not only at French Canadian firesides, but also is likely to obtain the patronage of many of the English speaking whose daughters or sons are learning French, and who may be desirous of knowing something of the French literature of Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, 26th January, 1870.

The House met at 3 30 P. M.

REPORTS.

Mr. CARTER presented the 16th, and he was happy to say the last report of the Committee on Private and Miscellaneous Bills, submitting the Act to annex a portion of the municipality of St. Roch South to St. Roch North, with amendments.

NEW BILLS.

An act was introduced, amending the Act relating to the encouragement of railways of 1869.

Mr. CHAPLEAU introduced an act proposing to annex the Township of Doncaster to the County of Terrebonne, for electoral purposes.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Committee of the Whole on Bill to uphold the authority and dignity of the Houses of the Quebec Legislature, and the independence of the members thereof, and to protect persons publishing parliamentary papers.—Hon. Mr. Chauveau. The bill passed through Committee without debate, and reported with an amendment.

The act to continue for a limited time certain other acts, was passed through Committee and received third reading immediately.

THE NOTARIAL BILL.

The act consolidating the different acts respecting the Notarial profession was next taken up by a Committee of the Whole House. Mr. BESSETTE in the Chair.

A short discussion arose upon the 24th section, which gives the Board of Notaries the power to make a tariff of fees for Notaries, to be afterwards homologated by the Superior Court. The clause was adopted without change.

Mr. MARCHAND suggested an amendment to the 25th clause, which provides for the manner in which the Board shall proceed to investigate breaches of discipline, that a private examination of the causes of complaint ought first be made by the Syndic before it became public, assimilating it to the finding of a true bill in our Criminal Courts.

The ATTY.-GENERAL would not adopt the suggestion. The manner of instituting complaints under this law was similar to that adopted by the Bar, and it was found to work well. The clause was adopted without amendment.

The next clause discussed was that compelling Notaries to administer their office when called upon. The Att'y General argued in favor of retaining this provision, making it compulsory with Notaries to perform the functions of their office, unless they have legitimate grounds of excuse. He pointed out that in cases of urgency, where for instance the services of a Notary were required to make a will at the death bed, some legislation was wanted to enforce the attendance of the Notary.

Mr. MARCHAND, in reply, contended that no more restrictions ought to be placed upon the Notary than upon the member of other professions. It might occur that a Notary would have conscientious scruples against passing an act which did not perhaps amount to a ground of objection in law, yet were sufficient in his conscience to prevent him from officiating. Under those circumstances, it would be a great hardship if he was compelled, against his will, to pass the act required.

Mr. MARCHAND moved an amendment to strike out all that part of the 27th clause making it compulsory upon Notaries to give their services when required to do so, which was lost.

The next clause taken up for discussion, that the names, calling and residence of the parties must be either known to the notaries, or attested in the instrument by two citizens known to them, who shall possess the same qualities as are required in attesting witnesses to any instrument.

Mr. PICARD (Richmond and Wolfe) gave the following instance of misidentity of persons which might occur. Supposing a man named Marcotte from the far end of the Province, whom he, the notary, was supposed to know as Marcotte, entered his, Mr. Picard's, office and introduced another man named Racine, but who in reality was not a *Racine*. What was he, the notary, to do under those circumstances. It was very perplexing and required some explanation.

Mr. MOLLEUR illustrated his case under the name of *L'Amoureux*. The Hon. gentleman said, supposing he attended at the office of a notary to whom he (Mr. M.) was unknown, and gave his name as Mr. L'Amoureux, while in fact he was not an *amoureux*. He thought one witness ought to be sufficient to satisfy the notary of the identity of the parties requiring the execution of a deed.

Before the Committee rose at six o'clock, the following amendment was added to the clause compelling the notary to give his services:—"Unless he has a legal and valid excuse."

The Committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

THE EVENING SITTING.

The House opened again at ten minutes to 8 p m.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.

Hon Mr. CHAUVEAU introduced a bill to provide for the better remuneration of the Fire Companies of the city of Quebec. Read first time, and second reading fixed for next sitting of the House.

The bill incorporating the New York, Boston and Quebec Lumber Company received the second reading, and passed through Committee of the Whole with one amendment, which received concurrence. The bill was then read a third time and declared passed.

THE QUEBEC BILL.

When the act relating to the amendments of the city of Quebec Incorporation Act was called—

Mr. RHEAUME asked the member for Lotbiniere, under whose care the bill was introduced, to defer the discussion until the next sitting of the house, owing to the illness of the member for Quebec West.

Mr. JOLY replied he would not, under any circumstances, take advantage of the absence of any honorable member who was interested in the bill, but he felt that it was imperative upon him at this moment to move the second reading. The bill had been close investigated in Committee, and reported after a great deal of trouble had been taken in the matter by the members of the Committee. He would ask the House to allow the second reading to take place, and a sufficient lapse of time would be allowed to take place between it and submitting it to a Committee of the Whole, to allow the absent members an opportunity of attending and taking part in the discussion.

Mr. CHAPLEAU said it was difficult since the question had been submitted to him to say whether or not the second reading ought to take place under those conditions. He reminded the House that the member for Quebec West, who was *au fait* in all the municipal affairs of the city, was absent, the member for Montmorenci was absent, and the member for Quebec Centre was also absent He thought the member for Lotbiniere ought not, under those circumstances, insist upon pushing the bill to its second reading.

The SOL.-GENERAL would at once consent to allow the bill to stand over if he saw that there was anything to be either lost or gained. The bill was urgently required by the citizens, and the greater portion of its provisions had been introduced by the member for Quebec West. The gentlemen who wished the bill to stand over, objected only to two of its clauses, and it was not necessary that these objections should be urged at the second reading.

Mr. JOLY then moved the second reading. The mover said that the Private Bill Committee were actuated in reporting favorably to this bill because it was asked by several thousands of the citizens who felt that some remedy was required to raise the election franchise in Quebec. He reminded the House that at the previous session the citizens asked a total abolition of the Corporation, to be replaced by Commissioners, and seeing that the Legislature was not prepared to grant so extensive a measure, they asked the present instead. The financial position of the city was now at a low ebb and required a change, he would not say a radical change, to save it from bankruptcy. The fundamental principle of the bill was to increase the value of immoveable property, which was liable for the city debt, and to raise the qualification of the elector. He explained that the bill had been changed in Committee by reducing the qualification of the proprietor from $100, the amount asked by the citizens, to $50; that is any person holding property which was rated at the assessed annual value of $50 could vote for Alderman and $25 for Councillor. He next explained that the law as now drafted, imposed upon the proprietor the responsibility of all assessments and water rates, reserving to him a right against the tenant. He then read from the annual report of the last Mayor, Mr. Lemesurier, in which he stated that unless the law was so changed as to make the proprietor responsible, the City would suffer an annual loss of $50,000. He considered this argument conclusive in favor of making the proprietor responsible, because in the event of the Sheriff being called upon to levy for the City debt, it would not be from the tenant he could exact it, but upon immoveable property. It was only natural that the proprietors under these circumstances should look for a change. He next adverted to the difference between the qualification of a voter for municipal purposes and the election of a member of the Legislature. The municipal system in America and in Europe were entirely different, pointing out how municipalities there had bought severe battles for their independence. He looked upon Municipal Councils as a number of persons organized together for the purpose of devising the best means to adopt for the citizens' welfare and comfort. There was nothing political in the character of the Municipal Councillor. The powers of a Council were limited, which could not exceed without obtaining special permission and authority from the Legislature. He compared the position of a Municipal Council, when it required to raise money for the redemption of its bonds, to that of a Railway Company or an incorporated Bank, in which each member's power and influence were rated by the amount of stock he held. It was in this way that the committee adjusted the qualification of the electors, fixing their privileges by the amount of real estate they held. He next adverted to the $800,000 worth of debentures now due, arguing that to obtain a renewal of these securities, it was absolutely necessary for the citizens to shew the holders: That with regard to their municipal affairs they intended to turn over a new leaf, and change their system of municipal administration. The committee did not agree to that part of the citizens, demand, reducing the representatives in the different wards, because they were of opinion that 24 were not too many.

It being past nine o'clock, Mr. CHAPLEAU raised a question of order. He said that only one hour was allowed for private bills after the opening of the second meeting of the House, and that at the expiration of that hour the Government orders should be taken up.

The SPEAKER, after pointing out the rule, said it depended upon the expression of the members of the Government and the House whether the debate should proceed or not.

Mr. CHAUVEAU said the Government had no objection to the continuation of the debate, now that it had commenced.

Mr. CHAPLEAU persisted in taking the sense of the House upon the question of order raised, that the debate upon private bills could proceed no further. Mr. Chapleau then moved that the time allowed in discussing private bills being now expired, the House proceed to the despatch of the orders of the day.

Mr. JOLY moved in amendment that all the words after the word "that" be struck out, and the following substituted: That the debate upon the Quebec Incorporation Act continue.

Another question of order was raised against Mr. Chapleau's motion.

Mr. BELLINGHAM suggested that if the hon. member for Terrebonne would move to adjourn the debate, he would attain his end.

Mr. JOLY, upon suggestion, withdrew his amendment.

The SPEAKER then put the main motion of Mr. Chapleau.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON pointed out to the House that the motion was very serious, because if adopted it would have the effect of striking the bill from the orders. He then proceeded to argue that without the adoption of the new law this session, the city would be placed in a position of bankruptcy. There were $2,600,000 of bonds falling due, a portion of which was held in London and the remainder in Canada, and if authority was not given to the citizens to obtain means of renewing these bonds, the result would be their ruin, and the property of citizens, which was responsible for the public debt, would go to the Sheriff's hammer. The hon. gentleman then proceed to argue upon the importance of the motion, when he was called to order by Mr. Chapleau, who said that he was discussing the merits of the question.

Mr. Chapleau's motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. JOLY then continued his argument. Mr Chapleau had charged him (Mr. Joly) with being interested in the bill because it legalized the resolution of the City Council, voting $10,000 to the Gosford Railway. He (Mr. Joly) was not pecuniarily interested in the Gosford Railroad, but approved of the clause legalizing the resolution, because it was assisting a laudable enterprise in which the city of Quebec was greatly interested. He approved of the change giving the Council authority to elect the Mayor, because he thought they were better qualified to name a competent and reliable chairman over their proceedings than the citizens generally. The same principle was acknowledged in Parliament; the House elected their Speaker; and in all incorporated companies the same rule was carried out—*i. e.*, the directors always named their own chairman. The city was now undergoing a financial crisis, and it was absolutely necessary that the clause appointing a re-election of Councillors before the 1st of May, should be adopted. If it was allowed to stand over until December it might be too late. In conclusion he would remind the House, and it could not be denied, that it was essentially necessary to raise the qualification of the elector to guarantee the purity of the return of good and proper Councillors.

Mr. BELLINGHAM said that in 15 years the city debt had augmented one million and a half of dollars, and for which it had nothing to shew. The member for Lotbiniere had referred to municipal institutions in the middle ages, and had drawn a comparison. No comparison could be made. He pointed out the member of Quebec West, who led the debtor class with a dirty dung-fork. The Government could not allow the session to close without legislating upon the subject, and if this bill did not pass another would have to be submitted, and the House would have to remain in session until such act passed.

Mr. RHEAUME said that it was only necessary to go into the suburban parts of the city and represent to the residents that by signing a petition they would be relieved of taxes, a petition in favor of abolishing the Council would be more numerously signed. He treated the arguments of Mr. Joly as being mere statements made without any proof to support them. The hon. gentleman continued to address the Speaker as *Mr. Mayor*, at which the House laughed. After correction, he proceeded to eulogize the personal character of the past Mayors, who had been elected under the present system by the people. He opposed the adoption of the clauses changing the voter's qualification, because it deprived the poor citizens of the right of voting who had as great an interest in the affairs of the city as the rich man. He also opposed the change in the election of the Mayor, arguing that the citizens had not violated the privilege, and had returned men worthy in every respect of holding the office.

Mr. DESAULNIERS (St. Maurice) was for universal suffrage, which he explained by allowing every person who contributed to the municipal revenue the privilege of voting. The man who contributed only one cent might be an honest man, which was the true qualification of a voter. He denied that the appointment of Commissioners would be of any benefit to the city, because they would not be more honest than the Councillors. They could not raise a revenue any quicker than the present Aldermen and Councillors. To use the words of the hon. gentleman, he said "*ca change le nom; mais sa ne change pas la poche.*"

A loud roar of laughter followed this declaration.

After Mr. Rheaume had whispered in the ear of the Speaker—

Mr. DESAULNIERS said that the elections in Quebec were always conducted upon honest principles, and upon principles of fair play. The people of St. Rochs had been accused of carrying the elections *aux coups de batons*. If such was the case it behooved those who feared the *batons* to remain in doors.

Mr. CHAPLEAU again proposed the adjournment of the debate, to Mr. Joly. The reasons urged were the same as when he first broached the question, the absence of the members for Quebec City.

Mr. JOLY would only consent to the adjournment of the debate upon the second reading of the bill being adopted. He reminded Mr. Chapleau, that he was one of the subcommittee appointed to report upon the act, and must be throughly acquainted with all its provisions. So long as either members do not complain of not having had sufficient time to study the measure, no fault ought to be found.

The Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said on behalf of the government, that it would be deplored very much if the bill did not receive its second reading to-night, after the long debate which had taken place, and if the second reading was proposed upon a division, he would vote for it, and by that vote it might be inferred that he was in favor of everything the bill contained.

Mr. CHAPLEAU seeing that the House was determined to proceed with the debate, commenced his remarks upon the act. He believed the condition was not such as to require legislation such as this bill intended to impose, and the best evidence of the soundness of its state financially was the evidence of the City Treasurer's pen from the books of the Corporation, before the Private Bills Committee. Supposing that the financial affairs of the city were in a disordered condition, in what respect can they be ameliorated? Is it by taking away the electoral franchise of some of the people. No, it is not in that manner, but by giving the Corporation the power to collect the arrears of two years, which now amount to $160,000. Another effective way would be to make the proprietors responsible for the assessments; and still another way of relieving the present position of the affairs of the city would be to give the Corporation the power to issue new debentures, to renew those falling due. He argued that the majority of the city bonds being held in England, it was well known that these creditors would readily agree to a renewal, if they were satisfied that the citizens were exerting themselves to ameliorate their position, and this they have done by reducing their floating debt of $145,000, left by a former Mayor, to about $50,000. The hon. member for Argenteuil had stated that nothing had been done by the Corporation towards alleviating its condition since 1854, and that since that date the city debt had increased one million and a-half; and that no public works had been constructed to explain this increase. Mr. Bellingham had probably forgotten that the Corporation had, since that date, built most of their markets; and one of the fifty-six petitions against the Corporation, knows the amount which one of those markets cost. Since that date the Corporation has widened streets, completed the water works, drainage, built the fire-alarm telegraph, and had organized a fire brigade. The Citizens' Bill, he contended, was the act of a conspiracy of a few people, who wished to assume to themselves the control of the affairs of the city. The fact of this was shown by their asking a complete abolition of the Council, and the re-election of other members. The only effect which this bill would have, would be to make a corporation composed of persons who knew no more about the business of the city than I know about the Ecumenical Council, and this is what the Citizens' Association call progress. If it is progress of the wrong kind, there is more in the bill. It attacks acquired rights, by turning out the members of the present Council, who have been regularly and constitutionally elected. The House had contended warmly against infringing upon rights acquired legitimately, only a few evenings ago, when the bill relating to the Union St. Joseph was before them, and by the adoption of this measure, certain gentlemen would be turned out of office for faults over which they had no control, and in which they did not participate. The honorable gentleman concluded his argument with an eloquent peroration, apologising for occupying so much of the time of the House. The bill was then read a second time and fixed to go before a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill respecting the sale of lands by Municipalities and reported with certain amendments. The bill was then read a third time.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The act to incorporate the Joint Stock Companies' act, was passed through committee and reported without amendment.

The House then adjourned at half past one o'clock, a.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—One word, and the last, in reply to Mr. Sykes. But first let me congratulate him upon his change of style, which is decidedly for the better. I would beg to inform Mr. Sykes, and through him the public, that the young woman in whom his reverence has manifested such an amiable interest is doing well, quite as well as could be expected, not having suffered in the least from the "cruel" treatment she has received. Further, I would remark that in no single instance out of the very many similar cases which have occurred in my own practice and that of others, where mother and infant have been removed to the hospital, have any evil consequences resulted; and this, after all, is the great point.

I would also congratulate my reverend friend upon the very Christian spirit he is prepared to exhibit, should he ever be placed in the same position as were the ladies of the Hotel-Dieu. It is to be regretted that the same spirit did not actuate him when he threw that stone so wickedly, which, missing its intended mark, hit me, fortunately (as I am sure he will be happy to learn) without doing me much damage.

JAS. A. SEWELL, M. D.

January 26th.

THE JEFFERY HALE HOSPITAL.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

A very condensed account appeared in your paper to-day, of the proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting of the above Hospital.

The Governors of that Institution seem to be wanting in energy, and are apparently unable to conduct with success, such an undertaking.

In their report they say—

"Last year our prospects were not very encouraging, and fears were entertained that "want of funds might involve a suspension of "operations for a time, and it is not impossible that it may yet be found necessary to "limit considerably the number of patients in "the Hospital. We set out originally with "the intention of maintaining fifteen beds for "patients, but the number has since been reduced, and for the future may be restricted "to ten."

Now, if necessity compelled this statement, I would make no remark, but it is evident there is either unwillingness on the part of the Governors to devote themselves to the work, or they avowedly admit that a Protestant Hospital is not required in Quebec, and that the whole thing is a failure.

In the report of the meeting published in your paper, and which appears to be an official account, there is an evident desire to suppress all information regarding the proceedings, and perhaps on some accounts that was desirable.

But apart from this, some useful hints were given by gentlemen present.

Dr. Cook alluded to the miserable list of subscriptions, and stated that he was sure large sums would be willingly subscribed, if proper means were used to *collect* the money; and he volunteered to assist. But not a word was said by the Governors present. Mr. Cassels also alluded to the same subject, and stated that the *wants* of the Hospital were not known, and that he was satisfied from the well known liberality of the Merchants and other Citizens of Quebec, that any sum required to keep up at least fifteen beds could be easily collected—But still no word of encouragement from the Governors.

Can this indifference on the part of the Governors proceed from inertness, or positive incapacity?

If it does, they are unworthy representatives of the late respected founder, Jeffery Hale, Esq., who was so well known for untiring energy and perseverance.

A FRIEND AND CONTRIBUTOR TO THE HOSPITAL,
Quebec, 25th January, 1870.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, on the 25th and 26th inst., at the Port of Quebec—$172 62—$341 83.

LATEST MARKETS.
(Per Atlantic Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26, 1 p.m.—Flour 21s 3d. Red wheat 7s 9d to 7s 10d. Red winter wheat 8s 7d 8s 8d. White do 9s 2d to 9s 3d. European corn 27s 6d. Barley 5s Oats 2s 6d. Peas 34s 6d. Pork 102s 6d. Lard 74. Bonds 88¼.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jany. 26

Gold 121¼.
Money 3 to 5 per cent.
Cotton selling at 25½c for Middling Uplands. Flour market favors buyers; receipts 5,000 brls; sales 5,800 brls, at 4,80 to 4.85 for super state and western; 5,25 to 6,00 for common to choice extra state; 5,05 to 6,15 for common to choice extra western, and 5,15 to 6,20 for common to choice round hoop Ohio. Rye flour lower; sales at 4,50 to 5,10. Wheat market closed dull and 1c lower; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 17,000 bus, at 1,10 to 1,32 for winter red and amber western. Rye closed quiet. Corn closed quiet; receipts 4,000 bus; sales 31,000 bus, at 1,06 for new mixed western in store. Barley closed dull. Oats closed dull and heavy; receipts 4,000 bus; sales 18,000 bus, at 57 to 58 cts. for western. Provisions—Pork closed heavy, at 27,70 to 28,00 for new mess. Lard heavy, at 16¼ to 17½c for steam, and 17½ to 18c for kettle rendered.

IMPORTS.
PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Jany 26—1 box wick to F W Roy. 3 bxs fresh fish, 1 bbl lobsters to M Hogan. 2 bxs fresh fish to A Ariel. 5 do to J & W Reid.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The Canadian mail steamship *Nestorian*, Capt. Aird, from Portland, Jany. 15, via St. John, Newfoundland, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

☞ Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cts. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Revd. J. Connolly, Mark McLaughlin, Esquire, to Miss Mary J. Jennings, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, at New Liverpool, Emily Depree, beloved wife of Edward McNaughton, aged 24 years.

The funeral will leave her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) 27th, at 1 p.m., for Christ's Church, New Liverpool. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

In St John Suburb, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Dame Eloise Papillion, wife of Sieur Hildebert Dupille, tobacco merchant.

She will be interred at Pointe-aux-Trembles, on Friday next, at ten o'clock. The funeral will leave her late residence, No. 58½, St. John street, on Friday morning at 4 o'clock precisely. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

A Clergyman (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N.S., says, "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious.

Jan 27, 1870. 1

WHAT IS BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA? 390

It is rather late in the day to propound this question. Thirty seven years of unbroken success as a remedy for malignant cutaneous and glandular disorders, would seem to establish the fact that as a blood-depurative it stands foremost among modern medicines. As a tonic and antibilious preparation its record is equally satisfactory. The components of an article with such credentials are of little consequence to the public, but be it known to the curious that its basis is the very essence of the Honduras Sarsaparilla-root, intermixed with many other rare materials from the botanical kingdom, and that not even an infinitesimal particle of any mineral mingles in the hygeian draught.

Jan 27, 1870. 6

A PERPETUAL NECESSITY FOR PURGATION 444

is created by the use of strong cathartics. They destroy the natural vigor of the intestines, and render them dependent on artificial means for the relief which nature should afford. On the other hand Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills permanently restore the normal action of the bowels, and do not require to be administered more than a few times in order to produce this desirable effect. Their corrective influence as a stomachic and antibilious medicine is most remarkable. Acidity of the stomach, flatulence, oppression after eating, pain in the right side, and all symptoms of indigestion and biliousness are speedily relieved by their operation.

Jan 27, 1870. 6

A PERFUME WITH A HUNDRED USES. 573

The European toilet extracts are scents, and nothing more; but Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the standard perfume of North and South America, is an article of great and varied utility, as well as a peerless luxury. Besides being the finest of all floral perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath, it relieves headache, promotes sleep, allays nervousness, is a rare disinfectant for the sick-room, cools the skin, exhilarates the spirits and when diluted with water imparts smoothness and freshness to the complexion, and is invaluable for removing the irritation occasioned by sunburns or the bites of insects. In fact it is almost as much prized for its utility as for the exquisite pleasure it affords.

As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Jan 27, 1870. 6

Darley's Arabian Oil, for Horses and Cattle.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeny, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Proprietors.

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

Jan 22, 1870.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. It is perfectly harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at 16, Bond Street, N Y.

Jan 21, 1870. my21-12m

NOTICE.

In consequence of the termination of our Partnership, all persons still remaining indebted to us are requested to settle their accounts immediately, it being imperative in order to the adjustment of our affairs that the Book Debts due us should be collected, and parties neglecting to pay or to call and arrange a satisfactory settlement must be prepared for action on our part to enforce payment.

GLOVER & FRY,
In Liquidation.

Jan 11, 1870.

Special Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers,

On the following portions of our Stock, viz.:—

Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Napkins, Linen Table Damasks, Irish Linens and Diapers, Horrock's Long Cloths, Woollen Cloths, Dress Goods, Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Kid Gloves very low, Gentlemen's Goods of all kinds, Oil Cloths, Carpets and Curtain Materials, with various other articles reduced to such prices which must affect the object we have in view—the speedy clearing out of our Stock.

GLOVER & FRY.

Jan 11, 1870.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

We would call special attention to the following lines:—

Gents' White Dress Shirts.
" Fancy Flannel "
" Neck Ties and Scarfs.
" Linen Collars.
" Lined Kid Gloves.
" " Wool "
" Scotch Hosiery.
" Scotch Wool Underclothing.
" Knickerbocker Hose.
New Tweeds (dark colors.)

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Lawn Handkerchiefs, ready hemmed.

BLANKETS AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH,
FOR ONE FORTNIGHT.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street,
Upper Town.

Jan 24, 1870.

CHEAP SALE
—OF—
FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS.

We beg respectfully to announce that our Stock is well assorted in the following departments, viz.:—

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Colored Gros de Suez.
Colored Silks.
Black Silks.
Soie Cuite Noire.
Tarlatan Dresses.
Dress Goods.
Linen and Cotton Sheeting.
White Shirting.
Quilts.
Counterpanes.
Napkins.
Linen Table Cloth.
Table Damask.
Irish Linen and Diapers.
Alexander's Kid Gloves

Our new make of Kid Gloves, which is the best ever imported in Quebec.

CLOUDS, from 11½d. up.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

West of England Tweed.
Scotch Tweed.
Canada Tweed.
West of England Coating.
Hosiery.
Cloth Gloves made in London expressly for our trade.
Ties, Scarfs, Collars.
White Shirts.
Flannel Shirts.
Under Clothing.

At LEGER & RINFRET'S
21, Fabrique Street.
Quebec.

Citizens of Quebec!
ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS!
Public Meeting.

A Meeting of the CITIZENS of QUEBEC will be held THIS EVENING, at SIX o'clock, at the CITY HALL, to take into consideration the Bill now presented before the House of Assembly, and at which you are requested to attend without fail, to protest against the arbitrary Clauses of the said Bill.

Jan 27, 1870.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be a Social Entertainment in the Lecture Room of the Wesleyan Church TO-NIGHT. Doors open at 7 P.M.; to commence at 7½.

Admission 25 cents; Children 12½ cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

Refreshments (which will be extra) may be had by all persons wishing them.

Jan 27, 1870. 1

CONCERT AND READINGS.
Ladies' Christian Doctrine Society.

A CONCERT and READINGS will take place in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 29th January. Proceeds to be given towards the relief of the poor.

☞ Tickets 25 cents.

Programme to appear in to-morrow's issue.

Jan 27 1870.

Encourage Young Enterprise.
Authorized to sell Postage & Bill Stamps

PIERCE'S
Dominion News Depot,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
HOME READING.

Another supply of Bound Volumes at popular prices:—

Sunday at Home,	$1 75
Leasure Hour,	1 75
Good Words,	2 00
Good Words for the Young,	1 50
Sunday Morning,	2 25

Blank Books for the Spring Trade, bound in calf-skin, any kind you want at 25 cents per quire, for anything over 8 quires.

At GEO. M. PIERCE'S,
Dominion News Depot,
Opposite the Post Office.

Jan 27, 1870.

Wanted for the First April,

A first-class Book-keeper. The best references will be required.

Apply, through Post Office, to letter "A."

Jan 27, 1870. 12

For Sale or to be Let.

1st. A small House in D'Aiguillon Street, Upper Town, (within the walls)

2nd. The House, No, 17, Nouvelle Street, St. Lewis Suburbs.

3rd. A small House and piece of Land on the Gomin Road

C. H. ANDREWS,
Notary,
Corner St. Peter and St. Paul Streets.

Jan 27, 1870. 6p

House to Let.

That first-class Three Story Fire Brick Dwelling House No. 21½, D'Aiguillon Street, opposite Dr. Malouin's, occupied at present and for the past two years by J B. Frechette, Esq., containing ten Rooms, Basement Kitchen and Cellar, Patent Closets. The Painting and Papering throughout is in perfect order.

Apply to
R. G. PATTON,
Post Office.

Jan 27, 1870. tf

HOUSE TO LET.

That very desirable House at the west end of Stadacona Terrace, hitherto occupied by the late Andrew McLimont, Esq. The front is of Cut Stone, and the situation of the House is unsurpassed in the city. Possession 1st May next.

Apply to
WILLIAM BIGNELL, N.P.,
St. Peter Street.

Jan 27, 1870.

Instead of Bitters, use Mothers! give the children Ask your Doctor for The Druggists all sell } SWEET QUININE

Auction Sales, Quebec
BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.
Insolvent Act of 1864.

By Auction will be sold on FRIDAY, next, 28th instant, at the Store of Mr. W. Laroche, 62½, St. John Street (Without,) the whole of his Stock in Trade, consisting of the usual assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Brooms, &c., &c.

—AFTER WHICH—

The Fixtures, splendid Counter Scales Show Glasses, Puncheons, Boxes and Stands, Desk, &c., &c.

By order of WM. WALKER, Esq., Official Assignee.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

Jan 24, 1870.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Constituted Rents and Real Estate.

The undersigned are instructed to offer at Auction at their office St. Peter Street, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, the following Constituted Rents and Real Estate:—

1. A Constituted Rent (Rente Constituée) of £7 per annum on a capital of £116 13s 4d secured on a lot at Pres de Ville belonging to Joseph Rooney.

2. A Constituted Rent (Rente Constituée) of £6 per annum on a capital of £100 secured on a lot at Pres de Ville, belonging to Michael Power.

3. A Constituted Rent (Rente Constituée) of £2 10s 0d per annum on a capital of £42 5s on a lot at Pres de Ville, belonging to the Widow and Heirs of William MacKey.

4. Lot of Ground adjoining the property of Joseph Rooney, on the North side of Champlain Street, at Pres de Ville.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at their office, St. Peter Street.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

Jan 22, 1870.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
YACHT "SHANNON."

By auction will be sold (without reserve) on TUESDAY, the First of February, at Messrs. Maxham & Co.'s Office, St. Peter Street,

The New Yacht "Shannon,"
21 TONS CLUB MEASUREMENT,

As she lies at her Winter Quarters, with all her materials, consisting of two complete Suits of Sails (working and sailing,) Galvanised Chain Anchor and Patent Windlass, Cabin Furniture, &c., ready for sea, all new and in perfect order.

The above Yacht (from lines of Mr. O'Neil) is well known and extremely faithfully built by E. W. Sewell, Esq., is a most beautiful model and a splendid sea-boat; has 3 tons of Moulded Ballast, and is complete in every particular.

Any information required will be furnished on application at Messrs Maxham's Office.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

Jan 20, 1870

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Real Estate, corner of St. Ursule and Ann Streets.

The undersigned are instructed to offer on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at their Office, St Peter Street, that commodious and centrally situated Family Residence, No. 6, forming corner of Ursule and Ann Streets, consisting of Three Story Stone House and premises, with all the modern improvements—Baths, Water Closets, Gas and Water throughout.

ON FIRST FLAT—A large Reception Room, Dining-room, Store-room, Butler's Pantry, &c.

SECOND FLAT—Large Drawing-room, Bed-room and Dressing-room.

THIRD FLAT—Five Bed-rooms.

ATTIC FLAT—Four " all in good order.

The Stable and Coach House are built of stone, covered with metal, in rear of which is a wooden building included with the property.

The above will be on view to intending purchasers on the 27th and 28th, from 2 to 5 o'clock

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

Jan 19, 1870.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Isle aux Reaux, (without Reserve.)

The undersigned are instructed to sell, by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at their Office, St. Peter Street, that beautiful property known as ISLE AUX REAUX, situate about 24 miles from Quebec, containing about 650 Arpents of Land, about 200 of which is in the highest state of cultivation, and the balance Mixed Timber, two Farm Houses, extensive Stables, Barns, Root Houses, Lime Kiln, &c., forming altogether one of the most complete properties ever offered. Also, an Orchard of about 300 Fruit Trees—Apples, Pears and Plum, all good bearing Trees.

From the position of the Island, being surrounded with the water of the St. Lawrence, the climate is free from the Spring and Autumn frosts which are so detrimental to the crops on both the North and South Shores, rendering it equally favorable with the District of Montreal for the cultivation of Indian Corn and other hazardous crops.

The property will be sold without reserve. It is accessible in one tide to the Quebec Market.

Any information required will be furnished on application to W. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., N.P., or at the office of Messrs. Maxham & Co.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

Jan 6, 1870. 2o

QUEBEC
FIRE ASSURANCE CO.,

QUEBEC, January 26, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per SHARE has been this day declared out of the profits of the year ending 31st December, 1869, payable at this Office on or after THURSDAY, 10th February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

A. D. RIVERIN,
Secretary.

Jan 27, 1870. 2o-td

HOUSE TO LET.

That very commodious and comfortable Double House, No. 2, Laporte Street, Cape, at present occupied by C. F. Bouchard, Esq. It contains Gas and Water fixtures, and its close proximity to the Governor's Garden renders it a most desirable residence.

Possession on 1st May.

Apply to
WILLIAM BIGNELL, N P.,
St. Peter Street.

Jan 26, 1870. 1m

TO LET.

A large and convenient Shop, situated in a central locality, No. 77, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's.

Apply to
A. PICARD,
52, St. Joseph Street.

Jan 26, 1870. 6p

THE QUEBEC CARRIAGE SPRING AND AXLE MANUFACTORY,
Renaud's Buildings,
ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

The Proprietors beg respectfully to inform the HARDWARE TRADE of the DOMINION OF CANADA that their Steam Manufactory is now in full operation, with all known improvements and appliances in the business.

Their Goods are of the very best description, both in finish and quality, every thing being proved and tested before leaving their Establishment.

Orders for present or spring delivery are respectfully solicited.

For Terms and Conditions, apply to

JOSEPH B. TRUDELLE,
MANAGER.

N.B.—The Proprietors of above Establishment will not be responsible for any debts contracted in their name without an order from the Manager

December 30, 1869. 1m

SCOTTISH
PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE CO
SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected with this Company before 31st JANUARY, 1870, will be entitled at the next DIVISION OF PROFITS to one year's ADDITIONAL BONUS over those of later date.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Manager for Canada.

CANADA:
HEAD OFFICE: - - - MONTREAL.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In illustration of the benefits which have accrued to Participating Policies, the following examples may be given, taken from the Books of the Canadian Branch:—

Policy 5313 effected October, 1851, for £1000, Additions amount to £82 10s. Payments by Assured, £112, the Bonus thus amounting to seventy-five per cent. of Premiums paid.

Policy 4234, effected 1859, for £500, Bonus Additions, £61 17s. 8d., or nearly seventy per cent. of £81 2s 6d., the amount of Premiums paid.

QUEBEC:
HENRY GLASS, - - - - AGENT.

Jan 26, 1870. 3-2831

BOOM AND WHARF TO LET.

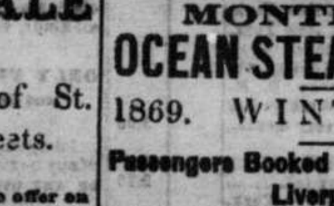
The safe and commodious Boom, fronting the River St. Charles, foot of Grant Street, St. Roch.

—ALSO,—

The Wharf adjoining the Boom, situated on the River St. Charles, well adapted for the lumber business, &c. There is a Plaining and Saw Mill on the premises.

Apply to
ALFRED J. VENNER,
Foot of Grant Street,
St Roch.

Jan 26, 1870.



MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO
1869. WINTER 1870.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry or Liverpool.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS:—

ASSYRIAN	3400 tons	Building.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000 "	New Ship
PRUSSIAN	3000 "	Capt. Dutton.
AUSTRIAN	2700 "	" Wylie.
NESTORIAN	2700 "	" Aird.
PERUVIAN	2600 "	" Ballantine.
MORAVIAN	2650 "	" Brown.
HIBERNIAN	2434 "	" Smith.
NOVA SCOTIAN	2300 "	" Watts.
NORTH AMERICAN	1784 "	" Richardson.
EUROPEAN	2640 "	" Bouchette.
GERMANY	3250 "	" Graham.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers from and to Londonderry.

Dates of Sailing are as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND:

NOVA SCOTIAN	Saturday,	29th Jany., 1870.
MORAVIAN	"	5th Feb., "
AUSTRIAN	"	12th " "
PRUSSIAN	"	19th " "
PERUVIAN	"	26th " "
NESTORIAN	"	5th March, "
NOVA SCOTIAN	"	12th " "
HIBERNIAN	"	19th " "

And every succeeding Saturday

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.
TO LONDONDERRY OR LIVERPOOL

Cabin.—$76 50 and $86.50, according to accommodation. Steerage.—$31.

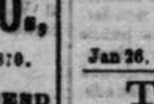
Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.

Jan 26, 1870.

FIRST-CLASS
Country Residence for Sale,



The Property on the Cap Rouge Road, known as "Kirkella," owned and occupied by EDWARD TURSTALL, Esq., for several years past. It is one of the most complete establishments in the vicinity of Quebec, having every convenience that could be desired, with well-stocked grounds and Conservatory.

Price low and terms reasonable.

For particulars apply to
S. J. GLACKEMEYER,
Notary.

Jan 26, 1870. tf

The Old Stand.
HOLIWELL'S NEWS DEPOT,
Postage and Bill Stamp Agency
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Army Stationer.

NEW NOVELS—"Kitty," &c.
At C. E. HOLIWELL'S.

"Enquire Within," 3,700 facts for the People.
C. E. HOLIWELL.

"Magician's own Book." Over 1,000 Experiments illustrated, with 500 engravings.
At C. E. HOLIWELL'S.

ENGLISH PAPERS RECEIVED FOR JAN. 8.

Ill. L. News,	United Service,	Sporting Times,
New of World,	Army & Navy,	Mail,
Times,	Broad Arrow,	Telegraph,
Lloyds',	Pall Mall,	Sat. Review,
Punch,	Public Opinion,	Bell's Life,
	Vanity Fair,	

And others too numerous to mention.

WEEKLY AMERICAN PAPERS, JAN. 29.

Leslie, Harper, Clipper, Pilot, Waverley, N.Y. Weekly, Ledger, Citizen, Canadian, People, Irish American, Wilkes Day's Doings, Sporting Times, Harper's Bazar, &c., &c., &c.

DAILY NY. PAPERS.
Times, Tribune, Herald, World.

At C. E. HOLIWELL'S,
Army Stationer,
Opposite the Post Office.

Jan 25, 1870

FANCY GOODS.

In Stock:—Ten Bells, large and small; Chess Boards, assorted sizes; Chessmen, in boxes, from 75 cents to $2; Looking Glasses; China Vases; Building Blocks; Dressing Combs; Children's Round Combs; India Rubber Dolls; Paper Dolls; Fancy Boxes; Mariners' Pocket Compasses, each one guaranteed to have had the Magnetic Current passed through it, and to act perfectly; Children's Picture Books from one penny upwards; Alphabet Blocks; Alphabet Cards; Washing Books; Purses, a great variety, from 10d to 7s 6d each; Photograph Frames, a great variety; Beads for Fancy Work; the new Aluminium American Gold Pen and Pencil Case, &c., &c.

JNO. BROWN,
8, Fabrique Street,
Quebec.

Jan 25 1870.

Quebec Street Railway Company.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, for the Election of Directors and transaction of general business, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 7th February next, at 1 o'clock P.M. The Ballot Box will be open from 3 till 4 o'clock P.M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date till 7th prox.

By order,
W. MOORE,
Acting Sec.-Treas.

Jan 25, 1870. 3-3o

Nurse Wanted.

WANTED, a good NURSE, to take care of a Child two years old.

Apply to
MRS. GRANT,
Belvidere Lodge,
St. Louis Road.

Jan 25, 1870. 3

Wanted.

A Young Man wants a situation as Book-keeper. After 5 years' experience in the Dry Goods business, will furnish the best recommendation. Address, "M.H.," CHRONICLE Office.

Jan 25, 1870. 6p

COALS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers to sell cheap:—
American Lehigh, egg size.
Welch Anthracite, free from smoke or dust.
Newcastle Grate.
Scotch Steam.

—AND—

Best Blacksmiths' Nut Coal.

☞ Delivered free of Cartage.

JOHN GIBLIN,
Corner Dalhousie and Arthur Streets.

Jan 25, 1870. 3

CANVAS AND SAIL TWINE.

For Sale by the Subscribers—

CANVAS—Best quality, assorted numbers.

—ALSO,—

SAIL TWINE—Roping and Seaming.

DINNING & WEBSTER.

Jan 24, 1870.

Quebec & Gosford
Railway Co.

Tenders for the Fencing of the Line of the Railway from Quebec to the Township of Gosford in three Sections, either for the whole or in separate Sections, will be received at the Office of the Company up to TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1870.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Company between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

C. L. J. FITZGERALD,
Secretary.

"Mercury" and "Gazette" please copy.

Jan 24, 1870.

For Sale.

A Condensing Beam Engine in first-rate working order; diameter of Cylinder, 48 inches; length of Stroke, 8 feet; with wrought iron Shafts and Cranks, Steam Pump, &c. All Cocks and Valves lined with brass, suitable for salt water. Also, a pair of Flue Return Tubular Boilers, very economical on fuel, and of ample capacity to supply the above Engine. They are furnished with chimnies and all necessary fittings.

The whole will be sold cheap for cash. No objection to let part of the purchase money remain in purchaser's hands, provided good security is given.

Apply to
W. P. BARTLEY & CO.,
Montreal.
Or to
W. O'KANE,
Crown Timber Office,
Quebec.

Jan 24, 1870. 2m-3o

New Songs.

Who's at my Window?	Osborne
Queen of the Sea	Millard.
Morn on the Meadow	Wrighton.
Let me be near Thee	Weiss.
What is that to You	Walbridge.
If thou must sing to-night	Molique.
When the Corn is Waving, Annie dear	Blamphin.
Smile once again	Millard.
The Moon is out to night too, love	Hay.
When all the world is young	Philp.
The Lover and the Bird	Guglielmo.
Something Sixle said	Brown
I'm still a friend to you	Hay.
Out on the Rocks	Dolby.
When you and I were young, Maggie	Butterfield.
Closhette	Molloy.
What Norah said	Wellman.
Beware, take care	Moulton.
Tapping at the Garden Gate	New.

Valentines! Valentines!!

The largest quantity and the prettiest assortment of Valentines ever imported into this city, varying in price from 5 cents to $5. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

For sale by
R. MORGAN,
St. John Street.

Jan 22, 1870.

FOR SALE.

Bag Flour, No. 1 & 2.
Peas.
Bran.
Goudriole.

H. H. SEWELL,
41, St. Paul Street.

Jan 22, 1870. 6p

Auction Sales, Quebec.
BY CASEY & Co.
Bankrupt Sale
—OF—

Six Horses, Several Sleighs, Carioles, Berlins, three Calechés, four Wagons, two Buggies, Carts, Setts Harness, Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes, Saddles and Bridles, Horse Clothing, Stable Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A quantity of Household Furniture appertaining to the Estate of MR PHILLIP ALLARD, Master Carter, which will be sold by auction by order of W. WALKER, Esq., Official Assignee, on

Monday,
31st JANUARY,

At No. 20, Richardson Street, St. Roch's.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Jan 27, 1870.

EVENING SALES!
ST. JOHN STREET
Auction Mart.
This Evening.

Sale at SEVEN o'clock.

CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Dec 29, 1869.

Houses for Sale or to Let
FIRST-CLASS
House to Let.

The Three Story House on the Cape, St. Genevieve Street, opposite the Public Garden, the property of the heirs Methot, and occupied for several years past by H. Smith, Esquire. It has Gas and Water and all modern improvements.

Apply to
S. J. GLACKEMEYER,
Notary.

Jan 25, 1870. 6

To Let,
(With immediate possession.)

The Store and Dwelling lately occupied by Woods & Co., Grocers, No. 29, Couillard Street.

The above is one of the most desirable business stands in the Upper Town, and the Dwelling is in good repair.

J. WHITEHEAD & CO.,
Assignees.

Jan 25, 1870. 3

Shop to Let,
(From the First of May next)

The Old Stand known as No 8 Little Champlain Street (foot of the Steps); well adapted for a Dry Goods, Grocery or Boot and Shoe Store, with Cellars and Stores in rear, if required. A lease will be given for 1 or 4 years.

Apply to
JAMES A. QUINN.

Jan 24, 1870 12

To Let.

The well-known Commercial Stand, premises occupied by A. Watters,

ED. J. DeBLOIS.

Jan 24, 1870. 3o

TO LET.

The House on Rampart Street, residence of J. C. Nolan.

ED. J. DeBLOIS.

Jan 24, 1870. 3o

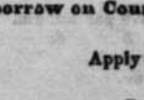
For Sale,
(With possession on the 1st May next,)

That pleasantly situated House, No. 15, Esplanade, with Stables attached, Gas and Water introduced.

Apply to
JOS. PARKE, Esq.,
Quebec Bank.
Or to Messrs. GOWEN & LLOYD,
Peter Street.

Jan 22, 1870. 3o-fyl

LAKE ST. CHARLES.



TO LET, from 1st May next, the commodious Cottage and Ground now occupied by Mr. Stevenson.

D. McPHERSON, N.P.

Jan 21, 1870. 6p

WANTED, $3000,

To borrow on Country Property near this City.

Apply to
P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Broker, 18, St. Peter Street.

Jan 21, 1870 6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of
LS. LAVOIE, of Rimouski,
Insolvent.

The creditors of the Insolvent are notified that a Dividend Sheet has been prepared, and will remain open to inspection and objections at the office of Messrs. Thibaudeau, Thomas & Co., every day between the hours of TEN and FIVE o'clock, until the 5th day of FEBRUARY, after which the dividends therein allotted will be paid.

U. THIBAUDEAU,
Assignee.

Jan 21, 1870. 12

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES
TO AND FROM
HAVANA, CUBA,
Exclusively for Messages Originating in Canada.

For 10 Words or less, counting Address, Date and Signatures, from any Station of the Montreal Telegraph Company, $5.50, gold. For each word over 10 words, 45 cents, gold.

Customers will facilitate the delivery of their despatches by leaving their addresses at the Telegraph Office.

Jan 18, 1870. 15 3o

To Manufacturers and Capitalists.
TO LET.

That extensive Brick Building, situate corner Queen and St. Dominique Streets, St. Roch's, on the west side of Palace Harbor, next to the "Quebec Carriage Spring and Axle Manufactory."

This building, three stories high and 105 feet long by 40 wide, is well adapted for a boot and shoe or other manufactory.

In order to foster a spirit of enterprise in Quebec, a long lease will be granted on most favorable conditions.

Apply to
J. B. RENAUD,
28, St. Paul Street.

Jan 15, 1870. tf-3o

Auction Sales, Quebec
BY J. PARKE & SONS.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOKS BY CATALOGUE,
—AT—
Parke & Sons' Auction Rooms.

A large collection of Rare and Valuable Books belonging to the Heirs of an Estate.

Due notice will be given of the day of sale.

Catalogues are now being prepared

PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

Jan 21, 1870.

PARKE'S
NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 10, John Street.
Everything Selling
EVERY NIGHT.

PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

Dec 21, 1869.

Nurse Wanted.

Wanted, a Nurse who has experience, and can be well recommended.

Apply at 1, Mount Carmel Street, Cape.

Jan 22, 1870.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Next Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held in the NATIONAL SCHOOL HALL, Esplanade Hill, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3.30 o'clock P.M.

By order,
A. J. WOOLRYCHE,
Secretary.

Jan 21, 1870.

For Sale.

Two Second-hand Fire Proof Safes.

Apply at 44, Paul Street.

Jan 21, 1870. 3p

Literary and Historical Society.

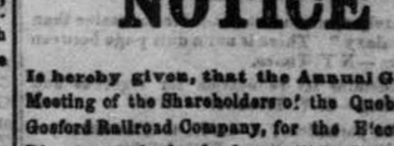
The Council desires to direct attention to the following By-Law:—

"No member in arrear for one year (not including the current year) shall be eligible to hold office or vote, and if in arrear two years (not including the current year) he shall cease to be a member, but it shall be in the power of the Council to reinstate him on payment of arrears."

The Collector will call on all in arrears before the publishing of the list of members, at the close of the present month, in order that such as desire to continue members may have the opportunity.

By order,
GEORGE MATHISON,
Asst.-Secretary.

Jan 15, 1870.



NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Quebec and Gosford Railroad Company, for the Election of Directors and other business will be held in the Office of the Company, Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1870, at 12, Noon.

C. L. J. FITZGERALD,
Secretary.

Jan 14, 1870. td

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a Farm, situated in the Parish of St. Joseph's, Point Levi, of 3 acres or thereabouts in breadth by 40 acres in depth. The Dwelling-house has lately been put in a state of thorough repair, the Out-houses and Fences are in good order, and the Farm in good condition, being within four miles of the ferry and two miles of the fortifications. The beach attached is within 3 acres of the eastern extremity of Indian Cove East. There is also a Saw Mill within 2 acres of the dwelling.

For particulars apply to H. C. Austin, Notary, Quebec, or Charles Bourget Esquire, N.P., Lauzon Post Office, or the undersigned on the premises.

MICHAEL POWER.

N.B.—The Farm is in Free and Common Soccage.

Jan 11, 1870. 19p

Coughs, Asthma and Incipient Consumption

ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

JNO. MUSSON & CO.'S
Syrup of Canada Balsam.

☞ 50,000 persons annually die from Pulmonary Disorders. Prevention is at all times better than Cure; let every family be therefore provided with a supply of Musson's "Syrup of Canada Balsam," which is so well known to possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a Cough or Cold.

MUSSON'S
MACE HAIR WASH

is a delightfully fragrant preparation for the Hair, and as an invigorator in promoting its growth is beyond all precedent.

Prepared and sold only by
JNO. MUSSON & CO.

Jan 7, 1870.

THE CRAFTSMAN,
—AND—
Canadian Masonic Record.

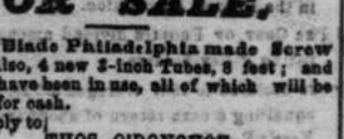
This Magazine, established in 1866, circulates in every part of the Dominion, and enjoys the confidence and support of the leading Masons in all the Provinces. It is published on the 15th of every month, and sent free of postage to all subscribers at $1 50 a year.

The Churchman's Magazine,
—AND—
Monthly Review,

Published on the 1st of every month; forty-eight pages Royal 8vo. Annual subscription, $2.00.

CHAS. L. THOMSON,
Agent for the Publishers,
Peter Street, Quebec.

Dec 30, 1869.



To Steamboat Owners & Builders.
FOR SALE.

A new 4 Blade Philadelphia made Screw 6 feet 9. Also, 4 new 3-inch Tubes, 8 feet; and 12 do. that have been in use, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to
THOS. O'DONOHOE,
London Chronometer Depot,
St. Peter Street,
Quebec.

Dec 30, 1869. 3o

QUEBEC HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Instrumental Practices of the above Society will be continued (until further notice) at the Music Hall, St. Louis Street, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at 8 P.M.

W. D. CAMPBELL,
President.

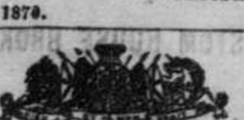
Dec 16 1869. 3m 1o-mth

To be Let.

The Office in St. Peter Street, adjoining the Bank of British North America, heretofore occupied by Messrs. D. D. Young & Co., and now held by A. F. A. Knight, Esq.; also, the Store in the yard in rear of the Office.

L. T. MACPHERSON.

Jan 21, 1870. 10



Department of Marine and Fisheries,

FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 7th January, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st MARCH next for the charter of SIX SWIFT SAILING FORE-AND-AFT SCHOONERS, measuring from about Sixty to One Hundred and Thirty Tons, registered tonnage, with two suitable boats to each vessel, to be well found and thoroughly fastened, and not exceeding six years old, for Marine Police purposes on the Sea Coasts of Canada. The crews will be provided and the vessels provisioned at the expense of the Government. Vessels to be at the risk of the owners.

Charters to run during the season from 1st April to 1st November. The undersigned reserves the option of renewing any charter for the following year.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders may be for one or more than one vessel.

Specifications in blank to be filled up with the description of each vessel, and also forms of Tenders, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to this Department, or its agencies at Quebec, Halifax, N S., and St. John, N.B. after the 20th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa.

And marked—"Tenders for Vessels."

P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Jan 12, 1870. 2o-td

QUEBEC
FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 31st day of January instant, at TWO o'clock P.M., when a statement of the affairs will be submitted.

By order,
A. D. RIVERIN,
Secretary.

Jan 15, 1870. 2o

QUEBEC
FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders that the Election of Directors will take place on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, by ballot, until TWO o'clock P.M.

By order,
A. D. RIVERIN
Secretary.

Jan 15, 1870. 2o

BAZAR,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF LADY YOUNG,

To assist in the completion of the Convent now in course of erection by the Ladies of Jesus-Marie, near Spencer Wood. This Bazar will take place in the latter end of May or beginning of June. The precise days will be given on a future occasion. The following Ladies will preside at the tables, and will also receive all articles which may be left to their address:—

Mesdames Caue on,
" Chinic,
" Burroughs,
" P. Garneau,
" C. Peters,
" L. A. Cannon,
" Theop. Hamel,
" Abr. Hamel.

Mesdames Fremont, Pentland and Jos. Hamel will preside at the Refreshment Table.

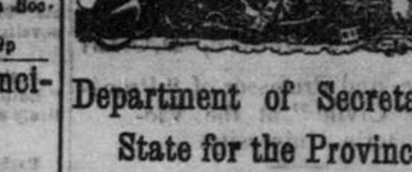
Jan 11, 1870. 3w 2o

Notice.

Parties shipping Goods or taking passage to Europe, via Portland, &c., are specially requested to procure Transit Certificates at this Consulate, thereby facilitating their progress and preventing delays.

CHARLES ROBINSON,
U.S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, Dec 1, 1869. 8 1o-w



Department of Secretary of State for the Provinces,

OTTAWA, 8th Dec., 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, has this day appointed the Secretary of State for the Provinces "Superintendent General of Indian Affairs" with the management of all matters connected with the Indian Tribes.

All communications therefore relating to Indian Affairs are, in future, to be addressed to the Hon'ble. the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secr. of State for the Provinces,
Supt. Genl. Ind. Affairs.

Dec 21, 1869. 4-1o

BLANCHET & PENTLAND,
ADVOCATES.

J. BLANCHET, C. A. PENTLAND.

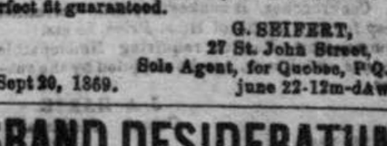
St. George's Hotel, Place D'Armes.

Dec 28, 1869. 1m

HOMŒOPATHY.
DR. BENDER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
98 ST. JOHN STREET, (without.)

OFFICE HOURS:
8½ to 10 A.M., 1 to 3½ P.M., 6½ to 8 P.M.

G. SEIFERT
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A New Assortment
—OF—
Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s,
CELEBRATED



Perfected Spectacles,
AND EYE GLASSES.

Mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel. A perfect fit guaranteed.

G. SEIFERT,
27 St. John Street,
Sole Agent, for Quebec, P.Q.

Sept 20, 1869. june 22-12m-d&w

GRAND DESIDERATUM
THE PATENT HAMMOCK LOUNGING CHAIR

HOUSEHOLDERS of every class, invalids, tourists, and all those requiring comfort, cheapness and durability combined, should have one of the PATENT HAMMOCK LOUNGING CHAIRS which are adjustable to any angle, and occupy only one and a half inch in space when not in use, and can be changed into a Couch or Child's Cot at will. Price $2 50 and upward

[illegible] sale by
W. DRUM
St. Paul Street, Quebec, P.Q.

Sept 29, 1869. 1-22-12m-d&w

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

General Express Fowarders,

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

—AND—

Shipping Agents.

THE CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY forward DAILY, in charge of Special Messengers, Merchandise and Money of every description, with security and despatch, to and from all the principal places throughout the Dominion of Canada, United States and Europe. Wines, Ales, Fruits and other perishables guaranteed against frost if so receipted for at time of shipment.

COLLECTIONS AND ORDERS

This Company continues to make Collections of Notes, Drafts and Accounts, and executes Orders and Commissions with the utmost promptness.

HEAVY FREIGHTS.

A considerable reduction made on LARGE CONSIGNMENTS, especially for long distances.

EUROPEAN EXPRESS.

European Express, by M. O. S. S. Co.'s Line every week each way, via Quebec in Summer and Portland in Winter. Express via Portland closes on Wednesdays. Parties can inform their friends in Europe that packages handed in at any Railway Station in Great Britain, or to any Agent of the Globe Parcels Express Company, at any place in Europe *consigned to Wm. Blackwood, Agent Canadian Express Company, Liverpool, will find quick despatch.*

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

The facilities for shipping through our Liverpool Office are better than can be obtained through any other Agency, and being a regular Shipping Office we are prepared to receive orders for shipping goods from Liverpool, which can come by cargo to Portland, and thence by freight train on through Bill of Lading or by cargo to Portland and thence by Express, as may be ordered. This facility is of great importance to Importers, as they usually require one case or more out of every consignment, with great despatch; all single packages measuring less than four cubic feet are cheaper by Express than on a Cargo Bill of Lading.

Invoices must accompany goods for the United States, Lower Provinces and Europe.

For further particulars apply to

W. C. SCOTT, Agent, Quebec.

G. CHENEY, Superintendent, Montreal.

Nov 19, 1869.

"Clann nan Gaidheal ri Guallibh a Cheile."

The Canada Scotsman.

A FIRST-CLASS LITERARY AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME III., 1870.

"The Canada Scotsman" has been enlarged to nearly double its former size, embellished with a beautifully engraved heading, and otherwise improved. Volume III. commences with the number for January 1st, 1870. All who send in their subscriptions now for the year 1870, will get the paper for the balance of this year FREE, thus dating their subscriptions from January 1st, 1870, and ending with January 1st, 1871. It gives the latest news from the different counties of Scotland, with a summary of Canadian, United States, English, Irish and Foreign News, together with Commercial and Market Reports, Editorial comments on the events of the day, original articles on Scottish and general subjects, Histories of the Highland Clans, Tales, Poetry, &c., &c. The "Scotsman" is strictly independent, taking no sides with any political or religious party or sect. Nothing is omitted that can be of interest to the Farmer, Mechanic or Professional man. The Gaelic Department is continued. It is acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the handsomest, best and most complete family newspaper on this continent. Every Scotsman and descendant of Scotsmen should subscribe for it.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"A first-class paper."—Montreal Gazette.

"Written with ability and spirit."—Montreal Herald.

"It is altogether a well got up paper, far superior to the New York Scottish American."—Toronto Globe.

"The Highland reader will be delighted with a few columns in his native Gaelic."—Montreal Witness.

Published weekly at Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Letters containing money, if registered, are at the risk of the publishers. Fine list of premiums and liberal terms to agents. Canvassing agents wanted for every county in the Dominion. For further particulars address,

A. G. NICHOLSON & CO., Publishers, No. 65, Great St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Nov 18, 1869.

"LES LOIS DE LA PROCEDURE CIVILE."

By Gonzalve Doutre, B.C.L.,

Advocate, and Professor of "Procédure Civile" at the Victoria University.

Volumes 1st and 2nd.

THE Second Volume of this work is now on sale. It is especially useful to *Curés* and Ministers of Religion, to Advocates, to Notaries, to District Magistrates (who will soon be named,) to Judges of the Peace, to Commissioners in Small Causes, to Coroners, to Surveyors, to Prothonotaries and Clerks of all the Courts, to Bailiffs, and to business men generally.

Price of 1st vol., $2; 2nd vol., $5.

For Sale:

Montreal—By A. Doutre & Co., corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Street.

Quebec—M. L. Cremazie, 12, Buade Street.

Three Rivers—Dufresne & Frère.

St. Hyacinthe—Antoine Maynard.

St. Jean—Sheriff Desrivières.

Sorel—J. G. Barthe.

Kamouraska—Pierre Dessaint.

Joliette—Joseph Turcotte.

Ste. Scholastique—Leduc & Valois.

Arthabaska (St. Christophe)—James Goodhue.

Nov 27, 1869

Harte's Concentrated Lye!!!

Harte's Concentrated Lye!!

Harte's Concentrated Lye!

THE extraordinary popularity which this article has attained since its introduction by the subscriber into Canada, and the constantly increasing demand, has as usual, excited the cupidity of certain *unprincipled* parties, who are endeavoring to foist a cheap and spurious *imitation* on the market. The public are hereby notified that the words "GENUINE" has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin, and is sold by the principal Druggists and Grocers from one end of the Dominion to the other. Price, 25 cts.

J. A. HARTE, Montreal, Proprietor.

Dr. Laurie's Imperial Food for Invalids and Infants.

THIS article is highly recommended as an article of diet for invalids, where the digestive organs have become weakened by indigestion, dyspepsia or other causes, and the stomach rejects more solid food. It is also invaluable for infants, and no nursing mother should be without it. Price 25c and 50c per tin; for sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion.

Harte's English Rat Exterminator,

FOR the certain destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Blackbeetles, &c. Warranted to keep for any length of time. Price, 25 cts.

Homoeopathy—Parties requiring Homoepathic Medicines and Books, can be supplied by the subscriber.

J. A. HARTE, Chemist, Montreal.

Aug 21, 1869. 12m

Sugar,

Now receiving ex S. S. "Germany": 50 Barrels Bright Sugar.

WILLIAM POSTON.

April 30, 1869.

VINEGAR.

JARS Triple Strong Vinegar, Tierces, Qr-casks and Cases Bordeaux Vinegar, Casks White Wine Vinegar,

Do Malt do

Do No. 1 do

WILLIAM POSTON.

April 30, 1869.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 51st and following Rules of the House of Commons (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object,) in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

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

ALFRED TODD, Chf. Clk. Committees and Private Bills, House of Commons.

Ottawa, 13th Dec., 1869. dec15

Quebec & Gosford RAILWAY CO.

INSTALMENTS ON STOCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Instalments of two dollars per Share each, on the Subscribed Capital of the Company will be due on the following days, viz.:—

3rd Instalment, 10th January, 1870.

4th " 10th March, 1870.

5th " 10th May, 1870.

Payable at the Company's Office, Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

C. L. J. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

Dec 8, 1869.

Windsor & Annapolis RAILWAY.

OPENING THROUGH FROM WINDSOR TO ANNAPOLIS.

Completing the Connection between Halifax and St. John.

On and after SATURDAY, the 18th of December, 1869, this Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic, as under:—

Trains leave Windsor (in connection with the trains of the Nova Scotia Railway from Halifax) at 10.25 A.M. and 6.50 P.M., arriving at Kentville at 11.45 A.M. and 8.45 P.M., and at Annapolis at 2.30 P.M., connecting there with steamers "Emperor" or "Empress" for St. John, N.B.

Returning the Trains leave Annapolis at 2.35 P.M., with passengers by steamer from St. John, leaving there 8 A.M., and arrive at Kentville at 5.20, Windsor at 6.40 and Halifax at 9 P.M.

VERNON SMITH.

Kentville, Dec 8, 1869. dec18

We rarely open a more readable magazine than "The Galaxy." There is not a dull page between its covers.—N.Y. Times.

Well sustains its reputation for vigorous and racy writing.—N.Y. Tribune.

A model periodical; a credit to American periodical literature.—Press, Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY FOR 1870.

Great Attractions.

Articles Secured from

CHARLES READE, MRS. EDWARDS, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ANTHONY TROLLOPE JUSTIN McCARTHY, PARKE GODWIN, DR. J. C. DALTON, DR. DRAPER,

And all the Leading Writers of the Day.

FIRST.

Put Yourself in his Place, Charles Reade's Great Story, will continue to delight the readers of the Galaxy the greater part of the year 1870. Part First is now ready in book form, and will be sent free with the Galaxy for 1870 on receipt of $4, the regular subscription price.

SECOND.

A New Story by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Susan Fielding," "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," etc. Mrs. Edwards is one of the very best female novelists now writing in the English language.

THIRD.

Anthony Trollope will furnish a series of "Editors' Tales," in which he will work an entirely new vein.

FOURTH.

Parke Godwin, one of the ablest of American writers, will furnish a series of noteworthy articles on historical subjects.

FIFTH.

Richard Grant White will continue his critical and social essays.

SIXTH.

Justin McCarthy, whose skill as an efficient magazine writer is almost unequalled, has been engaged on the Editorial Staff, and will contribute regularly to the Galaxy.

SEVENTH.

Ten Years in Rome, giving an inside view of the Roman Catholic Church, by a late Ecclesiastic, will be a noteworthy series of articles.

EIGHTH.

The Scientific Articles will be prepared by Drs. Dalton and Draper, both eminent Physiologists.

NINTH.

The Editorial Staff of the Galaxy is now very large and has on it the best talent engaged on American periodical literature.

We have arranged for very liberal clubbing terms with the other leading periodicals.

A sample copy will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Price, 35 cents per number; $4 per year.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Galaxy is the Best of American Magazines.

SHELDON & COMPANY, 498 & 500, Broadway, New York.

Dec 14, 1869.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES—19 and 20, Cornhill, London, England, and 385 and 387, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLE, Secretary.

CAPITAL - - - £2,500,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are invested in the names of special Trustees.

ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

80 PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders.

BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s. per cent., equalling a cash return of about every Third Year's Premium.

All Policies completed before the 31st December instant, and on which the year's premium has been paid, will receive a year's additional Bonus.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances granted on Dwelling-houses and their contents, as well as on General Mercantile Property, Manufactories, &c.

Agents in the principal Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada.

B. Marcuette, AGENT, Levis.

Dec 10, 1869. tf

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"

The "Fish Sauce,"

The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. Hassall's Report on the "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce," and the Condensed Milk.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

July 13, 1868 26-1

The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa.

MARAVILLA COCOA!

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true THEOBROMA of LINNAEUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homoeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following extract from the Globe of May 14 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

Jany 21, 1869 52-1o

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS

"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

And is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d per copy or 8d per week, post free.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

Dec 23, 1868. 26-1o

NOTICE.

DR. C. I. SAMSON, recently arrived from Paris, where he has completed his medical studies, has opened his Office at 33, Craig Street, St. Roch's.

Sept. 24, 1867

BAND SAWS!

ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Wood, ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Iron and Brass,

ENDLESS BAND KNIVES for Cutting Cloth, Linen, &c.

The Vast Superiority of PERIN'S PATENT FRENCH BAND SAWS, AND ENDLESS BAND KNIVES, Over all others is now universally admitted. These can be obtained Only of the Agents,

SAMUEL WORSSAM & CO., Saw Mills Engineers,

304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England,

Who keep a large Stock of all sizes constantly on hand, from which orders can be executed on the shortest notice.

Priced Illustrated Catalogues of S. WORSSAM & CO.'S PATENTED AND IMPROVED MACHINES of all kinds for working in wood sent free on application at their works, 304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England.

July 10, 1869

UNIVERSITY BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Principal and Professor of Classics—Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D. D.

Professor of Mathematics—Rev. R. H. Walker, M. A., (Curator of the Museum.)

Do Divinity—Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D. D.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History—Rev. A. C. Scarth, M.A., (Librarian.)

Acting Professor of Moral Philosophy—A. A. Bodkin, Esq., B.A.

Acting Professor of Classics—Rev. W. H. Prideaux, M.A.

Do French (taught throughout the College) Monsieur C. Roux, M.A.

Alumni Tutor in Mathematics—Rev. R. C. Tambs, M.A., Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Terms—Michaelmas—From the first Saturday in September to December 21.

Lent—From the third Saturday in January to the first Saturday in April.

Trinity—From the first Saturday in April to the last Wednesday in June.

Payments—Board, per week, $3 00

Fuel, light, washing (average) do 0 50

Tuition, Room-rent Library, $40 per an.

Fee on entering the University, 5 00.

A deposit of $30 is required at the commencement of each term.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Rector—Rev. R. H. Walker, M.A., late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and for 9 years Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Sub-Rector—Rev. W. Richmond, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Assistant Masters—Rev. W. H. Prideau, M.A., late Sch. of Lincoln Col. Ox., and second master of Tiverton School, England.

Do E. A. King, M.A., Bishop's College Lennoxville.

Do F. C. Emberson, M.A., late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford.

French taught throughout the School by Professor C. Roux, M.A.

Payments—Tuition, including French, Drill, &c. $85 per annum.

German or Italian (if desired) $10 00 per annum.

Drawing (if desired) $10 per annum.

Singing, do 3 do.

Board, $3 50 per week.

Washing 0 25 do.

Bursar (both departments) E. Chapman, Esq. M. A.

Matron (both departments) Mrs. Irving.

For further information, apply to Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Principal, or Rev. R. H. Walker, Rector, or Edward Chapman, Esq., Registrar.

Lennoxville, Jany 4, 1869. j8

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT

PATRONISED BY

The British Government	6,000 of the Nobility & Gentry
The Indian Government	Railway & Canal Companies,
The Colonial Government	Collieries, Iron Masters, &c.

For all kinds of

OUT-DOOR WORK,

And is proved, after a test of 70 years, to surpass any other Paint.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT

Is especially applicable to Iron Roofing, Farm and other Buildings, Bridges, Farm Implements, Carts and Wagons, Gates, &c. &c., and all exposed work, and where adopted, a Saving of more than 50 per cent. may in the end be safely reckoned upon, as not only is it cheaper in the first place when purchasing, but lasts twice as long as any other paint, and

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR

COLOURS.

White and Light Stone, Per Cwt. ... Bright and Dark Red, Chocolate, Purple Brown, Black, Bright Green, Deep Green and Blue, Per Cwt.

TRADE MARK. ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT SOLELY MANUFACTURED BY WALTER CARSON & SONS LONDON. ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL

Prepared Oil Mixture for the Anti-Corrosion. Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, both for Outside and Inside Purposes, specially manufactured for the Climate, Brushes, &c.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

For Public Edifices, Mansions, Villas, and every kind of Brick, Stone, Compo, &c., is unrivalled, and is the only paint that will EFFECTUALLY RESIST THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

The original Anti-Corrosion is solely manufactured, and can only be obtained of

WALTER CARSON AND SONS, LONDON.

Caution.—All casks bear the trade mark, or are not genuine.

PAINTS AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

Chinic & Beaudet and David Kerr, QUEBEC.

Oct 10, 1866. 1y

GRAND TRUNK Railway Company OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

1869. 1870.

TRAINS now leave Bonaventure Station as follows:—

GOING WEST—Day Express for Ogdensburgh Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8.30 A.M.

Night do do at .... 7.30 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Cornwall and intermediate Stations at .... 5.10 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate stations at .... 7.15 A.M.

Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 2.00 P.M. and 5.00 P.M.

The 2.00 P.M. Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at .... 7.00 A.M.

Express for Boston at............ 8.40 A.M.

Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at .... 3.30 P.M.

Express for Island Pond at .... 2.00 P.M.

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticooke only, at............ 10.10 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The Steamer "Carlotta," leaves Portland every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, for Halifax, N.S., respectively at 4 P.M. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight.

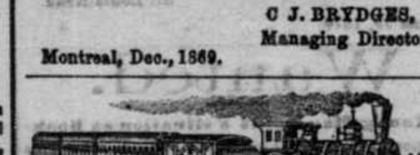
The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 5 P.M., for St. John, N.B., &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Offices, Bonaventure Station, and 39, Great St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Dec., 1869.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ON and after SEPTEMBER 27th, Trains will leave Point Levis as follows:—

Mixed Train for Richmond and intermediate Stations, daily, at 8.15 A.M.

Mail Train for River du Loup, daily, at 9.00 A.M.

Mail Train for Richmond, connecting with Trains for Portland, Montreal and all points West, daily, at 3.00 P.M.

Mixed Train for River Loup, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11.00 A.M

Trains will arrive as follows:—

Mail Train from Portland, Montreal and the West, daily, at 7.30 A.M.

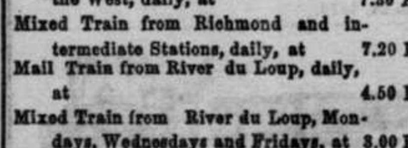
Mixed Train from Richmond and intermediate Stations, daily, at 7.20 P.M.

Mail Train from River du Loup, daily, at 4.50 P.M.

Mixed Train from River du Loup, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3.00 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Sept. 1869.



GRAND TRUNK Railway OF CANADA.

AFTER Monday next, the 6th instant, Excursion Trains from Point Levis to River du Loup on SATURDAYS, and from River du Loup to Point Levis on MONDAYS, will be discontinued, and Mail Trains will leave Point Levis at 9 A. M. Saturday, and leave River du Loup at 3 P. M. Monday.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Sept 3, 1869

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

ON and after Monday, the 24th inst, the steamer ARCTIC will run until further notice as follows:—

LEAVES QUEBEC.

8.00 A. M.—Mail Train for River du Loup.

10.30 A.M.—Mixed Train for River du Loup Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

5 00 P. M.—Mail Train for Montreal and the West.

LEAVES POINT LEVI.

8.15 A. M.—Mail Train from Montreal and the West.

3.00 P. M.—Mixed Train from River du Loup, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

5.15 P. M.—Mail Train from River du Loup.

Ice and weather permitting.

A. GABOURY, Secretary, St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company.

Jan 24, 1870.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, for the incorporation of a Company for the purpose of constructing and working a Wooden Railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway, into the Townships of Leeds, Inveness, Ireland and Halifax.

L'EVENEMENT,

French Daily Paper published in Quebec

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:

HECTOR FABRE.

DAILY—$5 payable in advance.

TRI-WEEKLY—$3 payable in advance.

OFFICE: No. 1, Buade Street, next door to the Post Office.

Jany 26, 1869.

English Cheese.

Cases Queen's Arms Cheese.

" Truckle

—ALSO,—

Bass' India Ale.

Guiness' Dublin Porter, pints and quarts.

For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Macarroni and Vermicelli,

In Boxes, 10lbs. each.

For sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

COLLI WINE

25 QUARTER CASKS.

For sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

POST OFFICE, QUEBEC, Dec., 1869.

Due A.M.	Due P.M.	MAILS.	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
9.00		Ottawa, by Railway (a)		3.10
9.00		Province of Ontario, (a)		3.00
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska & Three Rivers railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships & Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)........		3.00
9.00		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily, (a)........		3.10
9.00		Leeds (Megantic) daily (a)		3.00
9.00		St. Giles & St. Sylvester, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)........		3.00
	7.15	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward daily (b)........	7.00	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	7.15	St. Anselme, and County of Dorchester, daily.....	7.00	
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel, daily........		2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville, Lauzon and Levis twice daily........	8.30	2.30
9.00	5.00	South Quebec, twice daily........	7.15	3.00
8.00		Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily........	11.00	
	2.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrystome, daily........		2.30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily........	9.00	3.30
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch thrice daily........	8.00 / 11.00	5.00 / 4.00
9.00		Bergerville & Cap Rouge South Shore (West), St. Nicholas to Bécancour, Monday, Wednesday & Friday........	7.15	
8.00		North Shore (West), Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily........		4.00
8.00		North Shore (East) by land Beauport to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, &c., Saguenay, Monday, Wednesday & Friday........	8.00	
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday........		Noon
8.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, Tuesday and Friday, St. Catherine, Monday & Thursday........		4.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette, Wednesday and Saturday........		2.00
10.00		Laval & Lake Beauport, Tuesday & Friday........		2.00
10.00		Charlesbourg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday........		2.00
10.00		Stoneham, Saturday........		2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
	7.15	Gaspe Basin and County of Gaspe and Bonaventure, by land, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday........	7.00	
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	7.15	New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock and Fredricton, by land daily........	7.00	
		New Brunswick & P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, Friday, per "Carlotta" from Portland to Halifax........		3.00
9.00		Do do do Monday and Saturday, via Portland steamer to St. John N. B........		3.00
		(Newfoundland and Burmuda, W.I., included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N.Y.)		
		UNITED STATES.		
9.00		Boston & New York, &c..		3.00
		WEST INDIES. Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched:—For Havana and West Indies, via Havana, every Thursday P. M. For St. Thomas, the West Indies & Brazil, on 23rd of every month..		3.00
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Friday (c)........		2.30
		By Cunard Line, via New York, Saturday........		3.00
		By Breman Line, if so addressed, via New York, Monday........		3.00

a—Postal Car Bags open till 4.00 P. M.

b— Do do do 7.30 A. M.

c— Supplementary Bag do 4.00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

Street Letter Boxes visited at 7.45 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.

JOHN SEWELL, Postmaster.

Dec. 7, 1869.

1870. 1870.

DIARIES! DIARIES!

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received a large assortment of DIARIES for 1870, in every size and form, for the Pocket or the Counting House.

For sale at

SHAW'S BUILDINGS, Foot of Mountain Hill.

Nov 27, 1869.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, Juror, 1862.

Pure Chemicals and all New Medicines

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33 and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London,

Chemical Works, Hornsey Road; and Summerfield Works, Homerton,

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities:

PEPSINE the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Gobules

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.

CREASOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & SON are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping orders executed with care and dispatch

Sold by all Chemists and Store-keepers.

Feby 10, 1869. 1y-1o

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE!

WOODS' QUININE, CANTHARADINE AND ROSEMARY HAIR CREAM restores the HUMAN HAIR to its prestive hue, no matter at what age. W. Wood has, by the aid of chemistry, at length succeeded in perfecting this wonderful preparation. It is now offered to the public in the form of a cream, possessing the advantages of a wash and powder. Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. MUSSON & Co., Quebec, Canada. proprietor, W. WOODS, Plymouth, England.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. WOODS,—Dear Sir,—Being in the same trouble as many of my friends, of losing my hair when very young, I was induced to try your Quinnine, Cantharadine and Rosemary Hair Cream, which I did, but with little faith, having tried almost every preparation money could procure, with no effect. However, your invaluable preparation acted in a truly miraculous manner, and its beneficial effects were quickly perceptible, and my present luxuriant growth of hair is a marvel to my friends, as also to myself. Trusting you will make this known,

I am dear Sir, yours truly,

M. WHITE,

Iousleigh Villas, Killeney Road, Bath, England.

UNSURPASSED REMEDY!

WOODS' COUGH LINCTUS, under the immediate patronage of royalty, and extensively used by all classes of society. For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Night Cough, &c., it will be found invaluable. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every town or village throughout Great Britain. Can be obtained in France, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, India, China, and the most of the West India Islands. Wholesale and retail agents, Messrs. MUSSON & Co., Quebec, Canada. Proprietor: W. WOODS, Plymouth, England.

June 23, 1868. Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

THE Union Bank of Lower Canada will apply at the next Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Bank, and for other purposes.

March 25, 1869

TO MOTHERS!

Poudre de Sante!

(HEALTH POWDER.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILDREN.

I beg to solicit the attention of the public to this remedy, still unknown, but which has been long used in private practice, and has almost invariably realised most marvellous results.

Other remedies will only benumb sufferings but do not cure it. My powder WILL CURE.

It contains neither Mercury or Opium; nor any noxious substance of any kind.

My Poudrede Sante

(HEALTH POWDER), is at the same time a powerful Tonic and a Sedative. Most weakened and emaciated children, when all other remedies had failed, have been seen recovering by its use their appetite, strength and their normal plumpness. I feel I can state, without any fear of seeing the actual fact giving me the lie, that its effects sometimes seem to be miraculous, so prompt and complete as they are.

My Poudre de Sante

Is a combination of remedies which are all usefully employed in children's maladies. All good practitioners are using them. But when they are combined in a certain proportion, which I have only found after many years of constant study and numerous experiments, they acquire such a remarkable action on the system as can only be understood and realised by actual experiment.

All these ingredients are really curative and invigorating at the same time, and my POUDRE DE SANTE may be administered to the youngest children without the slightest danger, even if by some mistake or oversight the prescribed dose should be gone beyond. Can the same thing be said of NARCOTICS?

I have long been of opinion that there was a much to be regretted omission in the medical practice, so far as the cure of children is concerned. I think that I have met that want by the invention of my Powders. Those who will use it will not be constantly exposed to the numerous disappointments always caused by NARCOTICS, (those remedies where opium is the principal ingredient). These dangerous remedies, always bringing sleep with them, will often bring mothers to believe that the child is better, while the malady being only benumbed, as it were, is not prevented to set in again as soon as their effect is exhausted.

Of course, these remedies do not DIRECTLY KILL children, but as they have no curative effect, it may truly be said that they allow them to die without assistance, since they do not stop the progress of the disease and do not expell it from the system. Their great danger lies in making the malady less apparent in the eyes of the mother. She believes her child better because he sleeps, but after some time the disease shows itself again, almost always in an aggravated form, because it has not been checked in time, and many a child die in this way.

I have seen very many cases of the pernicious effects of these drugs, which only cause the disease to slumber without curing it in any way, and this has led me to study more carefully the means of not only CURING but of PREVENTING SICKNESS among children, and I really believe that I have met with complete success for all ordinary diseases which only come from a derangement of the nervous system, or of disorders in the intestinal functions.

MY POWDER

Will certainly cure all cases of genera debility, obstinate constipation, convulsions, diarrheas of all kinds, vomiting, &c., &c.

ONLY TRY IT! Be sure that there is not the slightest possible danger.

I defy anybody to find in it the slightest trace of any noxious substance, such as mercury, opium, OR ANY OTHER.

Whatever may be said, the narcotics will never prevent the disease from apppearing again the moment their action is exhausted. They make the child sleep merely because they benumb him; my POWDER will cause sleep because it acts upon the disease and expels it: here the difference lies.

Narcotics will in no way PREVENT sickness, MY POWDER WILL MOST CERTAINLY DO IT. These are two peremptory proofs of its immense superiority. Parents administering it to their children at the first sign of sickness will never see it make any progress: I mean, of course, those diseases for which it is indicated.

DURING DENTITION the POUDRE DE SANTE will bring back the stools to their normal state, and will prevent inflammation. It will thus cause even a weak child to get over this dangerous and critical period with INCOMPARABLY LESS DANGER. Its effect in this case is TRULY WONDERFUL.

As a general rule, when a child cries a great deal, tosses about and sleeps little, it is a sure sign of sickness; and if its stools are of a bad color, green, with yellow lumps, it indicates inflammation in the bowels. Some doses of the POUDRE DE SANTE will almost never fail to do away with those alarming symptoms.

In all eruptive fevers, such as scarlet fevers, measles, variola or small-pox, it is a most important remedy, inasmuch as it keeps the stools regular and has such an action on the bowels as to maintain perfect equilibrium in all animal functions.

In all cases of general debility, obstinate constipation, convulsions, diarrhea from any cause, vomiting, &c., &c., it will be found superior to any other medicine. Only try it; I repeat it emphatically: there is not the slightest possible danger.

I defy anybody to find in my POWDER the slightest trace of any noxious ingredient, whether mercury, opium, or any other.

No narcotic will be a preventative to a disease; My POWDER has proved to be one. There is proof of its decided superiority.

The POUDRE DE SANTE is also most efficacious in weakness of the stomach in adults, and in dyspepsia. All those who are suffering from acidities and rising of the stomach, and heartburns after meals, will be greatly relieved by its use. One or two teaspoonfulls of this POWDER, mixed with a little wine or milk, and taken about half an hour before each meal, will generally cure them in a few days. These persons should always abandon the use of tea.

Doses for Children:—Under six months, half a teaspoonfull a day; six months to one year, one teaspoonfull a day; from one to two years, two teaspoonfulls a day. Doses may be increased a little in bad cases. Administer it in a little sweet milk. For children still suckling, mothers will put them to the breasts immediately after having taken the POWDER.

Money remitted in all cases where no effect has been produced upon the diseases mentioned.

The POUDRE DE SANTE is for sale at John E. Burke, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Quebec Dispensary, Market Place, Upper Town; and at W. E. Brunet, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, corner of Craig and King street, St. Roch's.

N. M. DEROME, St. Hyacinthe.

CIRTIFICATES.

LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, 42, St. John street, Montreal.

I hereby certify that I have examined carefully the POUDRE DE SANTE, (Health Powder,) prepared by Mr. N. M. DEROME, of St. Hyacinthe, and that it does not contain any narcotics, or mercury, and I recommend it as a SPECIFIC in the diseases for which it is recommended.

T. VERNIER, Practical Chemist.

St. Hyacinthe, 25th Aug., 1868.

Mr. N. M. DEROME, Chemist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am most happy in offering you my best thanks for the complete cure of one of my children, which is, undoubtedly, due to your POUDRE DE SANTE, whose effect has really been marvellous.

My little girl, a bright child of two years, had been most dangerously ill for more than a year, and no amount of care or remedies had the slightest effect upon her. Strong and unabating fever, glary and sanguinolent diarrhea, frequent stools, with most acute pains. She had completely ost her appetite and had grown very weak and thin.

After the THIRD dose of your POUDRE DE SANTE her stools came back to their normal state, appetite became good, all pain had ceased, and she was completely cured before she had taken the contents of the first vial which you gave me.

I look upon your Powder as a remedy most efficacious and safe.—F. X. VALLEE.

I, the undersigned, do strongly recommend the use of the POUDRE DE SANTE, prepared by Mr. N. M. DEROME, Chemist and Druggist, regarding it as a most efficacious medicine in all children's diseases; and I hereby certify that it contains no narcotics, or mercury, or any other dangerous substance.—DR PERRAULT.—Montreal, 19th Oct., 1868.

Nov 5, 1869.

Union Forwarding and Railway Company.

1869 1869

UPPER OTTAWA ROUTE,

Consisting of the following First-Class Steamers

ANN SISSON............Capt. FINDLAY,

ALLIANCE............ " MURPHY,

EMERALD............ " COUVRETTE,

OREGON............ " COWLEY,

JASON GOULD............ " BOLTON,

PONTIAC............ " BLONDIN.

PEMBROKE............ " DUGGAN,

SNOW-BIRD............ " BEATTIE,

On and after 1st SEPTEMBER, (until further notice,) the steamer "Ann Sisson" will leave Aylmer daily (Sundays excepted) for the Upper Ottawa at 7.00 a. m., connecting with the steamer "Alliance" at head of railroad at 11 a.m., touching at Arnprior, Sandpoint, Bristol, Bonnechere, Farrell's Wharf, Gould's Wharf, and Portage-du-Fort. Stages will leave Gould's Wharf immediately after the arrival of the Steamer "Alliance" for Cobden, connecting with Steamer "Jason Gould," and arriving at Pembroke same evening.

The steamers "Pontiac" or "Pembroke" leave Pembroke daily at 1 p.m. for Des Joachims, calling at all intermediate ports. Returning, leaving at 6 a.m., connecting at Pembroke with steamer "Jason Gould," which leaves Pembroke Landing at 2 p.m., and arrives at Portage-du-Fort same evening.

The Steamer "Alliance" leaves Portage-du-Fort every morning at 7 a. m., (Sundays excepted), touching at Gould's Wharf, Farrell's Wharf, Bonnechere, Bristol, Sandpoint and Arnprior, and arriving at head of railroad at 11 a. m., and connecting with steamer "Ann Sisson" at Pontiac at noon. Passengers reach Ottawa at 4 p.m.

A connection is made daily with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway at Arnprior, on the up and down trips.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Offices at Ottawa and Aylmer.

R. S. CASSELS, President.

Ottawa, Aug 28, 1869. may 27.

FELIX CARBRAY,

ACCOUNTANT,

Commission Merchant

—AND—

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

No. 3, ST. PETER STREET,

(Next door to the Bank of British North America.)

REFERENCES:

Messrs. TETU & GARNEAU, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.

JAMES G. ROSS, Esq., General Merchant, Vice-President Quebec Bank.

Hon. DAVID E. PRICE, M.L.C., Merchant.

EUGENE CHINIC, Esq., Merchant, President La Banque Nationale.

Hon. THOS. MCGREEVY, M.L.C., Vice-President Union Bank.

May 1. 1869. 1o ly

Fig. 121. Fig. 134. Fig. 43. Fig. 36. Fig. 94.

121.—Improved Boring Tools for Minerals, Wells, &c.

134—Gwynne & Co.'s Water Power Pumping Machinery.

43—Improved Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

36—Gwynne & Co.'s Patent Syphon, for Drainage.

94—Pumping Machinery tobe worked by horses, &c.

GWYNNE & Co. beg to call the especial attention of Colonists and others to their varied stock of Machinery, comprising every requisite for Works of Irrigation, Drainage, Mining, and for the manufacture of every article of Canadian produce. The superiority of their manufactures has been recognised by the award of 14 Prize Medals at all the Exhibitions of the first cities of the world.

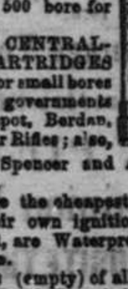
_ Priced catalogues, with 210 Engravings, and many Estimates, post free for 18 stamps. Can be obtained from Merchants having Agents in England.

Note the Address—

GWYNNE & COMPANY, ENGINEERS, Essex Street Works, Strand, London, W. C., ENGLAND.

Aug 17, 1869 26-1o

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M., 9 M., and 7 M., bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London.

Wholesale Only.

June 12, 1869. 26 lof-s

Elegant Personal Requisites

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the growth, restoring, preserving and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s 6d—7s—10s 6d (equal to 4 small) —and 21s per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion, and a softness and delicacy of skin. Soothing, cooling and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions, Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots and Discolorations. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients—it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness to the Teeth, eradicates Tartar, and Spots of incipient Decay, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing Fragrance to the Breath. Price 2s 9d per box.

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers and at all the principal Stores throughout the country.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S" articles.

Feby 2, 186 26-1oftu

Non-mercurial Silversmith's Soap

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

John Oakey & Son's, London.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITH'S SOAP.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

FOR Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d each.

OAKEY' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machine, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish, equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packages, 3d each; and Tins, 6d, 1s, 2s 6d and 4s each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s 6d each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brusemakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Emery Cloth, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

May 13, 1869. 1y-1o

BUY YOUR TEA

—DIRECT FROM—

THE IMPORTERS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY 6, Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors and large Establishments generally, to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

Orders for small boxes and chests, carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office Order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Original packages Black Tea weigh ½ chest about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market; every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea,........	$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON, do,.....	0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED, do,.....	0.75
SOUND OOLONG,........	0.45
RICH FLAVORED, do,........	0.60
VERY FINE, do do,........	75
JAPAN,........	0.55
VERY FINE do,........	0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common........	$0.38
FINE, do,........	0.55
YOUNG HYSON,........	0.60
FINE do,........	0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE,........	1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER,........	0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do,........	1.0

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6, Hospital Street, Montreal.

Aug. 30, 1867.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Borwick's Baking Powder

Makes bread light and digestible in a few minutes without standing to rise as with yeast. Pastry and Puddings should never be made without it, as it renders them light and easy of digestion, and saves butter and eggs.

TESTIMONIALS.

In answer to your request, I am happy to say I have tested Borwick's Baking Powder, and it proves to be very good, when properly used.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. GUERIN, Head Cook.

Government House, Sydney, N.S.W., 19th March, 1867.

BORWICK'S

I herby certify that I have made a careful analysis of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. The ingredients are all of the purest description, perfectly wholesome, well and proportionably mixed, and will keep good in any climate. Indeed, I consider it a beautiful farinaceous powder, and well qualified for raising bread, pastry, &c.

CHARLES WATT, Analytical Chemist.

Sydney, 4th May, 1866.

BAKING

I have used BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER for the last twelve years, and consider it to be an invaluable help to thrifty housewives who delight in making home happy, as they can thereby make cakes and puddings for their families at a much less cost than with eggs.

Yours, &c.,

M. ROBERTS, Matron to the Female Refuge, Sydney.

POWDER.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the Colonies, and wholesale at the

Manufactory, Chiswell St., London.

G. BORWICK has no special Agents, but Store-keepers unable to obtain supplies from the merchants should write.

For sale at

ADAM WATTER'S, Grocer, John Street.

Nov 11, 1868. 26-1of

Cheroots.

CASES Manilla Cheroots,

Just received, and

For Sale by

WILLIAM POSTON.

Aug 18, 1869.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Oct. 31, 1868. 1y-1o

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLACKING.

PARIS. PARIS.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR BLACKING! FOR GREAT BRITAIN

1867 1867.

9, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World, in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

This invaluable Composition, after having stood the test of competition for nearly a century, is still without a rival for excellence of quality.

April 27, 1868. 78

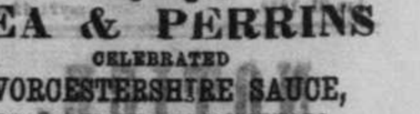
LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE Success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment, having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged; L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney, to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Jan. 17, 1870. 1y-1o

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