Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

No. 8552.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1857. [VOL. 95.]

THE MOST

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

—OF—

SILKS, MANTLES, CARPETS, &c.,

—AT THE—

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

WILL BE FOUND AT

H. & M. BENJAMIN'S.

UPPER TOWN

Quebec, September 16, 1857. 1y

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS

To be sold Cheap,

UNTIL THE WHOLE OF HIS PRESENT STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

CONSISTING OF

STRONG LEAD PIPE, ½, ⅝, ¾—4, 5, and 6 lbs. Milled Lead; WASH-HAND BASINS of different quality; a large assortment of

SINKS, PUMPS, COCKS, BATHS, WATER-CLOSETS, HOT WATER APPARATUS,

adapted for any Stove; also, GAS FITTINGS in Brass and pure Block Tin Tube, 3-16, 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 5-8, and 3-4; Plain and Fancy Brackets, &c., too numerous to detail.

☞ 52 TONS LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

Expected by first arrivals, direct from factory, with a large assortment of Bath Mountings in Porcelain and Granite Slabs, plain and figured—they are a new article, well got up in England, and VERY CHEAP. Plated, Fancy and Enamelled Mountings; also, Victoria, Grecian and Crystal Fountain Wash hand Basins, Green, Blue, Pink, Maroon, and White figured; also, common Wash-hand Basins and Fittings in great variety, from 3s. to 7s. 6d.

PATENT PAN WATER-CLOSETS,

To act with or without Cisterns—also, a large assortment of Ridgway's Water Closets. The undersigned speaks from experience and would recommend them to the Trade and the Public as being a very cheap and excellent article.

☞ 100 DOZ. PATENT VALVE COCKS FOR HOSE, &c.

Also Patent Cistern Ball Cocks, warranted to be noiseless from the action of the water; iron and Block Tin Tubing, and many other articles in the above line too numerous to detail.

Now on hand and well worthy the attention of town and country householders wanting good COOKING and HOT WATER APPARATUS, some of C. C. TOLMAN'S FURNACE RANGE STOVES, and will be ready about the 15th April, a NEW MODEL STOVE not larger than the ordinary Cooking Stove, to boil eight pots, 20 inch roasting grate, large baking oven, and will boil 400 gallons of water per day—it is also very economical for fuel.

P. S.—The above Lead Pipe is not American Composition, the very thickest of which being easy burst by water pressure, but is pure malleable Mead direct from the British factory.

JOHN PYE.

Quebec, March 20th 1856.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes.

☞ 86 CASKS BOILED LINSEED OIL, manufactured by BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co. The names of the manufacturers are mentioned as a guarantee to the purchaser, as there is a Spurious Article selling in this market—a drug manufactured in the United States, from ROSIN, held in solution by *Naptha* and not from the LINSEED.

The Subscriber also offers for Sale:

WHITING,

14 Tons WHITING in Packages from 2 to 7 cwt.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, put up in packages to suit purchasers.

VARNISHES,

Coach-Body, Carriage, Cabinet, Mastic, and Demar Varnishes.

PATENT NOTTING—an article of great importance to the HOUSE and SHIP-PAINTER, as it is a sure preventive of Rosin bleeding from knots, and is decided improvement on the old system of killing them with common Glue.

DRY COLOURS—A select assortment in convenient quantities to suit purchasers.

GOLD LEAF, Silver Leaf; Gold, Silver and Copper Bronzes; and Dutch Metal.

STAINED GLASS, Ruby, Green, Orange, Blue, Amber and Purple—Ground and Muslin Glass for Hall and Staircase Windows.

WINDOW GLASS—Smethwick and German Sheet, in boxes and half-boxes, assorted sizes.

☞ The Subscriber having a practical knowledge of all the articles he offers for Sale, and having selected them himself, can guarantee them to purchasers.

WILLIAM McKAY,

Paint, Oil and Color Store, immediately outside Palace Gate.

Quebec, April 5th, 1856.

STATIONARY.

THE undersigned have just received from England a large supply of Stationary:

Whatman, Saunders' & Cowan's B. L. Imperial.
Do do do do S. Royal.
Do do do do Royal.
Do do do do Medium.
Do do do do Demy.
Do do do do Foolscap.
Cream Laid & Wove, Blue Laid & Wove Post.
Do do do Note, various sizes.
Windle's, Perry's, Gillott's and Mitchell's Pens, various qualities.
Letter Books, ½ calf and ½ sheep.
Copying paper, blue shade; do yellow shade.
Pass Books, all sizes.
Sealing Wax, black and red; do Bottle Wax,
Wafers do; do assorted colors.
Black Ebony Rulers, Rowney's Pencils, Date Boxes,
Pen Racks, Paper Weights, Pocket Knives, Portmounaies,
Fyles, Pen Holders, Letter Clips, Pocket Books,
India Rubber, Tapers, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of Todd's Perth Writing Ink.
Do do Copying do
and a few Copying Presses.

For Sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON.
Shaw's Buildings,
Mountain Hill.

Quebec, 21st June, 1856.

McKIECHAN & COWAN,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 51, DINNIS'S BUILDINGS,

ST. PAUL STREET.

HAVE on hand Mahogany and Black Walnut, Drawing Room furniture, of the newest patterns and in the highest style of finish and are prepared to do any work that may be entrusted to them. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and hope to merit it.

Quebec, 6th May, 1856.

C. J. ARDOUIN,

IMPORTER,

Watch & Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.

REMOVED

to No. 25, FABRIQUE STREET, adjoining M. WM. LAIRD'S Dry Good Store, facing the Upper Town Market.

Quebec, 10th May, 1856.

McDONNELL'S

MARINE BOOT & SHOE STORE

No. 8, Notre Dame Street.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the above premises, where he will continue to carry on the business as heretofore, upon a more enlarged

HAVING just returned from Boston, Portland, and other cities of the United States, where he purchased, under, his own personal inspection, a complete assortment of every description of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., he is now prepared to sell the same at LOWER PRICES than any other store in town.

☞ Marine Boots and Shoes of all sizes and descriptions sold at the lowest prices.

☞ Ladies' Prunella's, Slippers, &c., Gent's Leather Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. &c., constantly on hand and made to order at the Lowest possible prices.

☞ Ten per cent allowed for CASH.

A. McDONNELL,
Notre Dame Street.

Quebec, 14th June, 1857.

JOHN YOUNG,

ADVOCATE,

SHAW'S BUILDINGS,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL

Quebec, 24th May, 1855.

TO SPORTSMEN.

An Assortment of Fishing Tackles Just Received.

RODS, GUNS,
LINES, PISTOLS,
REELS, REVOLVERS.
FLIES, CAPS.
HOOKS, POWDER,
MINNOWS, &c. &c. SHOT, &c., &c.

SAM. J. SHAW.

Upper and Lower Town, Quebec.
11th June, 1856.

Furnishing Hardware.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past patronage, begs to intimate that his STOCK is now COMPLETE, and that he is prepared to furnish purchasers with any Goods in his line at a small advance on the sterling cost.

RICHD. J. SHAW,

Upper-Town Market Square.

Quebec, 22nd June, 1857.

TO

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, ESQ.,

CITY COUNCILLOR.

SIR:—WE, the undersigned, Municipal Electors of the City of Quebec, knowing the zeal, energy and capacity you have shewn, and the services you have rendered, as City Councillor and as Acting-Mayor, request you to come forward as Candidate for the office of Mayor, at the next Municipal Elections, and we engage to support you, and do all in our power to secure your election:—

U J Tessier	Philippe Dorval
L G Baillargé	P M Bardy
A Joseph	John Giblin
James Gibb	Amable Thibault
Louis Masue	Joseph Vezina
J M Fraser	Ed Jos Soulard
H LeMesurier	P Urquhart
Jos Cauchon	J B Dusault
J W Leaycraft	W Dickey
J B Renaud	J Steven
Chs Langevin	H Samson
E C Lindsay	J Ryan
P Valin	J Urquhart
Prudent Vatée	S Grace
George Hall	A McKan
Edouard Lemieux	S W Read
Alex LeMoine	J Gale
Robt Shaw	J Bumham
L Stafford	E White
M Connolly	J Boyd
J B Martel	J Walker
Z Chartré	J Corrigan
P Chateauvert	P Riley
John Hearn	L Cleary
W Eadon	G Campbell
G S Audette	J Mullen
A Robertson	J Dufresne
John Young	J B Dufresne
J Fitzpatrick	H Belleau
Jos Hamel	P Chantal
J B Audette	L Dube
Vital Tetu	P C Dery
A Hamel	J Hopper
Jonathan Munn	G Garneau
F Gourdeau	H Huot
C F Langevin	J Garneau
Etienne Légaré	P Onesime Delisle
Louis Prévost	Louis Robitaille
Thos Pope	Andre Collard
R Pope	Etienne Allain
A Maxwell	Baptiste Ariel
James Douglas	Olivier Mathieu
G Hardy	C Tetu
F X Hamel	Isaac Gaudry
Honoré Rivet	A Babineau
C Marcotte	Louis Bilodeau
O Montminy	J S Hossack
F H Bellerive	Jos Peticlerc
J Gervais	A Falkenberg
P Ph Servais	T H Dunn
V A Lépine	Chas Gethings
N Rouillard	G Henderson
Chas Roy	H S Anderson
F X Fournier	Archibald Campbell
D B Garneau	R A O'Connor
Isaac Bertrand	A D Webster
E Melhot	P McNaughton
H M Légaré	J H Clint
F Dionne	Chs Huot
Jacques Jobin	A B Sirois
Magloire Pelletier	C M DeFoy
Joseph Dion	A A Parent
Chas E LeMoine	W Bignell
T J Martineau	J Z Nault
J Jolicœur	J A L Fraser
Victor Monfret	H Lenfestey
A Angers	L T Macpherson
R Winfield	J F Bradshaw
Jos Whitehead	M Tessier
Ion Dugal	Ans Brousseau
George Johnston	Elz Brousseau
W C Richardson	F K S Rouleau, pere
Hugh Hatch	F R S Rouleau, fils
J O Valliere	Nazaire Bouchard
F Hallé	Pierre Trudelle
J M Kerr	Olivier Vocelle
F Poir	Frs Turgeon
Prisque Letarte	Jos Drouin
E J Gagnon	P C Racine
J Viger	J L Martineau
C Moisan	William Doyle
F Smith	Louis Marais
Anselme Sharman	Ferdinand Cote
I B Lamontagne	F Carrier
C Riverin	F Q Latulippe
J E Boldue	Gregoire Darveau
Chas Payette	J P O'Meara
L Roy	F X Frenette
J Coulombe	John Robe
Chs Parent	F Gross
L C Hianven	Ed St Pierre
Ralph Giroux	F Vezina
Isidore Frenette	P N ninfret
Pierre Samson	Daniel Turgeon
Wm Baulliieune	Joseph Cloutier
Vital Roy	Fred Bacon
William Huot	Amb Lantier
J B Robitaille	E J Charlton
Wm Wright	F Martineau
Augustin Martel	P Fortin
J P Gendron	Elie Turgeon
L Bellemare	Jacq Armaud
J E DeFoy	J Wyatt
Alexander Fraser	P Z Falardeau
John Chipechase	Arthur Dion
Edward Montgarry	G Boisseau
G N Marchand	R Germain
J B Lemieux	David Marcoux
James Paterson	J Cannon
F N Becot	P Debigere
D Morgan	P Cloutier
Paul Lepper	J Guay
J Tranquille	Chas Guay
F Miller	H Marcoux
Ed Quinn	Chs Legare
Edw Moss	R Morrin
Chas Langlois	H Poliquin
James Kelly	P Chicome
Jacques Legare	J Bernier
Frs Morin	J Johnston
E LeMoine	H Laliberte
Ths C DuPlesis	A Fortin
Ferdinand Grenier	Alexis Labreque
E Michon	L G Leas
C Dion	S A Mirand
P Sinclair	Louis Jos Laberge
Et Maheux	Gaspard Drolet
N Wells	C L Robitaille
O Tranquille	J B Frechette
Benjamin Corriveau	J B Fortin
Phi Wells	A Bergevin
Jos Gingras	P A Drolet
Louis Verrmerte	A Gosselin
Olivier Pelisson	Joseph Chapeleau
Ant Campeau	F Pouliot
O Cremazie	P L Morin
F Chretien	Clement Lemieux
T H Hardy	P N Bois
Thos Glover	F Lavois
O Giroux	A D Riverin
M J O'Doherty	C Ninteau
M Lamontagne	A Denidson
Thos Shaw	F Sasseville
M Lamoutagne	P Lesperance
J G Murphy	D Mercier
M Molroney	Dr McKee
Thos Kahoe	D Dussault
William Hickman	Jacques Fusch
M A Fuller	Z Gerard
C Le Pelletier	C Cinqmars
R Finn	C Corneil
John Gray	John Teaffe
J Marchildon	P G O Dugal
J O Brunet	Chs Gagnon
Telesphore Lemieux	Francois Laberge, pere
Frs Malouin	Francois Laberge, fils
A Lafontaine	Jacques Johin
Zephrim Labadie	André Fredette
Adam Watters	Ed Quirouette
John Hearn	F V Mondor
Thos Pope	Frs Vezina
Louis Moisan	Leon Lemieux
John Gingras	Narcisse Gingras
Isidore Gilbert	Pierre Boivin
Syiroy Allasie	Edouard Jobin
Joseph L'Heureux	Pierre Belanger
Antoine Paquet	Xavier Dussault
Octave Tremblay	Simeon Bertrand
Abraham Bernard	And about 300 others.

ANSWER.

QUEBEC, 12th Nov., 1857.

GENTLEMEN.—Although I am far from meriting all the eulogiums which you have passed on my public conduct, I thank you very cordially for the confidence you exhibit in inviting me to become a candidate for the post of Mayor, at the next election.

I know well that the position of Mayor of Quebec, for the approaching year, will be a difficult one; but, I also know that the Citizens of Quebec, who will elect him, will study to support him and the City Council, on every occasion of public emergency.

I, therefore, accept your nomination, and, should I be elected, I shall devote myself particularly to curtail the expenditure of the City, to develope its sources of revenue, to continue the important and remunerative Water Works, to improve the public thoroughfares, and generally, to promote the success of every measure tending to the interest of the city.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble and
Obedient servant,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

MESSRS. U. J. TESSIER, }
JAMES GIBB, and others. }

☞ WATCHES. ☜

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES, in the city, is to be found at the Subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall Street, for the last nineteen years, and is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

Gold Lepine Watches, with or without hunting cases, at all prices.

Gold Detached Levers, hunting-cased, or open-faced.

Gold English Patent Levers, from the lowest priced qualities to the finest quality imported.

Gold Pocket Chronometers, both English and Swiss make.

Gold Magic Watches, which change into a hunting-case or open-faced Watch at pleasure.

Gold Enamel and Diamond Watches, suitable for ladies' wear.

Gold Independent Second, Quarter-Second and Double-Time Watches, for the use of sporting gentlemen and others.

Silver English Patent Levers, both open-faced and hunting-cases.

Silver Detached Levers of all kinds, and at the lowest prices.

Also, Railway Time-keepers.

Among the English makers' Watches may be found those of M. J. Tobias, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, E. D. Johnson, James Stoddart, French, Harrison, and others; and among the Swiss, those of Jurgensen, Nardin, Brequet, Courvoisier, Agazziz, and many others.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and Jewelry exchanged. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of expense.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall Street, second floor, near Broadway.

New York, Oct. 12, 1857.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

A Cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Humors.

THE PROPRIETOR has succeeded (from directions from Professor STONE,) in combining the Oil and Lime so perfectly, that the taste of the Oil, which is so nauseous to persons generally, is entirely overcome, and it can be taken by the most delicate females, with pleasure. And as regards the benefit of this article over the clear oil, the following case, by Prof. STONE, is sufficient to convince the most sceptical. The young lady was 24 years of age:—

"Her disease was one of unmixed phthisis, which had been expected to terminate, in the course of a few months, fatal. The upper part of both her lungs were filled with tubercles; and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the cases of many others, was soon apparent.—The patient was rapidly getting well."

☞ CAUTION.—On account of the great reputation of this Compound for all lung complaints, the subscriber would caution the afflicted against using any except that manufactured by him, as he has the only recipe in the United States for combining the PURE OIL and LIME in a proper manner. Therefore, as you value your health, purchase not, except that manufactured by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
166 Court Street, Boston.

October 12, 1857. 6m

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas Apparatus after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Co.

C. W. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient

GAS MACHINE,

adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering-places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to

C. W. WOODWORTH & CO.
74 Wall Street, New York.

Quebec, 11th May, 1857.

TO PLUMBERS.

RICHARD J. SHAW keeps constantly on hand the following sizes of CAST IRON SINKS, viz: 36 x 18, 32 x 18, 32 x 21, 32 x 18, 27 x 17; also CAST IRON BATHS; they are light, well shaped, and will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1857.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM BOILER with self-contained Furnace and Flues—length 16 feet 8 inches, diameter 5 feet 6 inches. Also—One pair of Famers suitable for a Steamboat.

N. B.—The Steamboat will be sold cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.—Apply to

P. WHITTY,
142, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 29th May, 1857.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

First Official Report of the Atrocities of the Sepoys in Cawnpore—Brave Defence and Sufferings of the Defenders—Burning of the Hospital and all the Sick Men—Infamous Treachery of Nena Sahib, and Final Barbarous Massacre of the Women.

The "Narina" of Bithoor offered his services, and pretending to be a most faithful subject of Government, undertook to protect the Treasury in conjunction with our own Sepoy guard, with a couple of his guns and about 2,000 men in his employ. Very great confidence appears to have been placed in him, and his services were accepted. The 2d Cavalry, finding that they could not prevail upon the infantry regiments to join them, determined to go off, and under the plea of having received some real or imaginary slight from the officers of their corps, on a sudden, at about two o'clock in the morning of the 5th June, rose in a body with a great shout, mounted their horses, and on their leaving their lines set fire to the bungalow of their quartermaster sergeant. Thence proceeding to the commissariat cattle yard, they took possession of the Government elephants (36 in number,) at the same time setting fire to the cattle sergeant's bungalow. When the mutineers reached Nawabgung the Nena came out to receive them, and taking them with him, proceeded to the Treasury, where he had all the Government elephants well laden with the public money; and while this was being done word was brought that the 53rd and 56th Native Infantry were coming to join. This so pleased the Nena that he gave up the remaining cash as a general plunder to the rebels, after which they set fire to the records and to the building, and destroyed the collector's kutchery. This done, the whole mob moved on to the magazine (which, unfortunately, had not been permitted by the Sepoy guard placed there to be blown up), where they halted, until carts and other carriages could be procured from the city and neighbouring villages. They then loaded their baggage, and took as much small ammunition as they could, and marched off about five o'clock in the afternoon to Kulleeanpore (being one stage on the road towards Delhi), leaving a small body of cavalry to complete the work of destruction (i.e.,) firing the remaining bungalows that had been missed during the day, and which work they continued to perform (5th June) the Golundazes of the 3rd Oude Horse Battery showed signs of disaffection, and were sent away from our entrenchment after being disarmed. They proceeded to the camp of the mutineers, and going to the Nena, who also was there, set before him the advantages likely to be derived by attacking the English in their entrenchment, since there was so large a quantity of powder, and guns of different sizes, with other ammunition quite at hand, besides the 35 or 40 loads of shots and shells lying on the canal (which, on account of the unsettled state of the country, were unable to proceed to Boorke, where they had been originally consigned from Cawnpore, and had only just returned.) It was therefore, it appears, agreed upon to return next morning, and attack us; for early on the morrow, information was brought that the mutineers were coming upon us, and every preparation was accordingly made for our defence. In the meantime, the rebels secured all our magazine work-people, classes, &c., and made them assist in putting up a few heavy guns in serviceable order, and, employing government bullocks, of which they had full possession, brought out about half-a-dozen guns, two of which were 18-pounders, and the others smaller, and placing them in range, under cover of the newly-built lines of the 1st Native Infantry, commenced playing upon us. The first shot was fired at about half-past ten a.m., and immediately upon hearing the report of the gun, a bugle sounded in our camp "All hands to your arms!" and accordingly every individual, from a drummer or writer to the regimental officer, all spread themselves out under the walls, or rather mounds, of the entrenchment which had been hastily built up, about breast high. Here we sat nearly all day, exposed to the hot winds and scorching sun of the month of June, every moment expecting an open-handed attack from the infantry and cavalry. We had eight guns, viz., two brass ones of the 3rd Oude Battery, two nine-pounders, long guns, and four of smaller size. For these sufficient ammunition had previously been taken and buried under ground. The entrenchment was made round the hospital barracks of the old European Infantry, and of the two buildings thus enclosed, one had thatched roofing, over which a covering of tiles was hastily thrown, to prevent its easily catching fire. None of the Native writers, Bengalese and others, in Government offices or merchants employ, went into the entrenchment; they remained in the city, where they appear to have received much annoyance from the mutineers, and some had to hide themselves to save their lives. On the 7th, the enemy increased the number of their guns, some of which were of the largest size available. The 24-pounder guns, of which they had three or four, proved very destructive, on account of their proximity to us. The shots from them were fired with such force, as to bring down whole pillars of the verandahs and go through the pukka walls of the hospital barracks.

We had but one well in the middle of the entrenchment, and the enemy kept up their fire so incessantly, both day and night, that it was as much as giving a man's life-blood to go and draw a bucket of water, and while there was any water remaining in the large jars usually kept in the verandah for the soldiers' use, nobody ventured to the well; but after the second day the demand became so great that a bheestie bag of water was with difficulty got for five rupees, and a bucket for one rupee, as most of the servants of officers and merchants had deserted; and it therefore became a matter of necessity for every person to fetch his own water, which was usually done during the night, when the enemy could not well direct their shots. On the evening of the second day of the firing, the 7th June, I received a bullet wound (fortunately a spent shot fired from the riding-school) in my back, whilst standing as sentry under the walls of the entrenchment, which kept me off duty for nearly a week. However, I could observe the movements of the enemy, who had us well surrounded in the course of four or five days with cannon; and the musketry of the infantry had no bounds, as they took possession of all the bungalows, compound walls, out-buildings, &c., that had been burnt down and were nearest to our camp. The church, which was also fired, proved to be the most annoying to us, as also the newly built (unfinished) European barracks. Their encroachment, however, in the latter quarter was usually checked by the vigilance of a most brave and energetic officer, Captain Moore, 32d Foot. For the first four or five days of the outbreak our artillery kept up a brisk firing, but after that it was considered unadvisable to exhaust our magazine, for the rebels took great care to keep always well under cover, and we could not do much execution among them. The heat was very great, and what with the fright, want of room, want of proper food and care, several ladies and soldiers' wives, as also children, died with great distress; many officers and soldiers also were sun-struck from exposure to the hot winds. The dead bodies of our people had to be thrown into a well outside the entrenchment, near the new unfinished barracks, and this work was generally done at the close of each day, as nobody could venture out during the day on account of the shots and shells flying in all directions, like a hail storm. Our entrenchment was strewed with them; and the distress was so great that none could offer a word of consolation to his friend, or attempt to administer to the wants of each other. I have seen the dead bodies of officers and tenderly brought-up young ladies of rank (colonels' and captains' daughters) put out here in the verandah amongst the rains, to await the time when the fatigue party usually went round to carry the dead to the well as above; for there was scarcely room to shelter the living. The buildings were so sadly riddled that every safe corner available was considered a great object. The enemy now commenced firing live shells well heated, with the intent of setting fire to the tents of officers in the compound, as also to the thatched barracks, which, though hastily covered over with tiles, was not proof against fire. The tents, therefore, had all to be struck as several had thus been burnt; and at last, on the 13th of June, the barrack also took fire—it was about five p.m.; and that evening was one of unspeakable distress and trial for all the wounded and sick were in it, also the families of the soldiers and drummers. The fire took on the south side of it, and the breeze being very strong, the flames spread out so quickly that it was a hard matter to remove the women and children, who were all in great confusion, so that the helpless wounded and sick could not be removed, and were all burnt to ashes (about forty or upwards in number). It was perfectly impracticable to save any of the wounded or the medicines, in consequence of the insurgents collecting in very large bodies in the adjacent compounds and buildings, with their muskets and swords, ready every moment to pounce down upon us; and the men were compelled to keep their places under the walls of the entrenchment, and could not bear a helping hand to those in the barracks. The enemy on this occasion were upwards of 4000 in number, as a reinforcement had only just been received by them from the neighbouring stations, and it appears that they had come with full determination to make a charge on that occasion, for they made several attempts; but were successively repulsed by our artillery. Had they come on there is no doubt they would have defeated us, but it is quite certain that we should have slaughtered more than half of their strength, for every man of us was determined to sell his life dearly; and our arrangement was a very good one, for each individual had five or six muskets ready charged at his command, always standing against the wall, besides swords and bayonets. Subsequent to this almost daily attempts were made on the part of the rebels to take us by storm, but they could not stand our artillery, and therefore all their cannon were directed upon our guns, with the intention of disabling them. In this they so far succeeded, that out of eight but two sound ones remained when the entrenchment was vacated, as will hereafter appear. One morning—I believe it was the 21st June—a very great mob was seen collecting all round our entrenchments. It was their intention, as I afterwards learnt from the city people, not to spare us that day, even if they should all die in the attempt; and the newly-created subadar major of the 1st N. I. had sworn upon the Gungajull either to take us or die. The enemy brought large bales of cotton with them, and placing them out, they lay under cover of the same, attempting to approach us in that manner by pushing the bales on, at the same time keeping up a brisk fire with their muskets.

While this sort of thing was being done towards the S. E. side from the church compound, the three new barracks were filled with upwards of 500 men, endeavouring to drive away our picket, and take possession of the rest; there Capt. Moore again appeared as usual, and previously arranging with our battery to send grape from the S. W. corner, he took about 25 more men from the entrenchment, and, advancing under cover of No. 5 barrack, he sent a few volleys; then going ahead behind No. 4 barrack, he managed to drive them all into Nos. 1 and 2, where a few rounds of canister routed them out entirely, killing about 35 or 40 of their number. In the meantime, about a hundred of the wretches, under the cotton bales from the church compound, advanced in that manner to within 150 yards of the entrenchment.—This was intended as an advance force, for, shortly after, the insurgents in the rear gave a fearful shout, and jump ng off the compound walls, &c., advanced towards us, led on by the above-mentioned subadar major, who was a well-made, powerful man. However, almost the very first shots from our musketry caught him, and, immediately after, a few rounds of cannister, directed towards the enemy, did great execution, killing and wounding about 200 of them, and thus causing a general dispersion. About the same time as the above, the entrenchment on the N. E. corner of us caused much annoyance, for here about 200 men of the enemy kept up a dreadful firing, and it took us about an hour and a-half, with our musketry, to silence them. This day I saw a very daring and brave act done in our camp, and about midday. One of our ammunition waggons in the N. E. corner was blown up by the enemy's shot; and whilst it was blazing, the batteries from the Artillery barracks and the Tand directed all their guns towards it. Our soldiers being much exhausted with the morning's work, and almost every man being either killed or wounded, it was a difficult matter to put out the fire, which endangered the other waggons near it. However, in the midst of all this cannonading, a young officer of the 53rd N. I., Lieutenant Dellafosse, with unusual courage, went up, and laying himself down under the burning waggon, pulled away from it what loose splinters, &c., he could get hold of, all the while throwing earth upon the flames. He was soon joined by two soldiers, who brought with them a couple o buckets of water, which were very dexterously thrown about by the lieutenant, and while the buckets were taken to be replenished from the drinking water of the men close by, the process of pitching earth was carried on amidst a fearful cannonading of about six guns, all firing upon the burning waggon. Thus at last the fire was put out, and the officer and men escaped unhurt. By this time our barracks were so perfectly riddled as to afford little or no shelter, yet the greater portion of the people preferred to remain in them to be exposed to the heat of the sun outside, although a great many made themselves holes under the walls of the entrenchment, covered over with boxes, cots, &c. In these, with their wives and children, they were secure, at least from the shots and shells of the enemy, though not so from the effects of the heat, and the mortality from apoplexy was considerable. At night, however, every person had to sleep out, and take the watch in their turns, so that nearly the whole of the women and children also slept under the walls of the entrenchment, near their respective relatives. Here the shells kept them in perpetual dread, for nearly all night these shells were seen coming in the air, and bursting in different places, often doing mischief. Thus the existence of those that remained alive was spent in perpetual dread and fear. The soldiers had their food prepared by the few remaining cooks, but all the rest had to shift for themselves the best way they could, and it was sometimes a difficult matter for many who had uncooked rations served to them, to provide a mouthful of victuals for themselves and children. The poor wounded and sick were objects of real commiseration, for their state was exceedingly wretched. The stench also from the dead bodies of horses and other animals that had been shot in the compound, and could not be removed, as also the unusually large influx of flies, rendered the place extremely disagreeable. Our people dreaded nothing more than the setting in of the rains, which would have been a calamity exceedingly distressing; for, in the first place, the holes dug in the ground by the soldiers and others, to secure themselves and children from the effects of the sun and shots of the enemy, would have been filled up. Secondly, the walls of the barracks, which till then afforded some little shelter, were in danger of coming down, having been shaken in many places by the 24 and 18 pounder shots poured in so incessantly for 18 days; and again, our muskets would have been rendered useless, for there were a great many of them, and the men were quite unable to clean them all. These muskets were always kept ready loaded, so that when occasion should require it, each man could use upwards of half a dozen a-piece. In a word, one heavy shower of rain (such as generally takes place at the first fall,) would render the place perfectly uninhabitable, and extremely insecure. Our brave men repeatedly requested permission to be allowed to sally out at night, and take possession of the enemy's guns, or, in case of failure, die an honorable death, rather than be tortured by a set of cowardly natives. Many officers were also of the same opinion; but, from a false hope of receiving a reinforcement from Lucknow, and the exceeding great, though natural, attachment of the females to their respective husbands, fathers, and brothers, such a course was put off from day to day.

On the 24th June a message was sent by the Nena to General Wheeler, offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad unmolested, if he would consent to vacate the entrenchment, and abandon Cawnpore, and at the same time make over to him all the public treasure, the guns, and magazines in the camp. This message was brought by a very aged European lady, Mrs. Greenway, who, with one of her three surviving sons, Edward Greenway [of the firm of Greenway Brothers], and some others of her relatives, had sought refuge in a village belonging to the firm called Nujjufgurh, about sixteen miles from Cawnpore, thinking that the insurgents would not proceed so far away to molest them. In this, however, they were mistaken like all the rest in Cawnpore, for the Nena soon found them out, and would have killed them there & then, but for a promise on their part to give a ransom of a lac of rupees, they were kept alive and taken care of. The following day was fixed by the General for an interview with any person whom the Nena might appoint to arrange matters, and accordingly about noon a man by the name of Azimoollah, with a few of the ringleader Sowars of the 2nd Light Cavalry, came to the camp, and were received by the General in one of the unfinished barracks outside the entrenchment. Azimoollah, who could read and write English attempted to open the conversation in that language, but was prevented from doing so by the Sowars. It was agreed upon the part of our General that all the Government money, the magazine in the entrenchment, with the guns [two only of which were in serviceable order, the rest having been injured and rendered useless by the enemy's cannon's], should be made over to the Nena, and in return the Nena should provide tonnage, and permit every individual in the entrenchment to proceed to Allahabad unmolested. This agreement was drawn up in writing, signed, sealed, and ratified by a solemn oath by the Nena. All hostile proceedings were stopped on both sides from the evening of the 24th. The 26th was employed by the English people in preparing for their journey, and a few officers were allowed to go on elephants to see the boats provided as above. On the morning of the 27th a number of carts, doolies, and elephants were sent to the entrenchment by the Nena, to enable the women and children and sick, to proceed to the river side; it is reported that the persons that came out that morning from the entrenchment amounted to about 450 and a general plunder took place of what property the officers and others were obliged to abandon in the entrenchment. The men and officers were allowed to take their arms and ammunition, with them, and were escorted by nearly the whole of the rebel army. It was about eight o'clock a.m., when all reached the river side, a distance of about a mile and a half.—Those that embarked first managed to let their boats go, thus three or four boats got off a short distance, though deserted by their crews, but the rest found difficulty in pushing them off the banks, as the rebels had previously had them placed as high in the mud as possible, on purpose to cause delay. In the meantime the report of three guns was heard from the Nena's camp, which was the signal (as previously arranged) for the mutineers to fire upon and kill all the English, and accordingly the work of destruction commenced. The boat's crews and others were ordered to get away, some of the boats were set on fire, and volley upon volley of musketry was fired upon the poor fugitives, numbers of whom were killed on the spot; some sprang overboard, and attempted to escape by swimming, but were picked off by the bullets of the Sepoys, who followed them on shore and into breast-deep water; a few boats crossed over to the opposite bank, but there a regiment of Native Infantry, (the 7th), just arrived from Axmgurh, had placed itself in such a manner as to prevent their escape. The boats were then seized upon on both banks, the river not being very broad, and every man that survived was put to the sword—the women and children, most of whom were wounded, some with three or four bullet shots in them, were spared and brought to Nena's camp, and placed in a pukka building, called "Subada Kekothee," and for the first three days no attention was paid to them beyond giving them a small quantity of parched grain each daily for food, and water to drink, leaving them to lie on the hard ground, without any sort of bedding, mats, &c. At sunset of the same day (27th June) the Nena had a general review of all his troops. Three salutes were fired from the heavy guns—one of 21 guns for the Nena as

sovereign, 19 guns for his brother Balla Sahib, as Governor-General, and 17 guns for Jowalla Pershaud (a Brahmin), as Commander-in-Chief; after which the so-called Governor-General gave a short speech to the army, praising them for their great courage and bravery in obtaining a complete victory over the British at Cawnpore, and promising them a lac of rupees as a reward for their labours, which, however, was put off from day to day, and the army never saw a piece of it. The Nena and his staff then returned to their tents under the same salutes. In the meantime, people followed after the advance boats, which had gone adrift at the first setting off, and contained a number of officers, soldiers, and their families.

They went a few miles, but returned without success. The boats did not, however, escape altogether, but were captured by the Zemindar of Dowree Kheyra, named Baba Rambux, near Futtehpore; and the fugitives, about 115 men, were all sent back in carts to the Nena. They reached on the 1st July, and on the evening of the same day all the men and officers, about 75 or 80, were killed in cold blood. An officer's lady, with her child, clung to her husband, so that it was impossible to separate them, and were killed together. The women and children on this occasion amounted to about 35 in number, making a total of the prisoners—including the old lady, Mrs. Greenway, her son Edward, and the three members of the family—about 150 in all. They were then removed from the Subada Kekothee into a small building, (near the Assembly rooms,) outbuildings of the medical depot lately occupied by Sir George Parker, where they remained in close custody, receiving only a small quantity of dall and chuppaties daily for food for the first few days, after which a little meat, and milk for the children was allowed, as also clean clothes were issued for those forcibly taken from the washermen of the station, who had them to wash previous to the outbreak. A sweeper woman and bheestie were also allowed. Some five of the sufferers died in bondage from want of care and attention. The lives of the poor women were spared by the Nena from bad motives, and he appointed a wicked old hag to persuade the helpless creatures to yield to his wishes. This message was conveyed to the women with great art, accompanied by threats and hopes; but it was received with great indignation, and a firm resolution to die, or kill each other with their own teeth, if force was employed to seduce them. The Nena caused to be proclaimed, by beat of tom tom, throughout Cawnpore and its districts that he had entirely conquered the British, whose period of reign in India having been completed, they were defeated at Delhi, Bombay, &c., and dare not put foot in Cawnpore any more, as he was well prepared to meet any number, and to drive them from all India. He, however, soon found out his mistake, for it was not long before intimation was received of the arrival of the British forces at or near Futtehpore. Ten thousand troops were sent to meet and beat it back to Allahabad, but the cowardly wretches soon found out to their cost how miserably inferior they were to the European soldier. The result of the fight is too well known to require repetition here. Reinforcement after reinforcement was sent by the Nena, but with no effect, until at last he himself headed a fresh reinforcement, and proceeded to the seat of war, which had approached within 20 miles of Cawnpore, but on arrival he found his courage no better than the rest of the villanous rebels, and that there was nothing better for him than to run for his life. He did so, and with him the whole of his boasting army. On his arrival at Cawnpore, the entire population was so panic-struck, that, leaving house and property, every man that had a hand in the rebellion took to his heels, and it is stated that there never was seen so great a flight as on that occasion. The Sepoys are said to have been possessed of an immense deal of money, mostly in gold mohurs, which they purchased at a great premium, having paid as much as 28 or 30 rupees for one usually of the value of 20 rupees. These men paid a rupee a head to the ferry to cross the river, on the banks of which they pitched away their muskets and coats, pantaloons, &c., and dispersed in different directions into the districts. Just after the defeat at Futtehpore of the rebels, a few spies (whether real or imaginary is not known) were brought to the Nena, as being the bearers of letters supposed to have been written to the British by the helpless females in the prison, and with it some of the Mahajuns and the Bengalese of the city were believed to be implicated; it was therefore agreed that the said spies, together with all the women and children, as also the few gentlemen whose lives had been spared (said to be six in number, out of 17 officers who had been captured about the 10th or 11th July, on their way by water from Futteghur to this, and whose deaths were also delayed under promise of a ransom,) should all be put to death, and that the Baboos of the city, and every individual who could read or write English, should have their right hands and noses cut off. The first order was carried out immediately, i. e., on the evening of the 15th July, and a decree was issued to apprehend the natives, Batoos, &c., after the Nena's return from the field of battle, where he proceeded, as described above, on the 16th July, after causing the murder, on the 15th, of the English prisoners. The native spies were first put to the sword, and after them the gentlemen, who were brought out from the outbuildings in which they were confined, and shot with bullets thereafter. The poor females were ordered to come out, but neither threats nor persuasions could induce them to do so; they laid hold of each other by dozens, and clung so close that it was impossible to separate them or drag them out of the building. The troopers brought muskets, and after firing a great many shots from the doors, windows, &c., rushed in with swords and bayonets. Some of the helpless creatures, in their agony, fell down at the feet of their murderers, clasped their legs, and begged them in the most pitiful manner to spare their lives, but to no purpose. The fearful deed was done, most deliberately and completely, in the midst of the most dreadful shrieks and cries of the victims. There were between 140 and 150 souls, including children, and from a little before sunset till candle-light was occupied in completing the dreadful deed. The doors of the buildings were then locked for the night, and the murderers went to their homes. Next morning it was found, on opening the door, that some ten or fifteen females, with a few of the children, had managed to escape from death by falling and hiding under the murdered bodies of their fellow-prisoners. Fresh orders were, therefore, sent to murder these also;—but the survivors, not being able to bear the idea of being cut down, rushed out into the compound, and, seeing a well there, threw themselves into it, without hesitation, thus putting a period to lives which it was impossible for them to save.—The dead bodies of those murdered on the preceding evening were then ordered to be thrown into the same well, and "Jullads" were employed to drag them away like dogs. It is too horrible to recount further on this subject. On the night of the 16th July the station was deserted by the rebels, as stated above, and early next morning the English troops toook possession of it, but not before the wretches had set fire to, and blown up the magazine, which was done by the last guard left by the Nena, about 8 a.m.

(Signed) W. J. SHEPHERD,
Commissariat Department.
Cawnpore, Aug. 29, 1857.

TEA DRINKING IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Chao-Hing, China, under date of Aug. 15, says:

"Being a little overcome by the sun, I strolled away by myself back to the tea-house, and took my place at a little table as complacently as I should on one of the boulevards; the tea was exquisite,—that slightly-dried, small, green leaf which you never can taste in England; for tea will not keep or pack or stand the voyage unless burnt up to the state of insipidity in which we get it. A poet Emperor of China, Kian-Loung, has not disdained to sing the praises of tea, and like a practical Chinaman, he teaches us how to make it:—

"Graceful are the leaves of mei-hoa, sweetly scented and clear are the leaves of fo-cheou. But place on a gentle fire the tripod whose color and form tell of a far antiquity, and fill it with water or molten snow. Let it seethe till it would be hot enough to whiten fish or to redden a crab. Then pour it into a cup made from the earth of yuê upon the tender leaves of a selected tea-tree. Let it rest till the mists which freely rise have formed themselves into thicker clouds, and until these have gradually ceased to weigh upon the surface, and at last float in their vapor. Then sip deliberately the delicious liquor. It will drive away all the five causes of disquietude which come to trouble us. You may taste, and you may feel; but never can you express in words or song that sweet tranquillity we draw from the essence thus prepared."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hams—E. & W. Poston & Co.
Porpoise Oil—M. G. Mountain & Co.
Champagne for sale— do.
Notice—W. G. Wurtele, E. Poston.
Sale of Christmas Presents—F. H. Hall.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Hair Restorative—Prof. Wood.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, NOV. 25TH, 1857.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The present condition of New York is of a most alarming nature; crime runs riot in its streets, and its traces are left in blood and tears in every corner of that vast emporium of commerce and of crime. In the all-absorbing thirst for gold, moral principles and moral control seem to have become a total wreck. The consideration of preserving untainted the moral atmosphere of the city in which they dwell, and thereby securing to themselves protection to their own lives, their own property, seems to have altogether been lost sight of. Self and selfish considerations alone, seem to sway and bend to their will every action. Their commercial adventurers, their sometimes reckless, oftentimes dangerous, speculations, engross their whole thoughts—become their whole study—the very source, as it were, of their being and existence. This, too, without thinking of the fearful results attendant on a want of moral guardianship; without thinking that this very inattention renders their reckless and dangerous speculations still more reckless, still more dangerous, from the absence of moral power to protect the gains of those undertakings when successful, and their own life's blood from the hand of the daring burglar, or the knife or pistol of the cowardly and treacherous assassin. They seem to have altogether forgotten that in a commercial community the safety and protection of the whole of that community is most undoubtedly dependent upon the morality not alone of the principal men composing it, but of the classes dependent upon them for subsistence and support. When the restraints of morality disappear, when law is looked upon and treated as a farce, when lust reigns supreme, when murder and robbery stalk openly through the streets of such a city as New York, where will the rich men turn to find safety for their golden idol, security for their lives? where will the poor man even find a place of deposit for the hard earnings of his honest hands? where will the virtuous female look for protection from ruffianly insults, when such astate of things exists? The spirit of self pervades all classes—all institutions—of that city. Without one single feeling of remorse when the day of financial pressure came, the banks confiding in their own strength, trusting in self, centred all their care, all their exertions, upon the preservation of that strength, the security of that self, and turned a deaf ear to the cry of the merchants who claimed their assistance and support, unmindful of the fact that the solidity and strength of those claimants were the foundations proper upon which their own structure had been based and erected. The consequences which followed were certain and inevitable. The merchants broke and fell, and the banks who, by permitting their fall, had undermined their own foundations, wavered to and fro for a little while, and then fell with them. In the almost universal crash which those falls occasioned, a birth was given to an unparalleled amount of misery and destitution, which, if not carefully looked after, will, in the present moral state of New York, lead to results, the contemplation of which is sufficient to raise a terrible tremor in the minds of thinking men. The presentment of the grand jury to the court of sessions in the city of N. Y., for the November term, spoke fearfully on the increase of crime; it told of the terrible height to which the habit of carrying concealed weapons, such as dirks, pistols, slung-shots, &c., had arrived; it adverted to the accounts appearing in the public prints of daily and nightly assassinations, murders, robberies, burglaries, and all the other concomitants of depravity and vice; and called loudly on the city authorities and police commissioners for increased protection from the hands of the law to the lives and homes of the citizens of the city. We do trust that, if from no more elevated motive than that of self-preservation, this call will be well responded to, and that such representations will have the effect of withdrawing men's minds and attention from that which is wholly their own, to that which will secure the protection of the lives and property of their fellow men equally with themselves. It is becoming time that they should spare something from their private business to devote to public duties. Crime is already terribly in the ascendant; want and destitution are becoming equally so; and when we hear of public meetings of the unemployed of a most disorderly nature, at which such resolutions as the following are applauded and adopted, we may well tremble at what will follow it such proceedings are allowed to go forward unchecked and unpunished:—

"What I propose is, that we meet in a body next Tuesday morning, and march to the Central Park and demand work of the Commissioners. We will make them say 'yes' or 'no.' If they say 'yes,' we will go at it—put on a thousand for three days, another thousand the next, and so take turns. And if they say 'no,' we shall know what to depend upon. We shall not then be humbugged by them any longer, *and shall know what to do to get bread for our families.*" (Loud applause.)

The united press of New York is urging the imperative necessity which exists for a union of all good men in the preservation of the city, and the following extract from the *Examiner* speaks the general sentiment on the subject, and presents an aspect of affairs truly alarming:—

Our men of property seem determined never to believe in any evil till it has overtaken them. All the crime, riot, and outrage of the worst city population perhaps in Christendom, unbridled, nay rather courted and fawned upon, by the jacobinical corruption which has so long held the municipal authority, seems to waste its warning upon our citizens, who turn from each morning's gazette of horrors to plunge into business, as revellers plunge into reckless intoxication, nothing doubting that "to morrow shall be as this day;" willing to risk the storm, and trust the strained ship to tumble through it somehow, so they can but follow their gains and indulge their party prejudices undisturbed. So far, it has proved *impossible* to unite those interested in good government against the high-handed career of politicians, rivalling those of the worst days of Rome, who sue for office at the hands, and openly render their responsibility at the feet of the most lawless and vile of the imported refuse of European cities!

Look at the torrent of crime that rushes red in our streets; at the alarming prospect of real distress, of necessity such as knows no law, and famine which is itself madness; at the muttering hordes of foreign *emeutists*, already marching the streets in arms, under the combined direction of want, discontent, and the jacobinical managers of our unboundedly wicked city politics. In view of all that is upon us, and all that is before us, can it be still possible that our good citizens will hug the party chains that bind them for the sacrifice, and not cast them off with one mind, take into their hands the public authority, and reinstate a *government*, in the interest of order and security, in place of the weak and wicked system of mob-subserviency, by means of which the almost imperial revenue and authority of our city have been made the mere booty of the leaders of vice and violence.

We have no political predilections to be gratified in this matter; we care not a rush what party name the Mayor, Aldermen and Judges of this city may choose to wear or support; we should hail with joy the election of any man, from any part, to any of these stations, in whose honest, firm purpose and ability *to govern for the public good*, we could confide. We claim that this is the attitude which the clearest public obligations require every citizen of New York to assume; and we do hope, nay, we implore, that the large majority of good citizens, who as Democrats, Republicans, and Americans, are preparing through their party-conventions to select municipal candidates, will have enough of the instinct of self-preservation, if not of patriotism, to rise above their insignificant party-objects and jealousies, and unite to rescue the city from anarchy and ruin.

FAST DAY.—NON-PUBLICATION OF THE "GAZETTE" ON THAT DAY.—Friday next being the day appointed as a general fast day, we would respectfully intimate to our numerous patrons and readers, that there will be no publication of the *Gazette* on that evening. However, should any news of importance arrive in town, between our present and next publication, our subscribers may depend upon receiving the same in the shape of an extra.

THE FIRE INSPECTOR.—Our contemporary, the *Courrier*, in a very emphatic, but not wonderfully gentlemanly manner, contradicts our statement made the other day with reference to Mr. Baxter, and the requisition which was being got up in his favor. We never asserted that our information was derived from Mr. Wells, nor did we consider it necessary to obtain his authority for the publication of our remarks on the subject. Our information relative to the requisition, and the grounds upon which that requisition was being matured, was derived from a source worthy of all credit, the gentlemen who were actually carrying through the business, and it will no doubt be a matter of great pleasure to them to hear from the *Courrier* that Mr. Wells is in full possession of the robust health which is required for the fulfilment of his duties, and the consideration of this new feature of the affair will also repay them for any trouble they may have been at on behalf of Mr. Baxter, whose claims will well bear being laid aside under such pleasant circumstances.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Commissioner of Public Works, arrived in this city last evening. Mr. Taché, it is expected, will also leave Toronto very soon. Messrs. Baby and Turcotte are at present in Toronto, and Messrs. Alleyn and Belleau left for the same destination yesterday evening. Mr. Alleyn was accompanied to the ferry by quite a number of his constituents residing in Champlain Ward.

REVENGE IN INDIA.—Every arrival of fresh intelligence from India contributes to sustain our view of the manner in which our soldiers will take upon themselves the power of punishment and retaliation. A writer to the *Times* treating on this subject says that intelligence has been received by the Overland Mail, to the effect, "that the Cawnpore miscreants who were released from their only too just imprisonment by the undue leniency of Mr. J. P. Grant, were, on their exit from the prison gates, attacked by a body of the 78th Highlanders, who bayoneted some, if not every one of them, thereby affording the rebels a just retribution for their crimes, and setting an example to the vacillating members of the Supreme Council which it is to be hoped will not be in vain."

The schooner *Resolute* was sunk in the upper Narrows in the St. Lawrence, by running upon the shoal known as the whale's back. She had a full cargo of wheat.

PROTESTANT RELIEF SOCIETY.—This society, which has now existed for two years, and was established by a clergyman of this city, for the express purpose of relieving the Protestant poor of Quebec, has been much blessed in its labours, and the members of the Society have every reason "to thank God and take courage." We know they have had, not a few difficulties to contend against, and not unfrequently their good intentions were misunderstood. But they laboured in faith, and their labours have not been in vain. Many a poor family has had good cause to be thankful that the society was established; and many a household has offered up prayers for the members of the society. This winter will, we feel, be a hard one for the poor, and therefore is there greater need for the rich to remember, that, inasmuch as God has blessed them with temporal good things, they are bound to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and relieve the distressed. Ever mindful of these words, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord." And we believe that in giving their money to the members of this society they will be placing it in the hands of those who will wisely and impartially share it amongst those who need help. We would again remind our readers that a lecture in aid of this society will be delivered *this evening*, at the Lecture Hall, St. Ann street, and we doubt not that many will be present, not only to listen to the lecturer, but also to give a public manifestation of their approval of what the members of the society have done. We know that woman's heart can feel, and woman's soft hand wipe away many a tear.

A WRECK.—The Canadian schooner *Leander*, of Quebec, laden with wheat, is ashore at Gross Cap, near old Mackinac. It is thought the vessel and cargo will be lost, as every sea that raised hers caused her wheat to spill through her bottom.

We are requested to state that a typographical error was made in the *Mercury* of last night in reference to the Lecture in aid of the Protestant Relief Society. The Lecture will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening, at the *Lecture Hall*, St. Anne street, and not at the "*Temperance Hall*," as stated in the *Mercury*.

COLLISION.—We learn that the barque *Great West*, bound up, ran into a Canadian vessel, name unknown, on Sunday night, in Lake Huron, and cut her pretty badly above water mark.

The steamer *Napoleon* arrived here this morning about the usual time. She left for Montreal at 2 o'clock this afternoon; and it is supposed this will be her last trip this season. The steamer encountered a good deal of ice on her downward passage.

MR. GARRATT'S SALE.—We would call attention to the advertisement in our columns of the sale of jewellery, &c., at Mr. Garratt's, Fabrique street, this evening There are many articles admirably suited for gifts and christmas presents to be found in his stock, many of which we can confidently assert cannot be equalled in this city, more especially the papier maché ware which he intends to dispose of.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PRESENT:
F. O. GAUTHIER, Esq., Recorder.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1857.

James Morrison—by sub-constable Bulger—for being drunk in Sault-au-Matelot street, at 4 p.m. on Thursday. Second offence: fined 10s. or 6 days. Committed.

Edward Lahey, tailor, for the same offence, at the same time. Second offence: fined 5s. or 3 days. Committed.

Thomas Bedard, habitant—by const. Reynolds—for being drunk in Cul-de-sac street, in a cart, and unable to take care of his horse, at 3.15 p.m. on Thursday; he had, in fact, driven through the toll-gate at full speed, and would not stop to pay: fined 5s. or three days. Paid.

F. X. Manso—same constable—for being drunk in company with last prisoner: fined 5s. or 3 days. Paid.

François Barbeau—same const.—for swearing at and abusing the keeper of the Cove toll-gate, who had followed him on purpose to get his dues: fined 10s. or 6 days. Delay.

François Levesque—by sub-constable McWalters—for being drunk and sitting on footpath in Glacis street, at 5 p.m. on Thursday. First offence: dechaged.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1857.

Nicolas Lemage—by sub-constable Armstrong—for being drunk and lying in Sous-le-fort street, on Friday, at 2 p.m. Fifth offence: the prisoner said he was subject to a rushing of blood to the head, which had, in the present instance, caused him to fall, and to be found in the position he was. Discharged.

Joseph Le Maitre—by sub-const. Blanchet—for being drunk and sitting in a doorway in St. George's street, at 2 p.m. on Friday: discharged.

Maria Jordan—by sub-const. Jessop—for wandering in St. Louis street, at 10 15 p.m. on Friday, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of herself. Third offence: fined 10s. or 6 days. Committed.

Mary Sherry—wife of Patrick Sherry, laborer—on complaint of Julia Timmons, wife of James Murray, groom—for causing a noise and disturbance in Artillery street, as a loose, idle and disorderly person, and making use of the most disgraceful and insulting language, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon: fined £2 10s. or 1 month. Committed.

MONDAY, 23rd Nov.

Edward Brown—by sub-constable Little—given in charge by George McDonald, grocer, for being drunk and breaking a pane of glass in his door in St. Paul street, on Saturday. Complainant not wishing to prosecute, defendant was discharged.

Baptiste Veillon—by sub-constable Thibotot—for being drunk and staggering in Richelieu street, at 2.45 p.m., on Saturday. Sixth offence. This man was just relieved from gaol the same day he was confined. Fined 40s. or 1 month. Committed.

Ann Cody, wife of William Burke—by sub-constable Bulger—for being drunk and staggering in LaCroix street, at 6 p.m., on Saturday. Second offence. Fined 10s. or 6 days. Committed.

Ellen Crain—by sub-constable Ward—for being drunk and swearing, and using indecent language in Garden street, at 10 p m., on Saturday. Fourth offence. Fined 20s. or 15 days. Committed.

Edward Fallen, tailor—by sub-constable Jessop—for being drunk and swearing in St. John street, at 1 30 a.m., on Sunday. Sixth offence. Fined 30s. or 15 days. Paid.

Robert Nesbitt—by do—for being drunk and lying on footpath in St. Louis street, at 11 p. m., on Sunday. Third offence. Fined 5s. or 3 days. Committed.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Michael Collins, seaman—by sub-constable Ward—for being drunk and singing in Buade street, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday. First offence. Discharged.

Henry Larney—by constable Welsh—for being drunk and sitting on footpath in St. Augustin street, swearing at 9.45 p.m., on Monday. Second offence. Fined 5s. or 3 days. Committed.

Edward Hawkey, laborer—by sub-constable Planté—for being drunk in a doorway in St. Valier street, at 11.45 p.m., on Monday. First offence. Discharged.

Pierre Belleau—on complaint of George Larochelle—for breaking doors, windows, &c., of a house belonging to Joseph Parent, Jr., grocer, on Thursday, 19th November, about 3 o'clock in the morning. This case was removed to the Criminal Court.

FURTHER BY THE "ATLANTIC."

Messrs. Benneck, Twentyman & Rigg, of London and Manchester, in the silk trade, have suspended. Liabilities from £200,000 to £300,000.

Broadway & Barclay, of London, in the East India trade, have also suspended. Liabilities, £200,000.

Messrs. Hoge & Williamson's acceptances, (Liverpool correspondents of Wm. Hoge & Co., New York,) have been dishonored.

It is reported that the American house of John Munroe & Co., Paris, has stopped.

Gallerkamp, Brothers, Amsterdam, have failed.

The following suspensions are announced: Babcock & Co., Glasgow & New York; liabilities, £300,000. Henry Dutill & Co., Liverpool. Fott & Sons, silk manufacturers.

The shareholders of the Borough Bank, of Liverpool, have resolved to register the bank under the Joint Stock Banking Company's Act, but are undecided about the propriety of winding up its affairs.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts represent a complete stagnation in business.

The Senate of Frankfort have interdicted the residence of an old political refugee named Frœbel, who has since become an American citizen, and the American Consul threatens to break off relations, unless the order for his expulsion is recalled.

The English government have arranged with the Oriental Steamship Company for a weekly Indian mail.

AMERICAN COOLNESS IN FINANCIAL CONVULSION.

[From the London Times, Nov. 11.]

Our Transatlantic neighbors take the convulsion of their Money Market with their accustomed coolness. Their trade is for the time, indeed, almost dead. Could people upon the the failure of a circulating medium, fall back immediately upon the original principle of commerce—exchange in kind—this need not be the result; for why should not a snuff-box procure a pair of boots, a pound of coffee, a beef-steak? Why should not cutlery and carpeting, hosiery and cattle, grain and broadcloth, timber and glass and earthenware, come to an understanding with each other? Why should not the different professions and trades accommodate each other upon the basis of some honest natural bargain without the aid of artifice, and painting and architecture, arithmetic and dancing, law and medicine, foreign languages and jewelry, millinery and the accomplishments, the classics and old china, come to a mutual arrangement? But as people cannot fall back at once from an artificial medium upon a natural one, the failure of the former is the cessation of exchange; it is tantamount to a tremendous chasm over which nothing can leap, so that every article and material is obliged to stay on its own side of the bank. "The grain still stays in the West;" "there are no freights to be carried on any terms, and the boats are lying, more than a mile of smokeless funnels, idle at the quays of St. Louis." But in the midst of this awful stand-still the American mind continues cool, and nothing disturbs its self-possession. The whole affair is taken as an inconvenience—a very great inconvenience, like the loss of your carpet-bag, but not as ruin, and hardly as adversity. The bank "cashes under protest," the railway "concludes to pass its dividends"—*i. e.*, not to pay the shareholders a farthing. The "policy of suspension is "declared" throughout the Union.

This coolness is, when we examine it, the result of a constant atmosphere of risk, in which the American tradesman, even in quiet times, lives. His ordinary system is pitched to a higher point in the scale of risk than that of the European is. This is one of the remarkable disclosures in which the present panic has resulted; it has brought this fact—familiar enough to the world of trade and the well-informed world—prominently forward, and put it before the eye of the whole public; so that perhaps this commercial crisis, heavy as it is, is not so important to the spectator on its own account as on account of the ordinary state of things which it has brought to light. The uncontrolled issue of local paper money in the United States has given to the whole medium of exchange the same uncertainty which corrupt coinage gave to the European medium in the middle ages. A man who sells an article in a shop literally does not know what the thing called money which he receives in exchange for it is worth. A bit of paper is handed to him, he looks at it, it is a note issued by the "Incorporated Butchers" or "Bootmakers," he turns it over, holds it to the light and, with the significant question, "You have nothing else?" goes to his "*Detecter*," a book which, our correspondent says, "is itself a comment on the whole system," to see if he can find anything about his new paper acquaintance there. If that *index expurgatorius*, that black list "of broken banks suspensions, and known counterfeits," does not include the offered note, he accepts it, but still reluctantly and suspiciously. Every shopkeeper in the Union is thoroughly familiar with this process; he repeats it many times every day.

The uncontrolled issue of local paper money is the cause of this. The Federal Government, while it reserves to itself the privilege of coining, practically leaves every State of the Union to a paper coinage of its own, the consequence of which liberty is the greatest difference of value between the notes of different States. And when there is difference of value, there is also—what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty to *what* that difference is; so that, in fact, nobody in America exactly knows, when he is paid for anything, what and how much is paid him. A five-pound note is a five-pound note in this country, everybody knows what it is, but a five-pound note in America is *not* a five-pound note—*i. e.*, not absolutely one, but with a qualification—it is a "Louisiana," or a "South Carolina," or an "Ohio," or a "Missouri," or a "Maines," or an "Alabama" five-pound note. The paper coin of the different "Sovereignties" has all its different value and its varying value. And, as for the express purpose of increasing the uncertainty in the value of notes, the rivalry of the different States comes in to make a factitious and arbitrary difference, even when there is none on really commercial grounds. The shops and hotels of St. Louis rejected the notes of Illinois, even cabdrivers and omnibus men would not touch them at the late State cattle fair—why? The notes were based on the same stock, funds and debt of their respective States, and the Missouri stock was every bit as good as Illinois stock. The reason was simple State rivalry. There was bad feeling between the two States. The consequence was that nobody in Illinois would pay the compliment to Missouri, which is implied in that trust in Missourian stock, which trust in Missourian stock is implied in taking Missourian notes. Or, what is the same thing, everybody *else* would look at Missourian notes in this light, and therefore nobody would incommode himself by taking what he thought his neighbors would not acknowledge. A general idea is the same as a reality in such a case.

Now, in this state of things, of course, the monopolist companies take the law into their own hand, and reject everything but bullion. They do this because they can do it—because they can compel a public, unable to do without them, to submit to their own terms; though this is sometimes tried without success, and the Mississippi Steam Company, after its announcement that it would only "take currency," obtained no cargoes. But the claim is successful in some cases. First of all, the Federal Government insists upon specie, and will not touch a single note of any bank in the United States. This excites the wrath of the high-souled American financier, who looks upon this Government rule as an unfair, mean policy—the view that a schoolboy would take of an extreme and ungenerous pressure of the rules of the game. This Government claim, which simply amounts to a claim for the exact sum and no more or less than what is owing to it, is stigmatized as "the excess of "cynicism." The popular feeling in America goes with the paper circulation, and jealously watches all attempts to bring it into difficulties or to charge it with its extreme responsibilities. It has bred a set of conventional rules, a sort of code of honor, in connexion with the paper system. If these rules of the game are violated, the sneak and dastard who wants to have money for his notes is rightly "served out." The "assorter," which is the name of a person who collects in one State the notes of another State, and sends back these travellers that have wandered to a fortunate distance from the responsible source home again,—the "assorter" is regarded in America rather as a goldsweater would be here. He is looked upon as playing unfair tricks with the circulating medium. An agent with a carpet-bag full of these exiles found on his arrival an indignant crowd, summoned by a hostile telegraph, awaiting him, and very wisely returned with his carpet-bag unopened and his own person not tarred and feathered, as it would certainly have been had he attempted a visit on the bank. When once a note has gone abroad it is considered an exile for life—not an unhappy, but a blissful emigrant into a region of perpetual freedom and joy—the true negative paradise of the bank-note, a state of transcendant annihilation—total disconnection with payment. The American Bank, on dismissing its £10 note, sends it away with the paternal blessing of the Welsh father, "My lad, never let me see your face again," but does not accompany its blessing with the traditional half-crown which is popularly appended to the Welsh one.

It is easy to see how such a circulating medium must affect trade. Government and the great monopolists can insure specie, but the ordinary tradesman depends on a fluctuating, slippery medium, of which he never can know the exact value, even when substantially safe, and which he is never sure is safe.—How is a tradesman to regulate his profits under such circumstances? The whole is a risk from beginning to end. And this atmosphere of risk is the regular atmosphere of the American tradesman. No wonder that with such an education he takes the convulsions of his money-market coolly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VANDERBILT."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

GREAT MONETARY EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT SUSPENDED.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO MEET IMMEDIATELY.

FURTHER NEWS FROM INDIA.

ST. JOHNS, NFLD., Nov. 23.

The *Vanderbilt* was off Cape Race yesterday, with dates to the 14th. The *North Star* arrived at Cowes on the 13th.

The despondent condition of monetary matters on the sailing of the "Atlantic" resulted, on the following day, in a fearful panic,—all the banks refusing discounts in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared, most opportunely, the Treasury letter herewith sent, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and authorising the issue of notes to any amount, on approved securities. The effect was instantaneous, and the panic ceased, as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and other important cities, the news was received with furious acclamation. Cotton and all kinds of produce immediately enhancing in value.

Parliament is to meet immediately.

The greatest anxiety was felt on the departure of the "Vanderbilt" to secure this important intelligence before the arrival of the "Atlantic" at New York.

Several other commercial failures are announced. The following are the most important:—Sanderson, Landman & Co, of London; Grumarner & Co, of Paris; Wilson, Morgan & Co, Wholesale Stationers, of London; Fitch & Skeet, Provision merchants, London; Coddington & Co. Iron merchants, Liverpool; Mackenzie, Ramsay & Co, Merchants, Dundee; Draper, Picton & Co, of London; Kalman, Grennel & Co., Liverpool; Ban, Brodie & Co, of London; Munroe Frank & Co. Lumber merchants, Swansea; Steegman & Co., Manufacturers, Nottingham.

The Bank of France have raised the rate of discount to eight per cent for bills under thirty days, nine per cent for sixty days, 10 per cent for ninety days. The English money market was steadier, on the 13th, Consols for money 89¾ a ¼. Bank stock 209½ to 212; Reduced 88¼. Exchequer Bills had experienced a recovery.

The iron market was dull and prices two to three shillings lower.

Sugar in demand and one shilling to one shilling and six pence per cwt. higher. Coffee slightly advanced. Rice flat.

Tallow market steady.

Public feeling at Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh and other places improved on learning that the Government had authorized the Bank of England to extend its issue of notes.

There is intelligence from Australia that the ship "Dunbar" was wrecked off Sydney and one hundred and forty passengers, and all the crew lost, except one seaman.

INDIA.

The exact amount of the British loss at the taking of Delhi is not known, but it is believed to be 1,150, killed and wounded, including sixty-four officers.

Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control, by arraying against them his own troops and ten thousand Thakoors, cutting off their supplies, &c.

Division and dissension prevail among the mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahsadah from Delhi, on the one hand, and an emissary from the Nena on the other.

It was reported that Lucknow which had been relieved on the 25th Sept., was again besieged by Nena with 50,000.

All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted by the British troops. Europeans were discovered there fighting on the side of the rebels.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Guillaume Duchisneau vs. Pierre Bidegair.—An emplacement in St. Roch's suburbs, Prince Edward street, 20 feet by 84, with house and other buildings. Sold at church door of St. Rochs, on the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

David Roy vs. Jean Bte. Pruneau, curator estate of Edouard Bellamy.—An emplacement in St. Roch's suburbs, Fleury street, 35 feet by 50, with two wooden buildings thereon. Sold at church door of St. Rochs, on the 3rd December, at 10 a. m.

François Labrecque vs. Felix Guay, fils.—An emplacement in Parish of St Joseph, Point Levi, of one half arpent, by one arpent and a half, with house, barn and stable. Sold at church door of same parish, on the 16th December, at 10 a. m.

Catherine H. Mercier vs. Narcise C. Faucher.—1st.—A land in St. Michel, 1st range, 4 arpents and one half, by 36, with house, barn and other buildings. 2nd.—A land in St. Michel, 2nd range, four and a half arpents by 10. 3rd.—Another lot in same parish, 2nd range, of an irregular figure, 3½ arpents by 3½. Sold at church door of same parish, on the 16th December, at 10 a. m.

Marie A. Doucet vs. Catherine C. Routier.—A land in parish of Quebec, banlieue of Quebec, (last residence in same) containing about 42 arpents in superficies, with splendid house and outbuildings. Sold in Sheriff's office on the 17th December, at 10 a. m.

Adolphe Paré vs. Nazaire Caron.—An emplacement in parish of L'Islet, 1st range, 67½ feet by 180, with house, barn and other buildings. Sold at church door of same parish, on the 16th December, at 10 a. m.

Charles Dulne vs. Evan Rees.—An emplacement in St. Vallier suburbs, Bas Bijou, Rees' concessions, 30 feet by 43½. Sold at church door of St. Rochs, on the 18th December, at 10 a. m.

François Guay vs. Denis Robitaille.—An emplacement in parish of St. Foy, Cote St. Ignace, one arpent and two perches, by 9 arpents, with house barn and stable. Sold at church door of same parish, on the 22nd December, at 10 a. m. 2nd.—An emplacement in Lower Town, Champlain street, 42 feet front, running in depth to the cape, with brick house, two stories high. 3rd Another lot in some place, 20 feet front, with a blacksmith's shop. Sold in Sheriff's office, on the 23rd December, at 10 a. m.

Permanent Building Society vs. Frederick N. Boxer.—An emplacement on the Grand Allee road, near turnpike gate, 80 feet by 180, with two wooden houses. Sold in Sheriff's office on the 23rd December, at 10 a. m.

Charles Lecours vs. Zepherin Leblanc.—An emplacement in Notre Dame de la Victoire, river side, 36 feet front, by an irregular depth, with house. 2nd.—A rente fonciere of three pounds a year. Sold at church door of same parish, on the 31st December, at 10 a. m.

William Venner vs. Daniel Kennedy.—A land in township of Inverness, north-west half of lot 15, in 2nd range, 100 acres, with house and stable. Sold in Sheriff's office, on the 30th December, at 10 a. m.

Bridget Caflappy vs. Leon Lemieux.—An emplacement in St. John suburbs, St. John street, 34 feet front by 80 feet, with brick house, two stories high. Sold in Sheriff's office, on the 14th December, at 10 a. m.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS AT QUEBEC BY THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Nov. 20.—17 pcs lignumvitae to Babineau & Gaudry. 5 casks hams to E & W Poston & Co.

Nov. 23.—9 bxs fish to J B Carrier. 2 do do to J Hamilton. 1 do do to E Labourin. 1 case cigars to Brock, Gordon & Co. 4 cases mdze to E Cowan & Co. 4 pcs, 6 bdls 1 box castings, to T Andrews. 5 bxs to J Masson. 5 bales mats to A Laurie & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED.

Nov. 21.

Brigt Elzear, Lemieux, St Johns, Nfld, M H Warren & Co

Nov. 24.

Brigt Bay of Quinté, Wade, St Johns, Nfld, M H Warren & Co.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The barque City of Boston, Vickers, master, from Montreal, for Liverpool, left here yesterday afternoon, in tow of the steamer Admiral. She is the last square rigged vessel to leave Canada this fall.

The Upper Canada schooner Bay of Quinté, H. Wade, master, sailed from here yesterday afternoon, for St. Johns, Nfld., with a fine breeze from the west. She is probably the last vessel that will leave here this fall for the Lower Provinces, although the schooner Heroine, which came here from Malaga last fall, was still in Montreal yesterday morning, and it is possible she may take a freight for some of the Lower Provinces.

Brigantine Elzear, Lemieux, sailed from Quebec last Sunday night, for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We were in error in stating in the GAZETTE of Monday, that the barque Warburton, Robertson, would winter here. She was repaired at Point Levi, and sailed last Wednesday, for her destination.

FAST SAILING.—The fine clipper ship Shandon, Capt. Greig, arrived in the Clyde on the 3rd instant, after a passage of 17 days from Quebec, and 15 from the Brandy Pots.

PER "VANDERBILT."

Arrived from Baltimore, 11th—Steamer Kangaroo; 12—Caravan; 13—Compromise.

Liverpool.—Sailed for Mobile, 11th—Belle.

Liverpool.—for New Orleans—Alice Conner.

Gravesend, 12.—Agamemnon, for Portland; American Lass, for New Orleans, from London.

Off Plymouth, 10—Palestine, from New York.

Off Wight, 11—American ship John M. Mago, from Shields, for Boston.

BIRTHS.

At St. Roch, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Mr. Pierre Chayer, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Three Rivers, on the 17th instant, Mr. George Bourassa, of the Parish of Notre Dame de Levy, to Miss Annie McCaully, daughter of Samuel McCaully, Esq., Merchant.

In Montreal, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D., Charles A. Burgess, Esq., of Buenes Ayres, South America, to Mary Amelia Parke Day, daughter of J. J. Day, Esq., Advocate of Montreal.

At Whitby, at the residence of F. Keller, Esq., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Proulx, W. A. Higgins, Esq., Editor of the Whitby Chronicle, to Emma, third daughter of C. M. Keller, Esq., of Unionville.

In Port Hope, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Hickie, Miss Rosanna Margaret Wallis, only daughter of Col. Wallis, of Port Hope, to William Frederick Powell, Esq., M. P. P., of Ottawa.

DIED.

At Havanah, of yellow fever, on the 9th inst., Mr. George Thom, aged 22 years and 11 months son of Mr. Alexander Thom, of Quebec. The sudden death of this much respected young man is severely felt by his family and a numerous circle of acquaintances.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who *dyed* years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks, simply from having used this great Restorative.—[Louisville Times.

In Bristol's Sarsaparilla are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. Kemp's Worm Pastilles are at once agreeable, harmless and irresistible. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, 69 Water, street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE LATE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Lancaster, C. H., S. C., May 12, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir:—After my return from Mexico, I was seriously afflicted with that terrible disease which has carried to the grave so many of my fellow-soldiers, Chronic Diarrhoea, accompanied with Neuralgia, brought on by the climate of Mexico and the mode of living, while engaged in the war. The relief I have obtained from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters is astonishing: and I most cheerfully have, and still continue to recommend the Bitters to all who are similarly affected, believing that the benefit that will result from their use will be incalculable.

Very respectfully yours,
K. G. BILLINGS,
Late Lieutenant of Company C,
Palmetto Regt. S. C. Volunteers.

Be sure and ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists in Quebec.

Additional Testimony.—The Reverend William Scott, Peterboro', C. W., writes:—

August 20, 1857.

Dear Sirs:—When I left your city for a new residence in Peterboro', I called at your establishment for a box of Elliot's Dentifrice. I had not used it before, and having heard and read considerable about its excellence, I resolved to try it. In my opinion and experience the Dentifrice is all that it is e mmended for. It is certainly the most agreeable, as well as the most efficient, Tooth Powder I ever used.

Yours, very truly, Wm. Scott.

To S. J. Lyman & Co., Montreal.

☞ Elliot's Dentifrice is for sale at all the Druggists. As three imitations have already appeared, ask for Elliot's Dentifrice.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGEPANNI

THE ETERNAL PERFUME.

Frangepanni Extract. | Frangepanni Pomade.
Do. Soap. | Do. Sachet.

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. Wright, Philadelphia, manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

For sale by

JOHN MUSSON,
G. G. ARDOUIN,
GEO. MUSSON & CO.

☞ And all the Druggists.

Price of Bread at James Kilgour's, *No 44, St. Louis Street*:—

6 lb. loaf.................... 9d.
4 lb. loaf.................... 7d.

NOTICE.

To the Cathedral Congregation.

THE repairs being now completed, the CATHEDRAL will be RE-OPENED for DIVINE SERVICE, on ADVENT SUNDAY, 29th instant, at the usual hours. A Sermon will be preached at Morning Service by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, and a Collection will be made for the Parish Poor.

FRIDAY being appointed as a General FAST, Divine service will be celebrated in the Lecture Hall, St. Ann Street, at HALF-PAST-TEN in the MORNING, and at SEVEN in the EVENING. The Collections on that day will be for the sufferers in India.

W. G. WURTELE.
E. POSTON,
Churchwardens.

N. B.—All Vacant Pews on Sunday next will be free, after which date they will, during Divine Service, be in charge of the Sexton.

Quebec, 24th Novr., 1857.

HAMS.—Just Received superior SUGAR CURED HAMS.
For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 24, 1857.

PORPOISE OIL.—10 Barrels very fine, just received, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIM & CO.,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 24, 1857.

AUBERTINE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE—25 Baskets just received, pronounced by connoisseurs superior to any yet imported into this market.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter Street.
Nov. 24, 1857.

LECTURE.

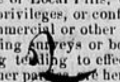
In aid of the Ladies' Quebec PROTESTANT RELIEF SOCIETY.

THE Rev. R. A. CARDEN will deliver a LECTURE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, Nov. 25, at the LECTURE HALL, SAINT ANNE STREET.

SUBJECT: "Woman's Position, Influence, and Rights."

Admission:—Single Tickets, 1s. 3d.; Double Tickets, 1s. 10½d.; and Family do., 3s 9d. To be had at Mr Sinclair's, St. John Street, and at the door.

Quebec, Nov. 23, 1857.



PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada East, intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Pills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required, by the 62nd, 63rd and 64th Rules, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*,) to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the district effected; sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office. Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office.
Toronto, Nov. 23, 1857.

☞ *Quebec Chronicle* and *National* to copy, till meeting of Parliament, and charge subscriber.

DRESS GOODS!—VERY CHEAP!

OUR Stock of DRESS GOODS is replete in every Novelty of the Season:—

Best French Merinoes, from 3s. 6d., worth 4s. 6d.; Cobourg Cloths, from 6½d., worth 11½d.; Muslin DeLaines, Printed Cashmeres, Flounced Dresses, Gala and all Wool Plaids, Wincies, &c., &c., ALL AT COST PRICE.

WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, Nov. 23, 1857.

Souchong Teas.

JUST RECEIVED:—A small lot Very Superior SOUCHONG TEA, in half-chests.
For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 23, 1857.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Christmas and New Year's PRESENTS.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY, GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL AT THE STORE of JAMES GARRATT, 6½ FABRIQUE STREET, ON THIS, WEDNESDAY, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, THE LARGEST LOT OF JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, AND PAPIER MACHE WARE, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Bracelets, Pencil Cases, Rings, Brooches, Gold Guards, Albert Chains, Gold Studs,

—ALSO,—

Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Papier Mache Tables, Tea Trays, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Cabinet Ware, and a great variety of Fancy Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Sale each evening at SEVEN o'clock

F. H. HALL, A. & B.
Quebec, Nov. 25th, 1857.

Lumley's Consignment of Books and Prints, by Auction.

ALEX. FARQUHAR has the honor to announce the arrival of a large consignment of valuable new and old Books, in many languages, from E. LUMLEY, Esq., of London; the sale of which will commence on MONDAY, 23rd Nov., at his Sale Rooms, Provan's New Buildings, St. John Street, Within. Catalogues are now sending out, and may be had at the Sale Rooms, daily. Parties at a distance will have their orders faithfully attended to. Every lot will be sold, without reserve, for CASH, and delivery the day after each sale. As a guide for buyers, not more than 100 lots will be sold each night. First catalogue numbers 864 lots, or about 3,000 vols.

A. F. has also received consignments for Point Levi, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, and Saint Johns; Catalogues of which will be sent out as soon as arrangements can be made for sales.

Quebec, 13th Nov., 1857.

☞ NEW ☜

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

HAVING now COMPLETED our IMPORTATIONS of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, we beg to call the attention of intending buyers to the same. Our stock we can confidently say, is the CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTED in the City.

MONEY BEING SCARCE,

We have marked our goods with barely a profit, and many things at COST PRICE.

We would call particular attention to the following BARGAINS:—

150 Pieces White Shirting, 4½d., value 6d.
200 " Grey Cotton, 4½d., " 5½d.
400 Dozens Linen Towels, 3s. 0d., " 4s. 6d.
500 " Lawn Handk'fs, 2s. 3d., " 3s. 6d.
500 " all wool do., 3s. 6d., " 5s. 0d.
200 " Womens' Lambs' Wool Hose, 10d., value 1s. 3d.
390 Pairs Womens' Stays, from 2s. 3d., value 3s. 9d.
1000 Muslin Collars, from 1s. 6d.
Sewed Muslin Sleeves, Chemizettes, &c., &c.

WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, Nov. 23, 1857.

PATENT FINISH CLOTHS, &c.

For 5s. 6d. per Yard!!

TO our Cloth Department, we have paid more than usual attention:—

Beavers, Whitneys, and Pilot Cloths, of every colour.

West of England Broad Cloth, from 13s. 9d. up.

Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Cassimere, &c., for Pantaloons, in newest colors and styles.

—ALSO—

Sealskins, Melton Beavers, Tweeds, &c., for Ladies' Cloaks, in great variety.

Patent Finish Broad Cloth, from 5s. 6d. a yard, warranted not to spot.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.
Quebec, Nov. 23, 1857.

Barbadoes Syrup.

70 PUNCHEONS very fine, for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 23, 1857.

BRIGHT SUGARS.

50 HHDS. Prime BRIGHT SUGARS.
For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Nov. 23, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO FOX HUNTERS.

WINEGAR'S CELEBRATED FOX PREPARATION. By using this preparation, FOXES and WOLVES may be TRAPPED without any difficulty: they will follow the track of a person who has it on his shoes. Enclose ONE DOLLAR and stamp to

J. T. WINEGAR,
East Chester, New Hampshire.
Nov. 20, 1857.

OVER-COATS!!

DAVID MORGAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
☞ MOUNTAIN HILL, ☜

INFORMS the gentlemen of this City, that they can now select from a large lot of

TOP COATS,

Guaranteed well made up, and of various descriptions of textures, at his establishment,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

All new and fashionable goods, reduced in order to meet the times.

—ALSO, ON HAND:—

Superfine Broad Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, Astrakhans, Flashings, and Whitneys;

Which he is prepared to make up to order, on equally reasonable terms.

☞ OBSERVE, ☜

The CHEAPEST Top Coats in this City, are to be found at

D. MORGAN'S,
Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Nov. 20, 1857. 1m

Just Published, by the Subscribers:

INTEREST & EXCHANGE TABLES,

AN OCTAVO VOLUME of 200 pages,—printed on fine paper, and strongly bound, in TWO PARTS. Part I.—Tables in Dollars and Cents; shewing the interest at SIX and SEVEN per cent, on any sum from One Dollar to Ten Thousand Dollars, from One Day to Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Days, and from One Month to Twelve Months. Part II.—Exchange on London, in series from SIX to SIXTEEN per cent. advance. Also, the Decimal value of Halifax Currency, from One Farthing to One Thousand Pounds. By Oliver Barker Sansum.

☞ A liberal discount will be allowed to the Trade.

The correctness of this work may be relied upon with perfect safety.

R. & A. MILLER,
No. 60 St. François Xavier Street.
Montreal, Nov. 20, 1857. 3

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned will RECEIVE and FORWARD FREIGHT from and to QUEBEC, per Grand Trunk Railway Company, on most reasonable terms. ☞ Goods stored at any time. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Near the Grand Trunk Station.
Point Levi, 18th Nov., 1857.

TO LET,

—— *Possession on 1st December*:——

THE Premises in St. Rochs, belonging to SIR HY. J. CALDWELL, Bart., now occupied by Messrs. T. Oliver & Co., as a SHIP-BUILDING YARD, &c., &c.

Apply to JOHN THOMSON.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1857.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

LESSONS, in the above, will be given to a limited number of pupils, during this winter, in the Subscriber's Office, No. 35, Place d'Armes, Upper Town, on reasonable terms, and at hours to suit pupils.

WM. ST. MAUR BINGHAM.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1857.

Fire Wood! Fire Wood!

A FEW HUNDRED CORDS of the VERY BEST HARD WOOD, for SALE in quantities to suit purchasers. ☞ WOOD YARD, next to Mr. PLUNKET'S Grocery Store, St. ROCHS.

THOMAS H. McLEAN.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1857. 1olm

SHOE THREAD.—A complete assortment, just received ex S.S. *Indian*, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.—Cases choice in store, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

LANDING, ex *Sylph*, from New Carlisle:
Large Table Codfish,
Pickled Cod Fish,
Large Draft dead Cod Sounds, Cod Oil, &c., &c., and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

FRESH FRUIT.—The following choice assortment:—
Raisins, Bunch & Layers, in bxs., hlvs. & qrs., Sultana and Black Raisins, in Drums and bxs., Currants, Figs, Almonds, Lemons, &c., &c.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & Co.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

WINE.—A large assortment; comprising Port, Sherry and Maderia, various grades, in wood and bottle;
Claret, Champagne, &c. &c.
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter Street.
Nov. 16, 1857.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has, this day, been declared on the amount of the PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK, for the current half year, payable on or after the SECOND DAY of DECEMBER next.

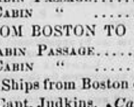
☞ The Transfer Book will be closed from THIS DAY till the SECOND of December.

C. GETHINGS,
Cashier.
Quebec, Nov. 3, 1857.

MOLASSES.—Puns. Porto Rico and Muscovado, in store. And, daily expected:—75 Brls. and 30 hlf. brls. Muscovado
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter Street.
Nov. 16, 1857.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—40 Brls., very choice.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.



FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............ 130 dollars
Second Cabin " .... 75 "

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............ 110 dollars
Second Cabin " .... 60 "

The Ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Persia, Capt. Judkins, *Canada*, Capt. Lang,
Arabia, Capt. Stone, *America*, Cap. Wickman,
Asia, Capt. E. G. Lott, *Niagara*, Capt. Ryrie,
Africa, Capt. Shannon, *Europa*, Capt. Leitch.

These Vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Persia, Judkins, N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 11th.
Canada, Lang, Boston, Wedn'day, Nov. 18th.
Arabia, Stone. N. York. Wednesday, Nov. 25th.
Niagara, Wickman, Boston, Wed'day, Dec. 2nd
Africa, Shannon, New York, Wednesday, Dec. 9.
America, Lott, Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 16th.
Europa, Leitch, N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 23d

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these Ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. C. & J. G. BATES,
99 State Street, Boston;
Or, E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
New York.
Nov. 13, 1857.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 15th December next, at NOON, for the Grading, Ma onry, and Track-laying of those portions of the E. & N. A. Railway, between Hampton and Sussex Vale, a distance of about 24 miles, and between Moncton and Salisbury, a distance of about 16 miles.

The line will be laid out in five sections, of about 8 miles each, for which separate tenders will be received.

Rails, Chairs, Spikes and Sleepers will be furnished by the Commissioners. All other material and plant to be furnished by the Contractors.

Tenders must be accompanied with names of responsible parties, willing to become security for the performance of the Contract, or other satisfactory evidence of competency to perform the work. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Plans, Specifications and Forms of Tender may be seen at the Engineer's Office, on and after 1st December next; and in the meantime intending offerers will have an opportunity of examining the line, a large portion of which is approximately located. The works of the line generally will be of a substantial character, well worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

R. JARDINE, Chairman.
Railway Commissioner's Office,
St. Johns, New Brunswick,
October 24, 1857.

CHEESE.—13 Cases; comprising Double Gloster Chedder, Nor. Wilt, &c., &c. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, Peter Street.
Nov. 16, 1857.

SUGAR.—Cuba and Muscovado, in hhds and barrels. For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1856.

NOW LANDING,

From Brigts. *Caledonia* and *Swift*, from Labrador.

900 BARRELS No. 1 Prime Fall Labrador HERRING,
80 Barrels Cod and Seal Oil.
M. H. WARREN & CO.
Sept. 25, 1857.

STEAM ENGINES, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, in ready working order, with all their requisites, boilers, &c., complete, the following high pressure Engines:—

1 of 60 Horse power.
2 " 14 do do. each.
1 " 7 do do.
1 " 3 do do.
1 " 2 do do.

—ALSO,—

2 Low pressure Engines, of 70 horse power; can be speedily fitted up, and put in thorough working order.

All in excellent condition and ready for being fitted up.

—ALSO,—

A large quantity of Shafting, Mill Machinery, Iron Saw Gates, Drums, Wheels, &c., Upright and Circular Saws, Saw Spindles, &c., and a few Tons of heavy Chains and Boom fastenings.

FOUR CRANES for Wharfs, both stationary and portable; also, Winches, Jack Screws, Purchase Blocks, &c.

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAWS, with frames, for cutting firewood.

A few Turning Lathes with slide rests, both wood and iron.

—BESIDES,—

CASTINGS of all descriptions, both in IRON and BRASS, made to order and with punctuality. BLACKSMITHS' WORK done in all variety.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

GEO. BISSETT.
Bisset's Foundry, Quebec,
26th Oct., 1857.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
☞ GERMAN BITTERS, ☜
PREPARED BY
DOCTOR C. M. JACKSON, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, *Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, or Stomach;* Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight on the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

☞ The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a 10 years' trial before the American public, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor, given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country, is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had, gratis, of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

☞ Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For sale by all druggists in Quebec and elsewhere.

Nov. 13, 1857.

DOOR MATS.

—For Sale by the Subscriber:—

3 BALES COCOA FIBRE DOOR MATS, a very superior article.
HENRY McBLAIN
Gowen's Buildings.
Quebec, Nov. 2, 1857.

FLOUR.—A consignment of "Mount Vernon," Fancy and Extra "Dolphin" Superfine, "Burford" Fine, and No. 2 Superfine,—just received and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

LABRADOR HERRINGS—300 bbls. prime large. For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.,
Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter St.
Nov. 16, 1857.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c.

300 PACKAGES assorted Fresh Teas, 100 Bags Maracaibo and Java Coffee,
25 Hhds Bright Musco. Sugar,
50 Bbls Crushed Sugar,
75 Puns Muscovado Molasses,
75 Bbls. Golden Syrup,
49 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,
90 Green Cases do.,
25 Cases London do.,
75 Cases Old Cognac Brandy,
100 Cases French Liqueurs, assorted,
25 Casks London Porter,
25 Cases Fruit in Syrup and Brandy,
40 Boxes Preserved Citron and Peel,
7 Cases Prunes in jars and cartoons,
100 Cases Olive Oil, pints and quarts,
8 Hhds. London Mustard, 4lb. jars, Colman's & Keen's,
15 Cases Crosse & Blackwell's Mustard, in bottles,
50 Casks and Cases Pickles and Sauces,
150 Boxes Candles, Sperm, Belmont Sperm, and Adamantine,
200 Boxes Starch, Oswego, Colman and Silver Gloss,
60 Quarter-casks White Wine Vinegar
100 Boxes Honey Dew Tobacco, ½lb & 10's
400 Boxes London Bright Soap
15 Bbls Day & Martin's Blacking
30 Gross Blacking in tin boxes
10 Cases Scotch Confectionary,
7 do American do
100 Boxes Blue, Button, Soluble & Powder
10 Cases Durkee's Baking Powder
50 do No 1 Black Lead
75,000 Cigars, Principe, Concha & Indo Sanz,
600 Boxes Window Glass, 100 feet each, assorted sizes,
100 Bags cleaned Patna Rice,
10 Bbls. Fine Patras Currants,
25 Bags Pimento,
5 Cases assorted Shoe Thread,
10 Casks Sperm Oil,
10 Cases E. I. Castor Oil,
20 Kegs Bi-Card, Soda,
500 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
30 Casks Glassware,
50 Crates assorted Earthenware,
100 Doz Painted Pails, and
100 do. Corn Brooms.

For sale by JOHN PATERSON.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Schooner *Velsina*, and for Sale by the undersigned:

600 BARRELS very Prime Labrador HERRINGS,

—ALSO,—

200 Qtls. Large Table Cod Fish,
7 Brls. Salmon,
60 " Green Cod Fish,
20 " Cod Oil,
15 " Mackerel.

JOHN LeMESURIER.
Quebec, Oct. 21, 1857.

BREAD! BREAD!!

Delivered at Residence:

White Loaf, 4 lbs.................. 8d. Cash.
Do., do. .... 9d. Credit.
Brown Loaf, 6 lbs.................. 9½d. Cash.
Do., do. .... 10d. Credit.

AT HIS STORE:

White Loaf, 4 lbs.................. 7½d. Cash.
Do., do. .... 9d. Credit.

BREAD MADE BY MACHINE:

Brown Loaf, 6 lbs.................. 7½d.

FRENCH BREAD:

Same price as the White Loaf.

JOS. G. TOURANGEAU,
Opposite the Church, St. Joseph St.,
St. Rochs.
Quebec, Oct. 21, 1857.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.

Re-establishment of the old plan of management.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor, respectfully announces that he has resumed the *old plan* of management, as it existed before the recent alteration. Trial of the European system in *this Hotel*, proves that, although the advantages are great, yet the plan is better adapted for the *smaller class* of hotels.

The accommodations and conveniencies of the House are unsurpassed, and the recent improvements and alterations, for the comfort of guests, leave nothing to be desired.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1857.

For Sale,

5,000 REAMS SUPERIOR GREY WRAPPING PAPER.
500 Reams Superior Brown " "
275 " " Printing Paper, 24 x 42
450 " " " " 24 x 36
100 " " " " 18 x 24

☞ Paper, of any size or quality, made to order on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

4 Tons of Oakum

J. & W. REID,
Nos. 72 and 74, St. Paul Street,
St. Pauls Market.
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1857.

Literary and Historical Society.

A GENERAL MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms, Henderson's Buildings, St. Louis Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at half-past FOUR o'clock, P.M.; when the re-organizing of STATED MEETINGS, for the winter, will be taken under consideration.

☞ A meeting of the members composing the Council, is requested at Four o'clock.

By order of the President,
GEORGE T. CARY,
Recording Sec'y.
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1857.

English Congou and Souchong.

80 CHESTS fine Congou and Souchong, just received. For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.
Oct. 7, 1857.

NOTICE.

F. Q. LATULIPPE

HAVING received, this Fall, the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

imported from PARIS, LONDON and the UNITED STATES, also a quantity of slightly damaged articles, and several Bankrupt Stocks of such as Black and Blue Cloths, Beaver Cloth of all colors, Cassimers, Scotch Tweeds, Petershams' American Satinets, &c., &c.

FURS of all descriptions.

LADIES' BONNETS, latest fashion, direct from Paris.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, New York and Montreal Manufacture,

Will, from this day, sell at COST PRICE, being under the necessity of making extensive alterations in his Store during the Winter.

He hopes that his numerous customers and the public in general will call and examine his Stock of Goods before making their purchases elsewhere.

F. Q. LATULIPPE,
No. 36, Crown street, St. Rochs.
Quebec, 4th Nov., 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, being solicited by a number of Mercantile friends to open an

Auction & Commission House,

IN THIS CITY,

Would now beg to acquaint their friends, Merchants, and the public generally, that they are prepared to EFFECT SALES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE, REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, VESSELS, FURNITURE, and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, &c., by Auction.

OUT-DOOR SALES, in Town and Country, attended to.

☞ Terms moderate, with prompt Cash Settlements.

CASEY & CO.

☞ OFFICE:—No. 15, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Oct. 5, 1857.

GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

AT THE STORES OF

J. & E. MORGAN,
Nos. 11 and 13,
JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN.

THE Subscribers, having decided on winding up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will commence, on

☞ MONDAY, 2nd NOV., ☜

To sell off their entire Stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

At, and Under, Cost Price,

THE STOCK AMOUNTING to OVER £22,000,

Is superior to any ever offered to the public, under similar circumstances.

☞ The establishment will be closed at SIX o'clock on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, in order to mark the Goods at The Sacrifice Price.

J. & E. MORGAN.
Quebec, Oct. 30, 1857.

N. B.—The entire Stock, with an extended lease of the Premises, can be had on very advantageous terms.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

DR. JAMES A. BAZIN,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 7, *Bleury Street,*
TWO DOORS FROM CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL,

WHO received the FIRST PRIZE for the "Best Preparation in Dentistry," at the late Provincial Exhibition, would assure the citizens of Quebec that he will perform ALL operations connected with the profession, in a superior manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Engagements by telegraph or otherwise will be punctually attended to.

Montreal, Oct. 30, 1857.

NEW SUPPLY OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just Received, per Steamship "North American."

JAMES P. McEWAN,
Corner of St. Joseph and St. Dominique Streets,
ST. ROCHS, QUEBEC,

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the above-mentioned steamer, a supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, and particularly GOLIATH CLOTHS, MOSCOW and mixed BEAVERS, FRENCH WHITNEYS, HONEY-COMB VESTINGS, AND FANCY VESTINGS; the whole of which are of the very latest styles, and most superior qualities. The goods, having been selected by himself, will be found equal to any in the trade; and he can confidently assert that his stock of SCOTCH TWEEDS cannot be surpassed by any house in this city.

He would also call attention to his stock of Gentlemen's Plaids, Scarfs, Shirts, &c., which will be found well worthy of inspection.

☞ TERMS.—CASH, or APPROVED CREDIT. ☜

Quebec, Oct. 30, 1857.

☞ NEW BOOKS. ☜

FOR SALE at the RELIGIOUS BOOK and TRACT SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, (Miss Cochrane's,) St. John Street:—

Leisure Hour	6	0
Sunday at Home	6	0
Butler's Analogy	3	6
Biblical Encyclopedia	7	6
Barnes' Notes	2	0
Leighton on Peter. 2 vols.	6	0
Cruden's Concordance	5	0
Divine Life	3	6
Object of Life	3	0
Scripture, illustrated by engravings..5 @	9	0
Christian Garland	5	0
Christian Wealth	5	0
Flowers from many Lands, col. engravings	5	0
Rose Bud, engravings	4	0
Boys' Week-day Book, engravings	3	0
Girls' do. do., do.	3	0
Dick's Solar System	2	0
Dr. Ketto's Court of Persia	2	0
Dr. Ketto's Jerusalem	2	0
Home Life, engravings	1	6
Home Tales, do.	1	0
Frank Netherton. Tale for Boys	1	6
Frank Harrison. Do.	1	0
Hymn Books, for the young	0	6
Questions on Old and New Testaments, for Sunday School Teachers	0	8
And a large assortment of Books for the young, at ..Id. @	2	0

Quebec, Nov. 11, 1857. 3w 2aw

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

CLASSICAL & COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.
No. 7, St. Stanislaus Street,
REV. R. A. CARDEN, RECTOR.

THE Revd. Mr. Carden, has made such arrangements in his Academy, as enable him to open a JUNIOR DEPARTMENT in connection with the same, to which all Boys, 5 years old can be admitted.

Staff of Professors.

Rev. R. A. Carden.—Latin, Greek, English, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Writing, History use of Globes.

Mr. C. F. Simeon, M. A.—French, Italian and Spanish.

Mr. Colquhoun.—Mathematics, Euclid, Algebra, Fortifications and Fencing.

M. Murray.—Drawing, Painting, &c., &c.

N. B.—Parents who may intend to place their children in the Junior Department, are requested to notify the Rector as early as possible.—Terms moderate.

Quebec, Oct. 28, 1857.

ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, C.W.

THIS Establishment, erected in the most pleasant and prominent part of the City, is approaching completion, and when finished will combine all that skill and money can supply, to render it one of the most desirable Hotels yet constructed. The House will be finished in a style unsurpassed in this Country. The chambers are lighted by Gas, and each story is supplied with Bath Rooms and Water Closets.

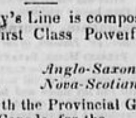
The Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that the House will be OPEN on or before the FIRST OF JUNE, for the accommodation of the public.

Permanent Boarders will be taken at reasonable rates.

Transient Guests $2 Per Day.

A. C. JOSLIN.
18th May, 1857.

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Company.



Winter Arrangements, 1857-'58.

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following First Class Powerful Screw Steamers, viz:—

Indian, *Anglo-Saxon*,
North American, *Nova-Scotian*, (*new*,)

Under contract with the Provincial Government of Canada, for the

TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

ARRANGEMENT OF SAILING TO & FROM PORTLAND,

(*In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada.*)

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM PORTLAND.
Wed'sday, Nov. 25, '57	Saturday, Dec. 26, '58
Do., Dec. 30, '57	Do., Jany. 30, '58
Do., Jan. 27, '58	Do., Feb. 57, '58
Do., Feb. 10, '58	Do., March 13, '58
Do., " 24, '58	Do., " 27, '58
Do., March 24, '58	Do., April 24, '58

☞ Through Tickets will be granted by the undersigned, which will convey Passengers from Point Levi to Portland, *via* G. T. Railway, thence by Steamship to Liverpool, and *vice versa*, at the following

—— RATES OF PASSAGE:——

From Point Levi to Liverpool:		*From Liverpool to Point Levi:*	
Saloon	$89 00	Saloon	$101 06
Intermediate	$75 00	Intermediate	$ 85 65
Steerage	$37 00	Steerage	$ 47 88

Passengers are of course only provided with Meals while on board the Steamship.

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding, Eating and Drinking Utensils.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

From Liverpool to Portland per Ton measurement, 60s. sterling and 5 per cent Primage

From Liverpool to Point Levi, per Ton meas't, 80s and 5 per cent Primage.

Heavy goods as per agreement.

Parties desirous of Shipping on Through Bills of Lading will please consign their Goods to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. at Portland, and the Custom House business there will be transacted by them at a charge (including Custom expenses at Island Pond) which shall not exceed 50 cents per Package on Dry Goods, and other articles in proportion.

For further particulars, apply to
GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO.,
Agents, Quebec;
Or to
Edmonston, Allan & Co., Montreal,
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool,
James & Alex. Allan, Glasgow,
Montgomerie & Greenhorne, London.
Quebec, Nov. 2, 1857.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, in the concession of NEW ARMAGH, in the Parish of St. Sylvester. Either male or female, of a good moral character, will be accepted. Application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM MORROW, or to WILLIAM ORR.

St. Sylvester, Oct. 7, 1857.

LADIES' SEMINARY.
ST. FRANCIS STREET, CAPE.

MISS WILSON'S School for Young Ladies will re-open on Monday, 17th August. Miss Wilson will earnestly endeavour to promote the moral, as well as the intellectual improvement of her pupils. She has engaged a master to assist in the higher branches of English Education; and from her long residence in Paris, Miss Wilson feels confident of giving satisfaction in the French language, to the Parents of the Pupils.

A few boarders will be received on moderate terms.

Quebec, 5th August, 1857.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES McNAUGHTON, lately from Scotland, purpose opening a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on the 15th AUGUST next, at their residence No. 2, St. Denis Street, on the Cape.

The branches to be taught are English, including History and Geography, French, Writing, and Arithmetic, also, Music, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors, and Fancy Work.

The Misses McNaughton were taught under the best masters, and reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Cook, and Mr. Wilkie, of the High School.

Cards of Terms can be procured at the Book Stores of Mr. Sinclair, in the Upper Town, and Messrs. Middleton & Dawson, in the Lower Town.

Quebec, 20th July, 1857.

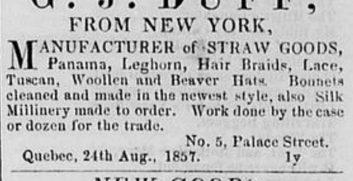
EDUCATION.

MRS. STURTON, assisted by a qualified LADY, from ENGLAND, continues to receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and educate, in addition to her Daily Pupils.—The course of instruction compreses—English, including Composition, Astronomy, Botany, &c; French, by a Professor; Italian and Latin; Music, Drawing, and Painting. The Italian and Drawing Classes are open to Ladies desiring to study either, exclusively.

Mrs. Sturton undertakes to finish those committed to her care, having been for many years the Principal of a first class School in England.

☞ School commences on the 17th of August.

Quebec, July 29, 1857.



G. J. DUFF,
FROM NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURER of STRAW GOODS, Panama, Leghorn, Hair Braids, Lace, Tuscan, Woollen and Beaver Hats. Bonnets cleaned and made in the newest style, also Silk Millinery made to order. Work done by the case or dozen for the trade.

No. 5, Palace Street.
Quebec, 24th Aug., 1857. 1y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received direct from Paris, a choice assortment of MARINE and DUCHESSE OPERA GLASSES, for Ladies, with twelve glasses, and a splendid selection of Surveyor's Instruments, together with LADIE'S ORNAMENTED EYE-GLASSES.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above, which are warranted superior to any articles of the kind yet offered in this city.

B. VOHL.
Quebec, 9th Sept., 1857.

Chronicle and *Mercury* will please discontinue former advertisements, and copy above.

☞ AGENTS WANTED, ☜

BOTH Local and Travelling; business light, easy and honorable, paying from $50 to $100 per month. For further particulars, enclose postage stamps, and address

MORRIS & RANDOLPH,
Newton, Rockingham Co.,
July 31, 1857. N. H.

OLIVE OIL.

50 QR.-CASKS Fine OLIVE OIL, landing ex 'Challenger,' from Cadiz.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1857.

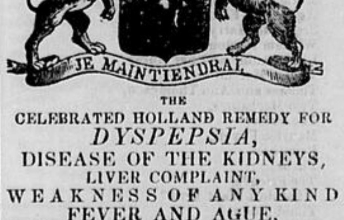
PAINTED PAILS.

PAINTED PAILS of the very best description, from the Montmorenci Factory, constantly on hand, and for sale by the undersigned.

A. FRASER.
Quebec, 5th May, 1857.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the sole proprietors,

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutists & Chemists
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Barnes & Park, New York, and by Druggist and Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec.
JNO. BURKE & CO., Montreal.
17th April, 1856.

PALE SEAL OIL.

100 QR.-CASKS PALE SEAL OIL, landing ex 'Jacques Cartier.'
LANE, GIBB & CO.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have just received, from the Protestant Episcopal School Union, of New York, a consignment of BOOKS, suitable for SABBATH SCHOOLS, which they offer at VERY LOW PRICES, among which are the following:—

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION.

Union Primer,
Prot. Epis. S. S. Book, No. 1.
" " " 2,
" " " 3,
" " " 4,
Questions on do. No. 1 to 4,
Script. Reading Lessons, Part 1st,
" " " 2d,
" " " 3d,
Catechism simplified by a Member, &c.,
Beaven's Help to Catechising,
Catechism on the XXXIX Articles,
Collects from the Prayer Book,
Jackson's Questions on the Lessons in the Morning Service, 1st,
" " " 2d,
" " " 3d,
Questions on St. Matthew, Part 1st,
" " " 2d,
" " " 3d,
Questions on the Acts, Part 1st,
" " " 2d,
" " " 3d,
Questions on the Book of Genesis, Part 1st,
" " " 2d,
" " " 3d,
" " " 4th,
Panoramic View of the Holy Land, on cloth,
S. S. Office of Devotion,
S. S. Psalms and Hymns,
Selections of Psalms and Hymns, for S. S., with Tunes,
Question, on the Prayer Book, by Rev. A. Glennie,
A Short Liturgy for Schools.
NO. 8, JUVENILE LIBRARY, FOR INFANT CLASSES.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES.

Lesson Cards, containing the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, on sheets, from 3 to 5 cents each; on cards, from 12 to 15 cents.
Sunday-School Register.
" Minute Book,
" General Class Book,
" Teacher's Roll Book,
" Teacher's Class Book,
" Improved Class Book,
Reward Tickets, per hundred,
Blanks of Teacher's Reports.

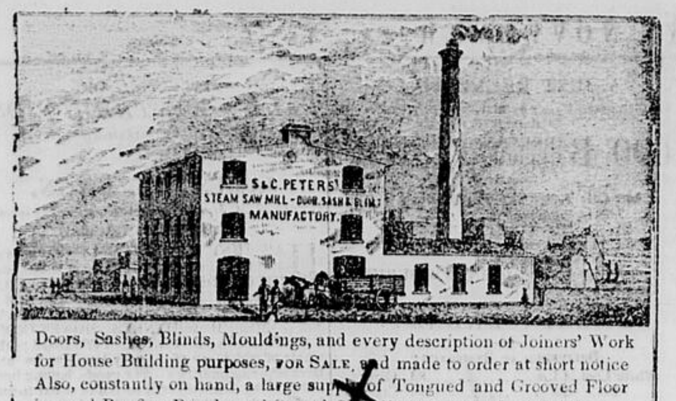
MISCELLANEOUS.

Daily Steps Toward's Heaven, (Roan gilt)
Horæ Sacræ, do, (Roan gilt)
Daily Morning and Evening Prayers for Families,
Prayers for Children,
Nichol's Help to Reading the Bible,
Letters to a Man Bewildered,
Pastor's Appeal on Confirmation,
Due Observance of the Lord's Day,
The Happy Death and the Sunshine of Life,
The Lost Child,
Orphan Rachael, and Amelia Finley,
The Star, and the Lost Found,
The Little Beggars,
The Miller's Daughter,
My Bible and my Calling,
Death of John the Baptist, and Jane Brown,
Translation of Elijah,
School Dialogues and Contentment,
A Dialogue in Scripture Language,
Little Sunday-Scholar's Verse Book,
Travelling Beggars,
The Floods,
The Visit, and Motherless Mary,
It will never be found out,
Adversity a Blessing, &c.,
Young Prophet,
A Farmer's Narrative,
What is Liberty?
Seed Time and Harvest,
James Talbot,
Loss of the Kent,
Fisherman's Hut,
Memoir of Sarah E. D.,
James Haswell, the Ferryman,
Sarah Walston, and Religious Instruction,
Little Mary's Troubles,
Laundry Maid,
Mary Grant, and Bread Cast on the Waters,
Two Carpenters, and I am Afraid I have no Soul,
Memory's Tribute,
The Week Completed,
Recollections of a Beloved Sister,
Guilty Tongue,
Infant Brother,
Blossoms of Childhood,
Conversation between a Mother and Daughter,
My Station and its Duties,
House of the Thief,
Edwin,
Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon,
James Ford,
Edward Trueman,
Juvenile Repository. Vol IV.
Sacred History. New Testament,
Castle on the Rock,
Story of Joseph,
Fall of Crœsus,
Thomas Kenmir,
Early Called,
Simple Stories for Children,
Doubt Settled,
Stories of our Duty to God,
The Jewels,
King's Messengers,
Combatants,
Bear and Forbear,
Norah,
Widow's Son,
The Dog,
Bessie Gray,
George Austin,
Boy and Birds,
Revellers, &c.,
Helen Morton's Trial,
Harry and Archie,
Memoirs of Cameron Masten,
Mother's Jewel,
Agnes and Eliza,
Sequel to Harry and Archie,
William Norton,
Little Annie and her Nurse,
Marion Martin,
Thomas and Ann Thompson,
Two Mechanics,
The Prize,
Maurice Favell,
Primroses,
Phebe,
The Friends,
What do I Want Most?
Timid Lucy,
Way torough the Desert,
Holiday Week,
Norton Hargrave,
Prize Day,
Watch and Pray,
Cherry Stones,
Letter to a Young Person,
The Rook,
Donkey Boy,
Who works the Hardest?
Home Conversations,
My Childhood,
Work and Pray,
Little Daisy,
Bunch of Violets,
Stories on the Beautitudes,
Christmas at Home,
Our Opposite Neighbor,
My two Sunday Scholars,
Emanuel Dannan,
The Little Episcopalian,

IN MUSLIN BINDING—GILT EDGE.

Shadow of the Cross,
Distant Hills,
The Old Man's Home,
The King's Messengers,
The Combatants,
The Revellers, the Midnight Sea, and the Wanderer,
The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan,
The Cherry Stones,
Helen Morton's Trial,
Watch and Pray,
In the World, but not of the World,
Timid Lucy,
Love's Lesson,
Consecrated Talents,
Herbert Atherton,
The Little Episcopalian,
Sophia Kennedy's Experience,
For Sale by
The Prize Day,
The Baron's Little Daughter,
The Early Called, (Black Edges).

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Oct. 25, 1857.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of Joiners' Work for House Building purposes, FOR SALE, and made to order at short notice. Also, constantly on hand, a large supply of Tongued and Grooved Flooring and Roofing Boards, and Sawed Scantling of every description.

CORNER OF GRAND & BARRONE STREETS, ST. ROCHS, QUEBEC.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS DOCTORS AND OTHERS.

F. GROSS,

MANUFACTURER and IMPORTER of Suspensory Bandages, Trusses, Chest Expanders, Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoulder Braces, Riding Trusses, Bathing Caps, also Spunge Bags, &c.

Wholesale and Retail,
15, John Street, Quebec,

where all orders will be attended to with punctuality and care.

—ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE—
Jewellery, Watches, Paintings, Stationery, &c
Pomatum, Oils, Soap,
Regalia, Havana and Principe Cigars, &c.

—ALSO,—
A large and choice assortment of Meerschaum Pipes.

ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
Quebec, 11th Aug., 1856.

COD FISH, OIL, &c.

300 QTLS. Large Merchantable Table COD FISH
100 Barrels Green do do.
50 do Pickled do do.
20 do Caplin
50 do Cod Oil,
150 Gallons Cod Liver Oil,
10 Barrels Labrador Herring.
50 Hlf.-do. do. do.

M. H. WARREN & CO.
Quebec, 29th May, 1857.

℞ AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY
JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON & Co.,
Quebec.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.
1856.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S REPRINT OF THE *BRITISH PERIODICALS,*

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS:

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

N. B.—The prices in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $30 per annum.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
54 Gold Street, New York,
and
P. SINCLAIR,
Quebec.
Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1856.

BEACON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic. Chap. 110.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - £150,000.
With power to increase to half a million.

CHIEF OFFICE:
No. 6, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

DISTRICT BOARDS:
KINGSTON, TORONTO AND MONTREAL,
With Agencies throughout Canada.

DIRECTORS FOR QUEBEC:
THE HONORABLE J. M. FRASER
HENRY BURSTALL, Esq.
THOS. BLATHERWICK, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Referee.

THIS COMPANY effects Insurances on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and every description of property. All Losses settled with promptitude and liberality, without reference to England—the Board of Directors being Shareholders having full powers to act: thus embracing all the advantages of a Provincial Company with the further guarantee of a paid up and securely invested British Capital.

R. PENISTON, AGENT,
For Quebec and the District,
To whom all renewal Premiums are in future to be paid.
19th Feby. 1856.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S
MILD APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Heartburn, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Irritability, Nervousness, Languor, Lethargy, Low Spirits.

THE distinguished patronage with which these sterling PILLS have long been honored, the beneficial effects which have constantly resulted from their use, the parity of the ingredients which enter into their composition, their careful and peculiar mode of preparation, and th great and increasing demand for them from every quarter of the globe, prove at once their superiority over all similar preparations in Europe or America. Prepared from the original recipe of the distinguished Physician and Surgeon, the late SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

IMPORTANT CAUTION

In consequence of the great demand for these most excellent Pills, they have been extensively counterfeited by several unprincipled persons both in Canada and the United States, and in order to secure the public for the future from all danger or risk of counterfeits, the proprietors have caused to be engraved, at great expense, a highly finished label, which is placed on the out side of the wrapper, and also on the top of eacl box, and on which is engraved the likeness of the late Sir Astley Cooper, from the celebrated painting by Lawrence, with the words, "SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS."

And in order to afford the public a still further protection, the proprietors have placed the facsimile of their signature on the outside wrapper, and also on the directions which accompany each box; without these marks of authenticity, they are spurious and an imposition

MACPHAIL & CO. Sole Proprietors,
London and New York.

Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per Box, with full directions for use, by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-St., N. Y.; Schiefflin, Bros & Co, 176 William-Street; Boyd & Paul, 149 Chambers Street; C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay-St.; Elcott, McKesson & Robbins, 127 Maiden-Lane; Rushton, Clark & Co., 165 Broadway; C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world; and wholesale and retail at the depots, 150 Oxford-Street, London, and 141 William-Street, New York.
8th Sept 1855.

Health and Beauty.

ALL WRITERS ON PHYSIOLOGY declare that the proper mastication of food is necessary to healthy Digestion; without it the functions of the Stomach are deranged and Dyspepsia, Indigestion, with the attendant evils follow. To secure the proper preparation of the food for the Stomach,

SOUND HEALTHY TEETH

are indispensable. This desideratum is attained by the use of

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE.

It prevents the decay of the Teeth, preserves them WHITE and CLEAN, renders the Gums healthy, Sweetens the Breath, and by its constant use TOOTHACHE IS AVOIDED.

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE has been used for 15 years, and the thousands who have tried it declare that it is the safest, most agreeable and effectual Dentifrice ever employed. Each box contains four times the quantity usually put up in 1s 3d boxes.

The most eminent Dentists and physicians use and recommend it, and the daily increasing demand for it by the public gives the best evidence of its value and utility.

Each box bears the signature of the proprietors, S. L. LYMAN & CO.

For sale by all the principal Druggists throughout the country.

Quebec. 31st Jany., 1857.

QUEBEC AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY AT MISS COCHRANE'S, No. 55, ST. JOHN STREET, AND AT

A LARGE supply of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS constantly on hand, comprising great variety of Types and Bindings, adapted for Pulpits, Families, Schools, &c., in the following languages, viz.:—

ENGLISH,	DANISH,
FRENCH (including De Sacy's version,)	SWEDISH,
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ITALIAN,	LATIN, (Vulgat edition)

At prices ranging from 5d. to 30s.

N. B.—Annual Subscribers are entitled to purchase at reduced prices. Subscriptions will be received at either of the Depositories.

17th Nov. 1855.

Woodcock, Snipe, Duck.

THE undersigned having received a large supply of SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, offers them for Sale to "SPORTSMEN" at a small advance on Sterling Cost, also on hand SUPERIOR DIAMOND GRAIN, FFF, FF and BLASTING POWDER SHOT, PATENT WADS, CAPS, &c.

—ALSO—
PISTOLS in great variety and at a low figure

RICHD. J. SHAW,
20, Fabrique Street,
Upper Town Market.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1856.

TARRANT'S PREPARATIONS

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

AND the Public. The attention of the Medical Profession and Public is invited to the following preparation:

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT prepared on an entirely new principle, from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated

SELTZER SPRING, IN GERMANY,

combining efficacy, economy, and portability, with such additions and improvements as will be found materially to increase its efficacy.

This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Gout, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea of Vomiting, Affections of the Liver, &c., &c.

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPABIA.

Sanctioned by popular opinion and the high authority of the most distinguished of the medical faculty; it offers to the afflicted a remedy, whose success has in every instance supported its deserved reputation. Being convenient and agreeable in its use, experience has proved that it retains in every climate its desirable and truly valuable character. It is in the form of a paste, is tasteless, and does not impair the digestion. It is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well tested principles. To persons following the sea, or going long voyages, this preparation possesses qualities far surpassing any other—neat and portable in its form, speedy and efficacious in its operation, successful both in the earliest and worst stages of the severest diseases, whilst the usual and nauseous taste and unpleasant odor of copabia is wholly avoided in this preparation.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT successor to James Tarrant, 278 Greenwich, corner of Warren street New York; and for sale by the principal Druggists in the United States, British Provinces West Indies and South America.

THORN'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COPABIA AND SARSAPARILLA possesses a few advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine for the cure of sexual diseases; and which must with an enlightened public, render it assuredly highly popular, and a disideratum long sought for in the medical world. It needs no confinement or change of diet. In its approved form, that of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient.

It has acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe, it has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession, prepared by J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London, and for sale wholesale and retail, by J. A TARRANT, sole agent for the United States, 278 Greenwich street, New York.

The serious attention of the afflicted is respectfully invited to a trial of

DR. GROVER COE'S STANDARD FAMILY REMEDIES.

Dr. Coe's Liquid Harmattan is guaranteed to be the most efficient external application extant, for the certain cure of Ulcers or Fever, Sores, Abcesses, including Psoas and Lumbar, Felons, Biles, Carbuncles, Fistula, Piles, Wounds, Ulcerated and Syphillitic, Sore-throat, Chancres, Buboes, Ague in the breast, and every variety of external inflammation.

WARRANTED TO ARREST MORTIFICATION, when arising from Burns, Wounds, and other external conditions, and to prevent it when used in time.

Also warranted to check Felons and prevent suppuration when applied before matter has commenced forming. Used early in cases of punctured wounds from nails, pitchforks, &c., it prevents all symptoms of Tetanus or Locked-jaw and removes them when arising from want of its timely application.

DR. COE'S ANTI-MERCURIAL ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

A pleasant, safe and efficient remedy for the radical cure of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Leucorrhea, Scrofula, Gonnorhœa, Syphillis, Mercurial affections, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bowles, and all diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood and fluids.

DR. COE'S FAMILY VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best and safest Cathartic Pills for popular use ever offered to the public.

For the cure of Sick Head-ache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, functional derangements of the Liver, Spleen and other viscera, they stand unrivalled. These are not crude and untried remedies, experimentally placed before the public but they have stood the test of years. The proprietor is a practising Physician, and they are the same remedies he relies upon to sustain his wide-spread reputation as a competent and successful guardian of the public health. The Harmattan has stood the test of 50 years, the original formula having been obtained from the Indians by an ancestor of the present proprietor, who has improved and brought it to its present degree of perfection.

The Syrup and Pills originated with himself, and during 12 years' extensive practice, thousands have had cause to feel grateful for their efficacy.

For wounds and sores on horses, the world is challenged to produce anything equal to the Harmattan.

For full directions and explanations, see pamphlets accompanying the medicines.

JOHN A. TARRANT, Sole Agent,
278 Greenwich St., cor, Warren,
NEW YORK.
Aug 21st, 1855.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS and CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

The BANKING INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period, that they request that parties transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills or Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON Cashier.
For the Bank of British North America—THOS PATTON, General Manager.
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June 5th, 1857.

HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC.

THE usual course of instruction in this Institution comprises English Reading; Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Writing; Arithmetic, General and Commercial; Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.; French, Latin and Greek.

TERMS, as heretofore, £1 10s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age £10 per annum.

By a due distribution of labour among the Teachers and other arrangements, a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the Classical branches.

Quebec, 27th Dec., 1856.

DOCTOR
JOHN BULL.

THE GREAT
KENTUCKY REMEDY!
DR. JOHN BULL'S
SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula,
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of th Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the
use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night
Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life,
Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a
Spring and Summer Drink, and General
Tonic for the System, and a gentle
and pleasant purgative, it is
superior to Blue Lick
and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.
Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1848.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.,
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, etc.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, etc.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th, 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla, in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,
Lewisport, Ky., April 6, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE.—Rev. E. W. Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern.

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted.
(Signed) E. W. SEHON,
E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ **PRINCIPAL OFFICES: No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortland-street, New York and No. 1 Fifth-street, Louisville, Ky.**

J. MUSSON & CO.,
Agent

Quebec, 24th May, 1855.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY

A REVISED LIST of CHARGES for MAINTAINING LOTS IN ORDER has been established and may be seen at the Cemetery, or on application to the Secretary or Treasurer. No work will be done upon lots unless specially ordered and paid in advance for the Season.

Owing to the difficulty that has arisen in collecting accounts, the rule which provides that all charges for Interments must be paid for when the order is given will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

MR. ROBERT WATERS has been appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery.

By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
Quebec, April 22nd, 1856. Secretary.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed

GENERAL DEBILITY.—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate, health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Doloureux
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles	Tumours
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venerealaffections
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and all over the Canadas, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s d3.; and 5s.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Dec. 27th. 1855.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Just Published, price One Shilling Stg

NERVOUS DEBILITY, its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure: an Essay on Seminal Weakness, with Practical Observations on a safe, speedy, and successful mode of treatment of the Disease of the Generative System, by detecting the real cause and effect of every variety of Complaint, whether arising from solitary habits, excesses, accident, or climate. To which are added, Commentaries on the Physiology of Marriage, with precautionary hints on the evils emanating from Empirical practice, and the dangerous remedies advocated by various writers on these important disorders.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.,
37, *Bedford Square, London.*
Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, &c., &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities, and excesses, which have produced more misery in Youth, degradation in Manhood, and premature decay at all stages of Life, than, perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

SECTION I.—Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs.

SECTION II.—PUBERTY—MANHOOD—The Morale of Generative Physiology, and True and False Morality.

SECTION III.—THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE—Aptitude and inaptitude for Wedded Happiness, Physiological Facts on Generative Capacity.

SECTION IV.—SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Debility—Its History and Causes. The Miseries of Imprudence. The Vices of Schools.

SECTION V.—SYMPTOMS OF SPERMATORRHŒA and Impotence, Nocturnal Discharges, &c., Influence of Spermatorrhœa on the Mental Faculties.

SECTION IV.—CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF SEMINAL DEBILITY, Connection between the Mental and Generative Organs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and Sterility.

SECTION VII.—DETECTION OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS by Urinary or Microscopic Examination, Indications for Detection and Dangers of Mistakes, Importance of Examination, Medical Errors, Means of Cure.

SECTION VIII.—TREATMENT OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND IMPOTENCE, Urinary Indications, Hazardous and Empirical Specifics, the Author's Mode of Treatment, Cases and Illustrations.

It is absolutely necessary that all men should know that there are principles of personal management which cannot be violated without incurring grievous penalties, and when wisdom and regret succeed the heyday of inconsiderate self-indulgence, how these penalties may be mitigated, how the sting of their bitterness may be removed, and how the evil and its consequences may be avoided, and, above all, that there is scarcely any degree of physical infirmity or functional derangement to which the timely aid of science cannot apply a cure.

☞ Patients residing out of England can be successfully treated by correspondence only, in any languages, and medicines can be forwarded with secrecy, safety, and despatch, to all parts of the world. All letters must be accompanied by the fee of £1, or will not be replied to.

NERVOUS DEBILITY may be had of Mr. HOUSE, Bookseller, Cobourg, Canada West; at the "Prototype" Office, London and Quebec at the "Gazette" Office.

CIGARS.

75,000 Cigars, Concha's and Justo Sanz brands, in one-tenth boxes.
For sale by JOHN PATERSON.
October, 2, 1857.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TABLE—With participation in profits after FIVE yearly payments.

PREMIUMS REQUIRED FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE
IN ANNUAL, HALF YEARLY, OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Age. Years.	Annual Premium. £	s.	d.	Half-Yearly Premium. £	s.	d.	Quarterly Premium. £	s.	d.
21	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	2
22	2	3	11	1	2	5	0	11	5
23	2	4	10	1	2	11	0	11	8
24	2	5	9	1	3	5	0	11	11
25	2	6	9	1	3	11	0	12	2
26	2	7	9	1	4	5	0	12	5
27	2	8	10	1	5	0	0	12	8
28	2	10	0	1	5	7	0	13	0
29	2	11	3	1	6	2	0	13	4
30	2	12	6	1	6	10	0	13	8
31	2	13	10	1	7	6	9	14	0
32	2	15	3	1	8	0	0	14	4
33	2	16	9	1	9	0	0	14	9

Age. Years.	Annual Premium. £	s.	d.	Half-Yearly Premium. £	s.	d.	Quarterly Premium. £	s.	d.
34	2	18	4	1	9	10	0	15	2
35	3	0	1	1	10	9	0	15	8
36	3	1	10	1	11	8	0	16	1
37	3	3	8	1	12	7	0	16	7
38	3	5	9	1	13	8	0	17	1
39	3	7	10	1	14	9	0	17	8
40	3	10	0	1	15	10	0	18	3
41	3	12	5	1	17	1	0	18	0
42	3	14	10	1	18	4	0	19	6
43	3	17	6	1	19	8	1	0	12
44	4	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	11
45	4	3	2	2	2	8	1	1	8
46	4	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	6

Age. Years.	Annual Premium. £	s.	d.	Half-Yearly Premium. £	s.	d.	Quarterly Premium. £	s.	d.
47	4	9	7	2	5	11	1	3	4
48	4	13	0	2	7	8	1	4	3
49	4	16	8	2	9	7	1	5	3
50	5	0	6	2	11	7	1	6	3
51	5	4	6	2	13	8	1	7	4
52	5	8	9	2	15	10	1	8	5
53	5	13	4	2	18	3	1	9	8
54	5	18	0	3	0	8	1	10	11
55	6	3	0	3	3	3	1	12	3
56	6	8	3	3	6	0	1	13	8
57	6	13	10	3	8	11	1	15	1
58	6	19	8	3	11	11	1	16	8
59	7	[illegible]	10	3	15	2	1	18	4

R. PENISTON,
Agent, Quebec.

LIFE ASSURANCE

IT is impossible to enumerate all the advantages which are derivable from the assurance of life, in an advertisement. Protection for the widow, the orphan, then aged and infirm, security that mortgaged property shall not be wrested from the family of the mortgagor at his decease—provision for the education of children, and for the commencement of young men in business are among the most important of the advantages which it secures; and while there are few individuals to whom it would not be beneficial in some way or other, there are very few who could not avail themselves of it, without any serious inconvenience to themselves, if they felt so disposed.

Moderate in expenditure, the facility with which money may be invested at high rates of interest, and the certainty that it may be invested in this country for many years to come, at remunerative rates of interest, have enabled the

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is to render life assurance, in all its ramifications, a less costly undertaking than it formerly was, while its local management enables the Board to undertake at equitable rates the assurance of any contingency in which the value of one or more lives enters, however complicated or unusual it may seem.

The ages at which the "Canada" will grant assurances, range from 15 to 60, and they will assure as high as £2000, or as low as £25 on a single life.

Life assurance offers the best and safest investment for small savings, thus two pence a day saved from the age of 25, may be made to yield through the medium of the 'Canada' £180 4s. 2d. at death; from the age of 30, £151 16s.; or from the age of 35, £131 6s.; and so on in proportion to the extent of the savings, and the age of the saver.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all particulars relating to the assurance of life, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

H. W. WELCH,
Agent.
Agency Canada Life Assurance Co.,
Quebec, 17th Nov. 1855.

THE EAGLE AND PALLADIUM *LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,* OF LONDON.

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THE REALIZED ASSETS of this Company amount to

One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, Stg.

The Annual Income exceeds
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

A Division of Surplus will take place in JUNE NEXT, the whole of which, LESS TWENTY PER CENT. will be distributed amongst the Assured, thus affording all the advantages of Mutual Insurance, without any of the risk.

For Prospectuses and information, apply to
W. & W. C. HENDERSON.
Quebec, 26th March, 1857.

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