



Literary and Historical Society

OF

QUEBEC.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

Opening of the Session

OF 1862-63.

By JOHN LANGTON, M.A., PRESIDENT.

It has not, I believe, hitherto been the custom in this Society for the Annual Session to be opened by an address from the Chair; but it has been thought advisable to conform in this respect to the practice usually followed in similar Societies elsewhere, and in accordance with this determination I now address you. The same custom, which so universally prevails, has established a recognized form upon which these opening discourses are moulded. The President generally reviews the progress of science during the past year, chronicles the leading discoveries and improvements, and laments over the great names that have departed from the scene of their labours since the Society last met together. Where a Society is exclusively devoted to a particular branch of science, or the speaker himself holds the position of a leading authority in some special department, these annual addresses have often a more limited range; but they all form a very interesting portion of our scientific literature, serving as landmarks in the history of science, and taking stock as it were periodically of our fresh acquisitions. I do not, however, propose upon the present occasion to follow this course. Our country is too young, and Canadians generally too exclusively engaged in the hard battle of life, to afford me much room for a *résumé* of the contributions of Canada towards the common stock of knowledge, and I am deterred from attempting a more general review, both from the extensiveness of the field, and from the consciousness that the same thing is being done elsewhere by men of much superior ability, and having far better opportunities of knowing and appreciating the importance of the leading novelties, which the year has brought forth. I cannot even fall back upon another favorite topic with those in a similar position to myself, and yet before you the great things you have done for Literature and Science, and congratulate you upon the flourishing condition and increasing usefulness of your Society. If I look to our history, I see but the signs of a premature decay, interrupted by some praiseworthy attempts at revival, and two or three fires which have swept away the collections accumulated by the diligence of nearly forty years. If both the present and the past are thus closed to me, I have only the future remaining, which I can make the subject of my address; and it is the future of the Society, to which I wish to call your attention. My desire is to show you what I conceive to be the true functions of such Societies as ours, the means which they have of improving the intellectual culture, and furthering the progress of our country, and the most advisable course for them to pursue for the attainment of this most desirable end.

It may seem useless to dwell before this Society upon the advantages to be derived from such Institutions as our own; but I am not sure that the great power of association in developing knowledge is always appreciated at its full value. Solitary study and research is doubtless at the bottom of all advancement, but alone it can rarely accomplish any great work. It provides the raw material perhaps, the individual brick out of which the structure is to be erected, but the aid of association is generally required to bind them into a whole. Learning was certainly never more honoured than by the Greeks, and the world has rarely if ever produced in so limited an area, and in so short an interval of time, a greater number of profound thinkers; but the repulsive force which seemed innate in the race, and broke them up into hostile petty states, separated the philosophers also into rival sects and schools, whose jealousies had a most baneful influence in postponing the recognition of general principles. In the middle ages similar causes of isolation prevailed, aggravated by the difficulties of communication; and although the German apprentice was not free of his craft after serving his *Lehrjahre* in learning it, until he had also completed his *Wanderjahre* in studying its practice in other cities, he found his progress everywhere impeded by the jealousies, which made every trade a mystery, and every branch of learning a secret to be carefully guarded. Even the invention of printing did not remedy the evil—Galen announced his discoveries in anagrams, and even Newton was not free from the traditional secretiveness of the learned men of his day. It was known for years that he had a method of solving questions which he refused to publish, before he could be persuaded to publish it; and even after it was made known, the mathematicians of England and France, instead of freely communicating, engaged each other to solve problems, as if on the feat were the end and object of the study, and not the means of making further advances in the science. It was not till the age of Societies, and not even until they had principle became a common property.

The first discovery in bringing investigation his finds is very difficult his own method of importance of another to a person approved. Or he may not have the ability to perceive isolated facts, or he may supply perfect. As the more remarkably many branches, to acquaintance with, and illustrate to the chemist, as mathematics is detached facts of any measures of quantity liable to be was

been done perhaps better before, or has been tried and found not to attain the object sought. The mere study of books alone, even if a man could be acquainted with all books, will not supply the want; for there is always in every science a mass of oral information current amongst the adepts, which has nowhere been reduced to writing; and this, very often, the most valuable kind to an inquirer—hints and suggestions as to what may be, but has not yet been sufficiently investigated; anomalous facts which raise a doubt whether some received theory be strictly true, and all the loose materials which are preparing for another step in the science, but which have not yet been reduced to such order, as to enable them to be laid before the public even in an ephemeral paper read before a learned society. Let any one, who thinks he is fully read up in all the latest literature upon any subject, go to London or Paris, and enter into a discussion with those who are conversant with the point in question, and he will find that his knowledge is out of date, and that the minds of men towards some step in advance, which has not yet assumed a definite shape, as to have come before the public in print. It is in the free intercourse, and in the oral discussions, at hints are given and lead to the most important results.

It is true that no actual work is done, and no discoveries are made, by Societies; but the aid and sympathy of fellow-workers, drives the greatest assistance. It is thus to study, and what to observe and discover. The very explanation of his own views to others, makes him understand them the better himself; he perceives their weak points, and when the saying of Themis is a piece of tapestry in the tale, discourse is the same tapestry unrolled. Or, as one of our own men of science has said, when speaking of the learned societies: "We meet to think together, in order that we may afterwards think better alone." It is in this principle of association that the benefit of a University education exists. It is not so much what the professor under whom he studies, as the daily intercourse with the students themselves, that gives the young man at a University an advantage over him who studies the same books in private. The students aid each other, suggest explanations of difficulties, which perhaps, by the professor, were not recognized as difficulties at all, and each supplies something of which the other has experienced the want. Above all, they are encouraged by the sympathy and example of those engaged in similar pursuits, and a taste and respect for learning are engendered even in those, who have not the ability or the industry to excel themselves.

These are some of the advantages derived from association, besides which there are some cases in which a society may provide the means of bringing before the public works of a character, which no individual would afford to publish on his own responsibility. Such are those most valuable contributions to science published annually by the British Association, the reports upon the present state of our knowledge in different departments; and such are the historical documents, the collection and publication of which form one of the main objects of our own Society.

When we come to apply these considerations to our own case, I may be met with the objection, that our position differs materially from that of the learned societies of Europe—that their leading spirits are original inquirers, men whose lives are devoted to their favorite studies, and with whom learning is a profession; whilst we are mere amateurs, whose time is for the most part fully occupied with other pursuits, and who look upon our connection with the society more as an agreeable means of passing an occasional evening, than with any view to increasing by our efforts the common stock of knowledge of the world. I readily admit our inferiority, and acknowledge to the fullest extent how puny and insignificant anything we can accomplish must appear to those great men, whose example we humbly imitate. But the mouse in the fable was able to give aid to the lion, and the architect of a cathedral is under some obligations to the humblest mason who squared one of its stones. A stray fact may be collected, or a character thought evolved, which, however imperfectly turned to account by us, may lead to consequences of which we little dream. Neither can I altogether admit, that the various professional and official duties, which engross so much of our time and attention should render us hopeless of making much progress in purely intellectual pursuits. Literature and science are daily connecting themselves more closely with the business of life, and merchants, bankers and manufacturers are assuming positions, which were formerly occupied only by members of the learned professions. If the youth of our country is adduced as an impediment to our progress, we must remember that there are some points in which this even gives us special advantages, and at any rate it renders it more incumbent on us to make some preparation for our approaching period of manhood. If we can do but little ourselves, we may at least foster a taste for intellectual pursuits, which may bear fruit in another generation. I never pass the Jesuits' Barracks in our city without some feeling of shame, in the comparison between the enterprise of our predecessors, and our own apathy in this respect. We boast of the superior energy of the Anglo-Saxon race; but what have we done during our hundred years' occupation of the country towards its intellectual advancement, which can compare with the foundations which they had laid, when for the most part it was an untrodden wilderness?

We can hardly with justice say that the merits of scientific studies are not appreciated in Canada. It is rather the fashion to give a general and theoretical assent to their importance, but it is but a barren admission after all. *Tandem aliquid*—the claims of science are acknowledged, but any active co-operation is withheld. With the exception of some trifling grants to societies like our own, the withdrawal of which is annually threatened, the only scientific works which our Government directly patronizes are the Geological Survey and the Magnetic Observatory at Toronto. I am no advocate for too much reliance upon the central authority for objects, which may be attained by individual enterprise; but it is discouraging to perceive the precarious tenure by which we hold those two great establishments, which are the only ones by which Europe recognizes the existence of science in Canada at all, and which, if not supported by Government, must of necessity be abandoned. The public voice, as expressed in Parliament, is constantly inquiring what is the practical use of them, and it desires to see our profit from them reduced to the tangible test of pounds, shillings and pence. It is vain to speak of our increasing knowledge of the laws which regulate those complex phenomena which are included in the single

word weather, which are deduced, not indeed from the observations made at Toronto, but from the comparison of them with those made at observatories which have been established by almost all other Governments; and to point out the advantages, still in their infancy, which will result to the agriculturist, and to the mariner who conveys our merchandise, from their further prosecution. The utility of a harbour of refuge is something tangible, and readily admitted, whilst the expenditure of a tithe of the money, which the harbour would cost is grudged towards establishing the law of storms, which is as essential for the safety of navigation. It is in vain that you may point out the direct profit which arises from indicating the localities where minerals of economic value exist, or are likely to be found; and the saving of useless expenditure, by determining the conditions under which we cannot expect to find them. You may appeal to the calculation of Mr. James Hall, who shews that upwards of a million of dollars had been thrown away in the State of New York alone in fruitless searches for coal, before their geological survey proved that all such searches must be useless. The public still calls for more practical results, and attaches more importance to the accidental discovery of one workable copper mine, than to the researches which point out the large areas, in which the individuals interested may make a profitable search for the ore. The laborious tracing out of the folds and undulations of an apparently unimportant stratum, and the minute examination of fossils, are still looked upon as of no practical use. Men cannot perceive, that the one gives the only means of inferring, from what is laid bare to our sight, in a limited space, the nature of the rock existing in other parts, which we cannot examine; and that fossils, totally independently of their interest to the Naturalist as links in the great chain of creation, are often the only means we have of distinguishing between rocks which are lithologically similar, but belonging to very different formations. Without a knowledge of fossils we should still be searching for coal in the Silurian rocks of the Onondaga group, and for lead in the Niagara limestone. Our people at large have not yet recognized the fact, that there is hardly a walk in life that is not more or less affected by every advance in science; hardly a trade or manufacture, which does not owe its greatest triumphs to some application of what, in its day, has been looked upon as learned trifling—and our politicians are slow to perceive that, looking upon it merely as a money investment, the providing for the country a sound scientific culture is the surest way of enabling it to respond to the demands of the Finance Minister.

If on the one hand we lament that the people undervalue all scientific investigations, which do not evidently and immediately lead to some practical use, on the other hand I am afraid that in many of our higher educational institutions there is a tendency to undervalue the physical sciences for an opposite reason. From their practical value it is thought that they may safely be left to take care of themselves, whilst as a means of mental training they are considered inferior to the old time-honored subjects of academic education, the moral and mental sciences, and the study of the ancient languages—Mathematics forming a sort of debatable land, between the two systems, being a purely mental operation on the one hand and of inexhaustible practical application on the other. As we are not an institution whose proper business is education, it may appear superfluous in me to interfere upon the present occasion in the vexed question of the relative merits of the two systems, but as one of the main objects of our society is the advancement of the sciences, it will not be altogether out of place if I say a few words upon that most obvious way of promoting them—the making them prominent subjects of study in our higher Seminaries of learning.

As to the mental sciences I will say nothing. I do not feel competent to speak of their merits as a means of mental training, and I should lay myself open to the same censure which I have applied to others, if I undervalued what I am myself unable to appreciate. Their advocates, however, will admit that they are not very progressive branches of learning, (which may indeed arise from their having, unlike all other human things, already arrived at perfection); but whilst the physical sciences have been advancing with such giant strides that it is almost impossible to keep pace with their progress, the mental sciences, after engaging the acutest intellects for centuries, remain substantially where they were two thousand years ago. I hope I shall not very much shock any metaphysician present, if I say that, as in the case of the celebrated combat between Gynnast and Captain Tripet, I am very much of Captain Tripet's opinion, that one good horse-trust of a bayonet is worth the whole of it. Far be it from me to disparage in the slightest degree the cultivation of the languages of Greece and Rome. I cannot imagine a more interesting, or more appropriate study for man, than that of the laws of language, which principally distinguishes him from the brute creation, and the laws of thought as evidenced and tangibly embodied in its structure; and totally apart from the merits of the literature, an ancient language is the best, and indeed the only basis, upon which the study can be properly founded. Greek and Latin contain moreover a literature of such value and beauty, and the languages themselves are capable of such a felicity of expression, that they ever have been, and ever will be, considered an essential portion of a liberal education. So many of their words also are embodied, either by direct adoption or by the intervention of other languages in one element of our own mother tongue, and they are so closely related collaterally to the other element, that no man can be said to be thoroughly master of his English who has not a competent knowledge of Greek and Latin; and the structure of our whole scientific nomenclature having the same origin, is another reason for becoming familiar with them. But these are the useful results of the knowledge when acquired, whereas the argument in their favor is on account of the intellectual training from the manner in which they are studied. It is impossible entirely to dissociate the two views, although, as in most controversies, the ablest advocates of one course are apt to ignore the possible value of the other. As the Volunteer movement is becoming popular amongst us, I may be allowed to take an illustration from military matters. One of the objects of drill is to teach habits of punctuality, order, quickness, and precision of movement, and the abstraction of the mind from everything except attention to the commands which may be received, so that the officer may be able to depend upon handling his men with as much accuracy and certainty, as if they formed a machine; but this might be attained by a system of drill having no relation to the soldiers' future duties. This, however, is not all the object. It is required at the same time, so to habituate them to the actual operations they have to perform, that in moments of emergency, they may go through them with precision, as by an artificially induced instinct. So it is in education: we wish to teach habits of thought which will be of useful application in after life; but we also wish to practice the students in the application of those habits to the purposes

for which they are to be exercised. The Utilitarians and the Disciplinarians are both right, but both are mistaken if they think they can stand alone, and both in practice really act upon the doctrine of the other. Mr. Marsh, who in his late work on the English language takes the purely Utilitarian view, says that "the student of language, who ends with the linguistics of Hopp and Grimm, had better never have begun; for grammar has but a value, not a worth; it is a means not an end; it teaches but half-truths, and except as an introduction to literature and that literature embodies, it is a melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells." But Mr. Marsh shows infinite diligence in collecting and illustrating the bones and oyster-shells which he affects to despise; and the Disciplinarian, who considers the literature as a secondary consideration to the mental training, is yet influenced by the literature in selecting the language to form the basis of the study. Had it been otherwise, there is no doubt, that it would not have been Latin and Greek, but Sanscrit, which would have formed the text of academic lectures. It is their literary merits, and their intimate association with the daily business of our lives, with our habits of thought and forms of expression, and the constant allusions to, and illustrations from them, occurring in our own literature which causes the former to maintain their position.

So far then the classical languages and the physical sciences are upon a par, and both are brought to the test of the practical utility of the substance which we acquire. If we look simply to the beneficial effects of the method of acquisition, I am unable to see any marked superiority in either. The mental processes appear to be much the same. It must be highly instructive, under able guidance, to follow the gradual development of language, and to trace back the later words and terminations to their rudimentary forms; to watch the transformations of the same element as it appears in cognate languages, and to determine the laws which guide all these changes. But there are closely analogous points to which the scientific botanist and the comparative physiologist call the attention of his pupils. There too we trace a gradual development, a constant transformation and modification of parts as they appear in species more or less allied, till by successive steps you can follow an organ through all its metamorphoses, and detect its identity after it has entirely changed its outward appearance, and the character of the functions which it performs; just as in two languages, you recognize the same word, though there may not be a single letter in common, and the meaning of it may have greatly changed. Nay, if you investigate one class of facts to the exclusion of the other, you miss the full force of the crowning lesson—that not only in the material universe, but even in the realms of thought and in the modes of expressing it, one system pervades the whole creation—everywhere constant change and development with the preservation of the same typical analogies; everywhere infinite variety and complexity in the detail, with uniformity and simplicity in the plan; everywhere endless differences, but one law, and one lawgiver.

The habits of mind which are engendered in either case are the same, whether the study be that of a language or of a physical science—patient analysis of the facts as they present themselves; an aptitude to detect resemblances and to distinguish differences; caution in forming a judgment, not taking a thing for granted from the first plausible suggestion to your mind, but tracing it through all its analogies and relationships; and the power of generalizing the facts thus carefully ascertained, of separating them into groups, and binding them together by general laws. I will even go a step farther, and say that the study of these sciences, if pursued in the proper manner, will be found better adapted to the immature intellect of the boy, than either mathematical or metaphysical studies. But in the higher educational institutions, where a certain latitude of selection may be left to the students themselves, according to their several tastes and their ultimate destinations, there ought to be provision for the proper study of them all. The embryo lawyer, whose after life is to be engaged in legal machineries of another kind, may find profit from being versed in the subtleties of the metaphysician, the future engineer will probably prefer mathematics, and the medical student some of the sciences, whilst all will do well to complete their training in the study of language.

The truth appears to me to be, that language, mathematics, and physical science, and mental science, probably also, may, in skillful hands, be equally well employed as the basis for disciplining the mind. There will be some difference in the special tendencies of each, and in their adaptation for different degrees of maturity in the intellect to be dealt with, and to some extent in the peculiar qualities of individual intellects most likely to be benefited by them. Each of these studies has at the same time a practical use from the knowledge acquired, irrespective of the process of acquisition. Here too, there is much diversity in the universality of the application of importance to each, according to their several tastes and professional pursuits. There can be little doubt that the most perfect education would result from the union of them all; but the great danger lies in the extent of the field, and in the fear, lest by attempting too much, we should give a mere superficial knowledge, without a thorough training in any one branch. In schools, where a uniformity of system is essential, I believe that the languages and the natural sciences will be found better adapted to the immature intellect of the boy, than either mathematical or metaphysical studies. But in the higher educational institutions, where a certain latitude of selection may be left to the students themselves, according to their several tastes and their ultimate destinations, there ought to be provision for the proper study of them all. The embryo lawyer, whose after life is to be engaged in legal machineries of another kind, may find profit from being versed in the subtleties of the metaphysician, the future engineer will probably prefer mathematics, and the medical student some of the sciences, whilst all will do well to complete their training in the study of language.

I should perhaps apologize for having wandered so far from my main subject, but the importance of the question justifies the digression. To return to our own special field—if in the pursuit of most of the sciences we labour under disadvantages from want of opportunities, there are some branches where we have peculiar facilities. The Geology and Natural History of our country must be studied on the spot, and the world of science may fairly expect that we, who have the opportunity, should supply some of the facts. These are exactly the kind of subjects in which such societies as ours are found to be most efficient, as they afford the means of bringing under notice, and placing on record, detached facts which could be made public in no other way. To these subjects our Museum also ought to be mainly if not entirely devoted, and it would be quite within our means to make it complete in these departments.

The time has indeed gone by when a Museum was a mere collection of curiosities, or as it was defined by Horace Walpole, a "hospital for everything that is singular."—If in the thing has acquired singularity from having escaped the rage of time, or from any natural oddness—or from being so insignificant that nobody thought it worth while to produce any more of the same. But the legitimate field of a museum, as illustrative of useful studies, is so extensive, that a general collection with our limited means would from its incompleteness be of comparatively little value. We ought therefore to limit ourselves to some special object, and the most appropriate one would be the illustration of the natural productions and of the history of Canada.

There is also another branch of inquiry, in which it is quite within our power to assist in supplying Canada's contribution towards the general stock of knowledge. The social sciences are daily becoming more important, and they, like all sciences must be founded upon a wide basis of well established and carefully digested facts. To this foundation Canada has as yet hardly contributed anything, and yet there are some points in which the very youth of the country might make a collection of its statistics peculiarly valuable. It is not very

certain that all deductions, founded upon the state of society in Europe are strictly applicable to a country, where the conditions are so different as they are here, and for our own sakes it would be well if we could investigate these questions from our own point of view, instead of accepting without examination the European versions of them. Moreover, for the sake of establishing the principles of the sciences themselves, a social condition, just arranging itself into order, may bring to light tendencies, which are altogether concealed in the complicated and stereotyped relations of long established communities; just as the chemist may seize a substance in its nascent state, which in its permanent compounds is too stubborn to yield itself to his analysis. Towards all this, or to whatever it may be practicable, we have done nothing. There is hardly a civilized community anywhere which has furnished so little statistical information as Canada, and what we have done has been imperfect, and what is worse, it has often been incorrect. Now individuals may do much in this line, and Societies may press upon Government the importance of the subject, and point out the particular branches in which the collection of facts is most required. It is to the real of Societies in Europe that we are principally indebted for the recognition by their Governments of the utility of statistical information, and I point this out as one of the ways in which we also may do something towards furthering the objects for which we were established.

The chief object which our founders evidently had in view, was the collection of materials for the early history of the country, or as it is expressed in the original prospectus put forth in 1824, "To discover and rescue from the unpursuing hand of time, the records which yet remain of the earliest History of Canada, to preserve whilst in our power such documents as may be found amid the dust of yet unexplored depositories, and which may prove important to general history, and to the particular history of this Province;—documents valuable as regards the present and the future, and perhaps still more interesting to our inhabitants, as respects the decaying Indian tribes, than any other object of inquiry." Towards carrying out this original intention we have already done something, and it is to be hoped that we shall accomplish more. I am not in a position to offer an opinion as to the probability of our obtaining many documents illustrative of our early history, which have not already been published, or which are not in the archives of Government; but we should never lose sight of the object, and we should endeavour to make that department of our library, relating, not only to the early history of our own Province, but also to those of the adjoining Provinces and States, as complete as circumstances permit.

In the department of general literature we have also a mission open to us, which I hope there is a good prospect of our successfully accomplishing. Every thinking man must have lamented the low condition of literary taste prevailing in Canada. Go into any bookseller's shop in our provincial towns, and the principal part of his small stock consists of trashy novels and of popular compilations of the lowest literary merit, whilst he will tell you that the few good works he has on his shelves are hardly ever called for. The field for improvement is an ample one, but our attempts to lead the public taste to books of a superior class must be conducted with much judgment. Our existence depends mainly upon our subscribers, and we have few inducements to offer them, except the use of our library. We must fill it therefore with books that they will read now, if we hope year by year to induce them to call for others of a less popular and ephemeral character. We must keep ahead of the present standard of taste, but not so far ahead that the general public will be left in the lurch. It is very well for a captain to lead his men, but if he is to do much good with them, he must lead them where they have no great disinclination to follow. I look, however, upon this as about the most hopeful portion of our undertaking. During the past year about one third of our members habitually resorted to the library for books and look out on the average about 8 volumes per member; and the whole number of volumes taken out in the two months preceding the fire exceeded those so called for in the three years 1857, 58 and 59. When we have again filled these empty shelves with books, which if not of the most learned and abstruse character, will be all works of acknowledged merit, useful and improving, I hope to see the contents of our library even more in demand.

We had had in contemplation, and the requisite authority had already been given to the Council, to commence the publication of a quarterly *Journal of Literature and Science*, in which, besides more general matter, such papers read before the society, as are now printed from time to time in our transactions, might have appeared. This would have been filling up a void which has long been felt amongst us, but, though I hope the idea is not altogether abandoned, the occurrence of the fire, which has called for all our funds for other purposes, has caused it to be for the present postponed.

Before I close this address I must say a few words upon the two great events of the year—the late unfortunate fire, and the arrangement with the Governors of Morrin College, in consequence of which we hold our meetings in this room. The fire was the more annoying because I had already made arrangements for commencing to move into our present quarters on the very next day. The result has been the entire loss of our Museum and a very serious destruction in the Library. Some of our best books have fortunately been saved, but not irretrievably injured; but it has been a melancholy task to glean over the heaps of ruined books in the hopes of recovering some old volume to perfect sets, and to find the charred remains of valuable works, which we may never replace, and of some of those manuscript documents which it was our special object to preserve from destruction. Still the case is not hopeless; we commenced life anew with about 500 volumes, almost all of them works of value, and the Council has already been engaged in preparing lists of works to be purchased with the sum which we have received on our insurance. We hope before many weeks therefore to see our shelves again filled with some two or three thousand volumes, and that the rapid increase in the number of our members, (46 having been enrolled since we last met) will enable us to make large annual additions to the stock.

With the Governors of Morrin College we have concluded an agreement to the following effect. We are to have accommodation in their building for our Library, Museum, and Assistant Secretary, rent free; in return for which we are to expend annually on books of their selection, and to belong to them in the event of separation, to the amount of £230, which is about half of what we paid for rent and taxes in our former rooms; and we are to allow the Professors and Students of the College the use of our Library, under such restrictions for the safe preservation of the books as may be agreed upon by a joint Committee. A similar free use of such books as may be obtained by them by purchase or bequest is to be accorded to us. The same regulations will apply to the Museum, whenever we may be able to replace the one we have lost. I think that this arrangement will be found mutually advantageous to both parties. The College will be saved any large expenditure for a library and will be able to devote all its funds to the maintenance of a staff of Professors, and we shall save the amount we paid for rent, for the books we purchase for them will be as accessible to us as our own, and we shall have besides the prospect of seeing additions to the Library made by them irrespective of our funds. There will arise moreover to us this further advantage, that without using in any way our own identity, or our control over our own affairs, we shall have interested in our favor a large and influential body, and there is little doubt that the students who during their course have used our Library as members of the College, will, on leaving, continue their connection with us as our own members.

I cannot leave this subject without congratulating the Governors of the College and the public of Quebec upon the successful establishment of the Institution so liberally endowed by the late Dr. Morrin, and upon the highly encouraging number of students with which it has opened, under the able guidance of Professor Hatch. It supplies a want which must long have been felt by the English speaking portion of the inhabitants of Quebec, and I trust that they will be sufficiently alive to their own interests to give it effective support, and that, as its utility becomes annually more manifest, others may be found to emulate the munificence of Dr. Morrin. To us also it is a subject of congratulation. Every step which is taken to advance the intellect of the rising generation is a step in advance for us; every Professor of this, or any other College, who becomes resident in Quebec, may be looked forward to as an active co-laborer, with more opportunities of usefulness than most of us enjoy; and every student who completes his Academic course will be ready to fill one of the places, which we shall ere long have vacant. May they prove more efficient promoters of Literature and Science than their predecessors, who, for the most part, have only been able to bring good will to the task, and may their labors enable our country to take a place in the world of letters befitting its numerous natural advantages.

JOKES OF THE DAY

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is past—its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day.
And its far beyond our grasp
Its now departed hours to clasp.
As to recall the moment bright
When first creation sprung to light.
The week is past—its latest ray
Is vanished with the closing day.
It has not winged its way to rain,
Although it never returns again.

THE MISSIONARY PERVERTED.

To Natal, where savage men so
Ere in faith and daily live,
From England went Coleman,
To the heathen light to give.
But, behold the same awful,
Christian, vanquished by Zulu,
Says polygamy is lawful
And the Bible isn't true.

Public Opinion.

Many people like much to talk their mind.
They should sometimes try to mind their talk.

What is the mournful tree?—Weeping willow.

Domestic Sweetmeats—It is a singular fact
That many ladies know how to preserve
everything else, but not their tempers.
Yet it may easily be done on the self-same
principle. It is only to keep the mouth of
the vessel tightly closed.

What is Unfortunate?—A woman may forgive
her friend for having a bad home, but she
cannot forgive her for having a bad husband.

A PREPARATORY LESSON—Before any man
sets out to invent perpetual motion, we recom-
mend his practicing the trick of getting into a
basket and lifting himself up by the handles.
When he succeeds at that, he can go ahead
with perpetual motion with some prospect of
success.

The Old Fisherman's Saw.—The difference
between a fish and the fisherman's saw is, that
one lives always in cold water and the other
in hot.

Way is Jack Frost like a brilliant poet?—
Because he makes sparkling rain.

Cay is the free country where you fre-
quently hear of shipwrecks, morning loss.

A CURE is never happy from having his own
way. Decide for him, and he has but one
thing to do; put him to please himself, and
he is troubled with everything and satisfied
with nothing.

GARIBALDI.

Pisa, November 12.—Yesterday the working
men prepared a marble slab, with the date of
the landing of the wounded hero in Pisa, to be
placed upon the spot where his litter first
rested. They had decided to place it there in
the night to avoid the interference of the
police, and were about to set to work about
two o'clock, when they were surprised by
large bodies of the population, working
men like themselves, who exclaimed, "Shame
shame! come like thieves at night to place
that stone as if we were ashamed to own
Garibaldi in the face of day." So it was
decided then and there to do so four times
that size, with the inscription in golden let-
ters, should be placed in the day time on the
spot, the band playing and colours flying.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

—The *Ayr Observer* records the following:—
"One of the most extraordinary cases of somnambulism which we ever heard of, occurred
in this village on Sabbath morning last. A
young girl living with the family of Richard
Taylor, Esq., arose from her bed about five
o'clock, passed out of a narrow window
through which she much have squeezed
herself, and dropped a distance of fifteen
feet to the ground—narrowly missing imple-
ment upon a picket fence near the house. After
reaching the ground, she clambered over a
picket fence five feet high, and proceeded to
the house of Mr. B. Wood, the village
constable. She aroused him from his slumbers,
informed him that robbers were in Mr. Tay-
lor's house, returned with him, and upon
gaining admittance to Mr. Taylor's room, re-
tired and remained there until the usual hour
for rising. Upon awaking, she was entirely
ignorant of the events which had transpired
during her morning walk."

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION AT SEA.

A frightful collision between two vessels,
the *Constante* and the *Tubal Cain*, took place
on the 24th of August, about 20 miles off
Cape Oway, Australia, where the *Constante*,
a small schooner, was wrecked, and the
loss of all her crew except one man. The
Constante, of Swansea, was bound for Mel-
bourne with a cargo of coal for the British
Colonies. The *Tubal Cain* had put into Mel-
bourne in the early part of August on her
voyage to Wallaroo, and had sailed again with
a cargo of coal for the Wallaroo Mining Com-
pany of South Australia, bound for the same
port, when she was wrecked. The *Constante*
then was 254 tons. She left Melbourne on
the 20th with a crew of 15 men, including her
captain, Clarke. Of these, Browne, her cap-
tain, is the only survivor. The *Constante*
of the *Tubal Cain* was 200 tons. She was
of Cape Oway on the 24th, after a voyage of
59 days, and the captain's account of the
collision is as follows:—On the 24th of August,
at six in the evening, while the *Constante*
was in the Cape Oway, just when the crew of
the *Constante* were about to have their tea,
he came in contact with the ship *Tubal Cain*.
It was just between dark and daylight, and
the weather was very hazy. The *Constante*
was on the port tack at the time, one point
free, and going eight knots. The *Tubal Cain*
was on the starboard tack. The *Constante*
struck just about the bows of the *Tubal Cain*,
cutting the *Tubal Cain* to drag along her
port side, where she sunk speedily. The man
Browne, who was a foreigner, was engaged in
squaring the cross-jack yard at the time, and
was saved by leaping on board the *Constante*.
Both vessels were engaged squaring the cross-
jack yards at the time. Captain Hewitt im-
mediately lowered two boats, in the hope of
saving some of the crew of the *Tubal Cain*,
but without success. There must have been a
very bad lookout on board the *Constante*, as,
although at 6 p.m. it is still light, the *Tubal Cain*
(so it is stated) was not seen until collision
was inevitable.

ADULTERY OF WINE IN FRANCE.

We advise the lover of generous wine, as
contrasted with the small spurious trash now
coming into consumption, to read Mr. Be-
han's pamphlet attentively, and peruse the
witnesses of the fraudulent part of the wine-trade,
which will not a little astonish them: for one
example we mention the fact to find more.
"The marvellous discoveries which are daily
made in chemical science are continually and
skillfully applied not only to improve but to
adulterate the wines. In this manner do the
German swindlers, who in this trade are
very expert, saturate them with sulphur, with
view to neutralize their natural propensity to
become acid, not only in casks, but even in
bottles; in this manner they give them the
artificial, but, nevertheless, very agreeable
flavour of Moscat. This trade of spurious wines
is carried on in France to a still greater ex-
tent. All is false in the wines—the color,
the strength, the age, even the name under
which they are sold. There are wines which
do not contain a drop of grape juice. Even
science is important to distinguish the true
from the false, so complete is the imitation.
You may every day see advertised in the
French newspapers the *Secre de Medecine*,
of which a small flask, costing three francs,
is declared sufficient to give value to 500
litres. Paris and Orléans are the principal
seats of this fraudulent adulteration. It is
practised in both places on the most colossal
scale. Certainly half of the Parisian popula-
tion drink, under the name of wine, a mixture
in which there is not a drop of grape-juice.
The police are unable to prevent this adulter-
ation, but the laws punish it with great se-
verity; every week do the newspapers publish
judgments against wine merchants and pro-
cesses, in execution of the law, for wine, 20,
30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, are poured into gut-
ters. But this dishonest art is now so perfect
that even clever chemists can with difficulty
distinguish the true from the false. Such
was the case in a very recent trial. The
chemist, after reporting all the ingredients of
the wine was composed, observed that if
one of them was in less quantity, he would
have been unable to distinguish it from a
natural wine. The prosecuted wine merchant,
who was present, listened attentively to the
chemist's report, and at last asked him which
ingredient it was that prevented this adulter-
ation? he told him, and the accused immedi-
ately answered, "I am very much obliged, sir,
and I don't regret now my 400 heads of wine
which will be destroyed, because I am
certain of my business."—English paper.

Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT at Mount Pleasant,
the property of the late Asst. Commis-
sary General John Lane.
For terms, apply to
CYRILLE TESSIER,
Notary Public,
D'Aiguillon Street.
Quebec, Sept. 4, 1862. 106—u

TO LET.

With possession on 1st December next,
THE HOUSE No. 26, Lachapelle
Street, near the St. Louis
Road, lately occupied by J. A. G. G.
road, immediately subject to extensive
repairs.
Apply at the Office of
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 138

For Sale or to Let.

A FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY
FIRE-PROOF HOUSE, situated
on the St. Foy Road, at a few acres
from the Toll Gate. Possession to
be given on the 1st May next.
Apply to
P. GAUVREAU,
Architect.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862. 142—u

To be Let.

TWO FLATS and ATTICS, com-
prising nine rooms of a house
situated in a central part of the
Upper Town.
Apply to
F. LANGLOIS,
Notary.
Quebec, Nov. 27, 1862. 142

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABOUT 2,275
acres of the Public Lands, situated in
the township of Lambton, in the county of Beauce,
C.E., will be open for sale to actual and
intending settlers, on and after the twentieth
day of December next, at the rate of 40 cents
per acre.
For further information, apply to the local
Agent, Louis Fabreque, Esquire, at Lambton,
C.E.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst.-Commr.
Crown Land Dept.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 133—f-1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the JESUIT
ESTATE for goods or constituted rents,
of which the late Father, deceased, was
creditor, are hereby notified, that the
said estate, comprising, farms, rents, and
other dues whatsoever, are hereby required
forthwith to pay to the undersigned, in
order that he may immediately be prosecuted
without distinction of persons, and without
any further advice.
LOUIS PANET,
Agent.
Quebec, Nov. 22, 1862. 140—m

CANADA.

Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO, C.W.
Agents,
JOHN ANDERSON,
St. Peter Street.
J. P. PRINCEAU,
Deputy St. St. Roch's
Union Building Society Office.
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1862. 10—12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
FIRE INSURANCES
ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MO-
DERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and promptly
paid.
No Change made for the Policy.
LIFE INSURANCE
Also Effectuated on Advantageous Terms.
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Quebec, May 16, 1860.

WM. A. CURRY.

Stock, Exchange and Insurance Broker,
Accountant and Land Agent,
No. 3 GOWEN'S BUILDINGS,
QUEBEC.
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Bills of Ex-
change, and all descriptions of Securities
bought and sold. Loans negotiated.
For Business connected with the Crown
Lands Department, and other Government
Offices.
Quebec, May 13, 1862. 87—12m

FLANNELS.

SUMMER Finished Lancashire Flannels,
Summer Finished Welsh Flannels,
Summer Finished Saxony Flannels,
Summer Finished Coleridge and Fanny
Flannels,
Summer Finished Kersey & Plaidings,
Summer Finished Scotch made.
WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabricate Street.
Quebec, Sept. 16, 1862. 111

COMMERCIAL H-USE.

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS are now
complete, and our stock in every de-
partment large and well assorted.
We beg to draw attention to the superior
value we are giving in
BLANKETS & FLANNELS,
of which we have an unusually large and
varied stock;
AS ALSO IN
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Caps, Mantles,
Polkas, Shawls, Hoods, Millinery and
Straw Bonnets, Dress Caps, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, &c., French and British Merinos,
Coloureds, Delaines, Repes, Winceys, and
Fancy Dress Goods of every description,
Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, La-
dies and Gents' Winter Hosiery and Under-
clothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Hosiery,
Shawls, Delaines, Beavers, Whinies, Seal-
skins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Counter-
panes, Damasks, Mores, Towellings, Cur-
tain Muslins, Lino Cloths, Shirtings, Grass
Cloths, Hollands, &c.
We have made early arrangements in Upper
Canada with the best manufacturers of the
now celebrated article,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
by which we are supplied with the newest
and best patterns, and are enabled to sell them
at the wholesale price.
In Cotton and Domestic Goods of every
description we purchased largely before the
great rise in Cotton, and are selling them
lower than they can be now purchased whole-
sale.
The lowest price marked in plain figures
on every article.
NO SECOND PRICE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
25 Bussard Street,
Quebec, Oct. 21, 1862. 126

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE HOUSE and LOT at Mount Pleasant,
the property of the late Asst. Commis-
sary General John Lane.
For terms, apply to
CYRILLE TESSIER,
Notary Public,
D'Aiguillon Street.
Quebec, Sept. 4, 1862. 106—u

TO LET.

With possession on 1st December next,
THE HOUSE No. 26, Lachapelle
Street, near the St. Louis
Road, lately occupied by J. A. G. G.
road, immediately subject to extensive
repairs.
Apply at the Office of
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 138

For Sale or to Let.

A FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY
FIRE-PROOF HOUSE, situated
on the St. Foy Road, at a few acres
from the Toll Gate. Possession to
be given on the 1st May next.
Apply to
P. GAUVREAU,
Architect.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862. 142—u

To be Let.

TWO FLATS and ATTICS, com-
prising nine rooms of a house
situated in a central part of the
Upper Town.
Apply to
F. LANGLOIS,
Notary.
Quebec, Nov. 27, 1862. 142

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABOUT 2,275
acres of the Public Lands, situated in
the township of Lambton, in the county of Beauce,
C.E., will be open for sale to actual and
intending settlers, on and after the twentieth
day of December next, at the rate of 40 cents
per acre.
For further information, apply to the local
Agent, Louis Fabreque, Esquire, at Lambton,
C.E.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst.-Commr.
Crown Land Dept.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 133—f-1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the JESUIT
ESTATE for goods or constituted rents,
of which the late Father, deceased, was
creditor, are hereby notified, that the
said estate, comprising, farms, rents, and
other dues whatsoever, are hereby required
forthwith to pay to the undersigned, in
order that he may immediately be prosecuted
without distinction of persons, and without
any further advice.
LOUIS PANET,
Agent.
Quebec, Nov. 22, 1862. 140—m

CANADA.

Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO, C.W.
Agents,
JOHN ANDERSON,
St. Peter Street.
J. P. PRINCEAU,
Deputy St. St. Roch's
Union Building Society Office.
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1862. 10—12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
FIRE INSURANCES
ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MO-
DERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and promptly
paid.
No Change made for the Policy.
LIFE INSURANCE
Also Effectuated on Advantageous Terms.
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Quebec, May 16, 1860.

WM. A. CURRY.

Stock, Exchange and Insurance Broker,
Accountant and Land Agent,
No. 3 GOWEN'S BUILDINGS,
QUEBEC.
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Bills of Ex-
change, and all descriptions of Securities
bought and sold. Loans negotiated.
For Business connected with the Crown
Lands Department, and other Government
Offices.
Quebec, May 13, 1862. 87—12m

FLANNELS.

SUMMER Finished Lancashire Flannels,
Summer Finished Welsh Flannels,
Summer Finished Saxony Flannels,
Summer Finished Coleridge and Fanny
Flannels,
Summer Finished Kersey & Plaidings,
Summer Finished Scotch made.
WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabricate Street.
Quebec, Sept. 16, 1862. 111

COMMERCIAL H-USE.

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS are now
complete, and our stock in every de-
partment large and well assorted.
We beg to draw attention to the superior
value we are giving in
BLANKETS & FLANNELS,
of which we have an unusually large and
varied stock;
AS ALSO IN
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Caps, Mantles,
Polkas, Shawls, Hoods, Millinery and
Straw Bonnets, Dress Caps, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, &c., French and British Merinos,
Coloureds, Delaines, Repes, Winceys, and
Fancy Dress Goods of every description,
Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, La-
dies and Gents' Winter Hosiery and Under-
clothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Hosiery,
Shawls, Delaines, Beavers, Whinies, Seal-
skins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Counter-
panes, Damasks, Mores, Towellings, Cur-
tain Muslins, Lino Cloths, Shirtings, Grass
Cloths, Hollands, &c.
We have made early arrangements in Upper
Canada with the best manufacturers of the
now celebrated article,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
by which we are supplied with the newest
and best patterns, and are enabled to sell them
at the wholesale price.
In Cotton and Domestic Goods of every
description we purchased largely before the
great rise in Cotton, and are selling them
lower than they can be now purchased whole-
sale.
The lowest price marked in plain figures
on every article.
NO SECOND PRICE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
25 Bussard Street,
Quebec, Oct. 21, 1862. 126

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE HOUSE and LOT at Mount Pleasant,
the property of the late Asst. Commis-
sary General John Lane.
For terms, apply to
CYRILLE TESSIER,
Notary Public,
D'Aiguillon Street.
Quebec, Sept. 4, 1862. 106—u

TO LET.

With possession on 1st December next,
THE HOUSE No. 26, Lachapelle
Street, near the St. Louis
Road, lately occupied by J. A. G. G.
road, immediately subject to extensive
repairs.
Apply at the Office of
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 138

For Sale or to Let.

A FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY
FIRE-PROOF HOUSE, situated
on the St. Foy Road, at a few acres
from the Toll Gate. Possession to
be given on the 1st May next.
Apply to
P. GAUVREAU,
Architect.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862. 142—u

To be Let.

TWO FLATS and ATTICS, com-
prising nine rooms of a house
situated in a central part of the
Upper Town.
Apply to
F. LANGLOIS,
Notary.
Quebec, Nov. 27, 1862. 142

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABOUT 2,275
acres of the Public Lands, situated in
the township of Lambton, in the county of Beauce,
C.E., will be open for sale to actual and
intending settlers, on and after the twentieth
day of December next, at the rate of 40 cents
per acre.
For further information, apply to the local
Agent, Louis Fabreque, Esquire, at Lambton,
C.E.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst.-Commr.
Crown Land Dept.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 133—f-1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the JESUIT
ESTATE for goods or constituted rents,
of which the late Father, deceased, was
creditor, are hereby notified, that the
said estate, comprising, farms, rents, and
other dues whatsoever, are hereby required
forthwith to pay to the undersigned, in
order that he may immediately be prosecuted
without distinction of persons, and without
any further advice.
LOUIS PANET,
Agent.
Quebec, Nov. 22, 1862. 140—m

CANADA.

Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO, C.W.
Agents,
JOHN ANDERSON,
St. Peter Street.
J. P. PRINCEAU,
Deputy St. St. Roch's
Union Building Society Office.
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1862. 10—12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
FIRE INSURANCES
ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MO-
DERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and promptly
paid.
No Change made for the Policy.
LIFE INSURANCE
Also Effectuated on Advantageous Terms.
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Quebec, May 16, 1860.

WM. A. CURRY.

Stock, Exchange and Insurance Broker,
Accountant and Land Agent,
No. 3 GOWEN'S BUILDINGS,
QUEBEC.
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Bills of Ex-
change, and all descriptions of Securities
bought and sold. Loans negotiated.
For Business connected with the Crown
Lands Department, and other Government
Offices.
Quebec, May 13, 1862. 87—12m

FLANNELS.

SUMMER Finished Lancashire Flannels,
Summer Finished Welsh Flannels,
Summer Finished Saxony Flannels,
Summer Finished Coleridge and Fanny
Flannels,
Summer Finished Kersey & Plaidings,
Summer Finished Scotch made.
WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabricate Street.
Quebec, Sept. 16, 1862. 111

COMMERCIAL H-USE.

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS are now
complete, and our stock in every de-
partment large and well assorted.
We beg to draw attention to the superior
value we are giving in
BLANKETS & FLANNELS,
of which we have an unusually large and
varied stock;
AS ALSO IN
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Caps, Mantles,
Polkas, Shawls, Hoods, Millinery and
Straw Bonnets, Dress Caps, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, &c., French and British Merinos,
Coloureds, Delaines, Repes, Winceys, and
Fancy Dress Goods of every description,
Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, La-
dies and Gents' Winter Hosiery and Under-
clothing, Mitts, Socks, Gloves, Hosiery,
Shawls, Delaines, Beavers, Whinies, Seal-
skins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Counter-
panes, Damasks, Mores, Towellings, Cur-
tain Muslins, Lino Cloths, Shirtings, Grass
Cloths, Hollands, &c.
We have made early arrangements in Upper
Canada with the best manufacturers of the
now celebrated article,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
by which we are supplied with the newest
and best patterns, and are enabled to sell them
at the wholesale price.
In Cotton and Domestic Goods of every
description we purchased largely before the
great rise in Cotton, and are selling them
lower than they can be now purchased whole-
sale.
The lowest price marked in plain figures
on every article.
NO SECOND PRICE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
25 Bussard Street,
Quebec, Oct. 21, 1862. 126

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE HOUSE and LOT at Mount Pleasant,
the property of the late Asst. Commis-
sary General John Lane.
For terms, apply to
CYRILLE TESSIER,
Notary Public,
D'Aiguillon Street.
Quebec, Sept. 4, 1862. 106—u

TO LET.

With possession on 1st December next,
THE HOUSE No. 26, Lachapelle
Street, near the St. Louis
Road, lately occupied by J. A. G. G.
road, immediately subject to extensive
repairs.
Apply at the Office of
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 138

For Sale or to Let.

A FIRST CLASS TWO-STORY
FIRE-PROOF HOUSE, situated
on the St. Foy Road, at a few acres
from the Toll Gate. Possession to
be given on the 1st May next.
Apply to
P. GAUVREAU,
Architect.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862. 142—u

To be Let.

TWO FLATS and ATTICS, com-
prising nine rooms of a house
situated in a central part of the
Upper Town.
Apply to
F. LANGLOIS,
Notary.
Quebec, Nov. 27, 1862. 142

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABOUT 2,275
acres of the Public Lands, situated in
the township of Lambton, in the county of Beauce,
C.E., will be open for sale to actual and
intending settlers, on and after the twentieth
day of December next, at the rate of 40 cents
per acre.
For further information, apply to the local
Agent, Louis Fabreque, Esquire, at Lambton,
C.E.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Asst.-Commr.
Crown Land Dept.
Quebec, Nov. 18, 1862. 133—f-1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the JESUIT
ESTATE for goods or constituted rents,
of which the late Father, deceased, was
creditor, are hereby notified, that the
said estate, comprising, farms, rents, and
other dues whatsoever, are hereby required
forthwith to pay to the undersigned, in
order that he may immediately be prosecuted
without distinction of persons, and without
any further advice.
LOUIS PANET,
Agent.
Quebec, Nov. 22, 1862. 140—m

CANADA.

Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO, C.W.
Agents,
JOHN ANDERSON,
St. Peter Street.
J. P. PRINCEAU,
Deputy St. St. Roch's
Union Building Society Office.
Quebec, Nov. 8, 1862. 10—12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
FIRE INSURANCES
ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MO-
DERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and promptly
paid.
No Change made for the Policy.
LIFE INSURANCE
Also Effectuated on Advantageous Terms.
FORSTYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.
Quebec, May 16, 1860.

WM. A. CURRY.

Stock, Exchange and Insurance Broker,
Accountant and Land Agent,
No. 3 GOWEN'S BUILDINGS,
QUEBEC.
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Bills of Ex-
change, and all descriptions of Securities
bought and sold. Loans negotiated.
For Business connected with the Crown
Lands Department, and other Government
Offices.
Quebec, May 13, 1862. 87—12m

FLANNELS.

SUMMER Finished Lancashire Flannels,
Summer Finished Welsh Flannels,
Summer Finished Saxony Flannels,
Summer Finished Coleridge and Fanny
Flannels,
Summer Finished Kersey & Plaidings,
Summer Finished Scotch made.
WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabricate Street.
Quebec, Sept. 16, 1862. 111

COMMERCIAL H-USE.

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.
BEHAN BROTHERS,
(Late O'Neill & Behan).
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS are now
complete, and our stock in every de-
partment large and well assorted.
We beg to draw attention to the superior
value we are giving in
BLANKETS & FLANNELS,
of which we have an unusually large and