Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

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THE
Quebec Gazette,
Established 1764,

IS PUBLISHED by MESSRS. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Printers, Foot of Mountain Hill, Lower Town, in the City of Quebec.

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☞ All Letters and Communications must be POST PAID.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Proprietors.

Quebec, Oct. 5, 1863.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

CARLTON'S

Condition Powders, for Horses!

AND ALSO FOR

COWS, SHEEP, AND ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

FARMERS will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that it will make one bushel of Feed do more good than two bushels given without Powders. In feeding one hundred bushels of grain, a man can save at least fifteen bushels by using these powders. Use them and you will find it so.

The many *DISEASES* of *HORSES* can almost all be PREVENTED or CURED by these Powders.

ONE POWDER drives out worms. ONE POWDER cures Bots. ONE POWDER puts a Horse in condition. ONE POWDER makes a Horse shed his coat. ONE POWDER gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair. ONE POWDER cures the Hora Distemper in Cattle.

The *CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS*, given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to STRENGTHEN a Horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock of any kind should use this Medicine, it is ALWAYS BENEFICIAL, and SO HARMLESS that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are Fattening their stock should use these *CONDITION POWDERS*. They will keep all kinds of stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would.

Remember this Caution.

FIND THE SIGNATURE OF
J. CARLTON COMTOCK
In full on the wrapper of each package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature.

The *CONDITION POWDERS* are put up in large Packages and sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 cents per package.

Quebec July 3, 1863. 12m

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES

ARE CONTINUED TO BE EFFECTED at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and PROMPTLY PAID.

☞ NO CHARGE made for the POLICY.

LIFE INSURANCE
Also effected on advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, April 27, 1862.

Eagle Insurance Co. of London

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

THE REALIZED ASSETS of this COMPANY amount to UPWARDS of TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.

THE ANNUAL INCOME is about THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

The number of EXISTING POLICIES is upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED, insuring over NINE MILLIONS, Stg.

The Division of SURPLUS is quinquennial; and the Surplus (less 20 per cent) is distributed amongst the assured.

The Rates of Premium are as low as the experience of more than half a century warrant; and as EIGHTY PER CENT. of all profits is every five years divided among the assured, it is evident that these rates are the lowest that any Life Insurance Company can demand, consistent with its own safety, and the consequent security of the assured. Policies are issued with or without participation of profits, for One or Seven Years, Whole Life, Joint Lives, or payable on the life attaining the age of Sixty. One half credit for first five years.

The undersigned, Agents, have paid, HERE, in the decease of Lives up to the 31st ultimo. *Fifty-Six Thousand One Hundred & Seventy Pounds, Sterling*—equal to $273,385.

W. & W. C. HENDERSON,
Agents in Canada

Quebec, Feby. 4, 1863. 12m

BONNETS AND HATS.

MRS. PARNELL, having RECEIVED the SPRING FASHIONS, is prepared to alter, dress, and dye LADIES' BONNETS and HATS, in THE NEWEST STYLE, at

NO. 2, GLACIS STREET,
Outside St. John's Gate.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and altered.

Quebec, March 28, 1863. 12m

SOUCHONG TEAS.

Received ex "Burnside."

250 CHESTS SUPERIOR SOUCHONG TEAS.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 24, 1863.

JAPAN TEA.

Receiving ex "Sea:"

65 CHESTS UNCOLOURED JAPAN TEA.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

RECEIVING

Ex "City of Quebec:"

SOUCHONG,
Congou,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Twankay,
Uncoloured Japan,
Laguayra Coffee.
} TEAS.

In bond or duty paid.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

JAMAICA RUM.

Receiving ex "Pericles."

10 PUNCHEONS FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, for Sale in bond or duty paid.

E POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

Received ex S. S. "Copernicus:"

FINE ELEME FIGS,
Fresh Currants,
Arracan Rice,
Thin's Whiskey in Cases,
Thin's Pickles in Cases,
Hemp and Canary Seed,

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

SEAL OIL.

100 BARRELS PALE,
50 do STRAW,
20 do BROWN.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug 26, 1863.

MESS PORK.

150 BARRELS CANADA,
100 do. CHICAGO.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

SMOKED SALMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY, just received per Steamship "Queen Victoria."

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

BUTTER.

50 KEGS CHOICE DAIRY.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

HAMS! HAMS!

CHICAGO SUGAR CURED.

For sale by
LEMESURIER GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

OATMEAL.

50 BARRELS FRESH GROUND.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 29, 1863. 3

SPLIT PEASE.

25 BARRELS, GOOD QUALITY.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

LARD! LARD!

IN KEGS, VERY CHOICE.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

SALT AFLOAT.

2400 BAGS of 10 to the Ton, now discharging ex "John Bull," and for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1863.

Extra Bright Sugar.

NOW RECEIVING, and For Sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1863.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

DEKUYPER'S GIN in Hogsheads, Quarter-casks and Cases,
Coal Oil, Portland, Albertine,
Refined Sugar in Barrels,
Teas—Hyson, Souchong, Gunpowder and Congou,
Molasses in Puncheons,
Port and Sherry Wine in Quarter-casks and Octaves,
Brandy in Hogsheads, Quarter-casks and Cases,
Champagne, Pints and Quarts.

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 28, 1863.

CODFISH.

50 BOXES PRIME SHORE FISH.
50 Half Boxes do. do. do.

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING.

IN Quarts, Pints, and Half-pints, now landing ex "Wolverine."

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1863.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON,

IS the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class Hotel in every respect.

Telegraph in the house to all parts of the country.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Sept. 14, 1863. 6m

The Cheapest Place to Buy

Gold, Plated, and Oriede Jewellery,

IS AT

J. H. BRUCE'S, 45 Hanover St., Boston.

MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS and PEDLERS, are invited to call and examine our Stock. Goods sent to any part of the country or Canadas

☞ Send for a Circular.

Sept. 21, 1863. 3m

MASON & HAMLIN'S

Cabinet Organs.

Patented Oct. 21, 1862.

THE CABINET ORGANS are pronounced by artists "the best of their kind in the world;"—and "very admirable for both private and public use." [See written testimony from more than ONE HUNDRED of the most eminent organists of the leading cities.] Mason & Hamlin's instruments have received the only GOLD MEDAL ever awarded in this country,—also ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS, and fourteen diplomas, in all twenty-six First Premiums,—over all competitors.

Prices of Cabinet Organs, [manufactured solely by MASON & HAMLIN,] $70 to $500. Melodeons $60 to $170.

N.B.—Instructions for the Cabinet Organ,—also arrangements of music for the same, are published by M. & H.

*** Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

Address "Mason & Hamlin, Boston," or "Mason Brothers, New York."

Aug. 21, 1863. 3m

Counterfeits.

SOME vile swindlers have been palming off upon the inhabitants of the Canadas, counterfeits of my universal remedies—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. I therefore warn all Druggists, Apothecaries, &c., that I have placed a stamp upon my remedies, and have changed the wrappers, &c., so that none can fail to see the difference between the old style and the new. Therefore dealers will consult their own safety by buying no more old style PILLS and OINTMENT, as I cannot warrant for their being genuine. To those who have the old style on hand, if they are in unbroken packages, I will exchange them for new style, at my own expense—that is to say, I will pay the freight to my depot and back, if returned to me before the 1st day of November, 1863.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
80 Maiden Lane, New York

Sept. 4, 1863. 3m

DOCTOR MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS

DR. MORSE, the inventer of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that the diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages became clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased, thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name, our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing the off stagnant humors the blood will become chocked and cease to act and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin and assist Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage in the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys, thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

CAUTION—Beware of counterfeits. All genuine have the Signature of A. J. WHITE & Co. All others are spurious.

Beware of a counterfeit bearing the name of JAMES BLAKELY, buy none but those bearing the fac simili signature of A. J. WHITE & Co.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Brockville, C. W. & New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have Forty Pills in each box and sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Price 25 Cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid.

Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the "bearded sex" who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

Agents for Quebec,

J. MUSSON & CO.
J. BOWLES.
J. E. BURKE.
E. GIROUX.

Quebec July 3, 1863. 12m

FINE SALT.

1163 BAGS ex "Julia."

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Miss Husband,

MILLINER AND STRAW BONNET MAKER,

No. 10, St. Augustine St., Lewis Suburbs.

TUSCAN, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats and Bonnets, Cleaned, Dyed and altered to the latest fashion. Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats dyed and altered. Millinery made to order.

Quebec, Sept 23, 1863. 3m

A. McK. COCHRANE,

Agent for Woollen Manufacturers,

290 & 292 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.

CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES & FLANNEL
By the Case,

Wholesale.

June 15, 1863. 12m

CINCINNATI HAMS.

A SUPERIOR LOT, Sugar Cured. (Shays & Crane.)

J. WHITEHEAD.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1863.

DAIRY BUTTER.

TINNETS Choice Dairy Butter.

J. WHITEHEAD.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1863.

ZANTE CURRANTS.

VERY Fine Zante Currants.

For sale by
J. WHITEHEAD.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1863.

Family Groceries!

FAMILIES requiring their Fall supply of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS will find it to their advantage to call and inspect our stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

Choice Dairy Butter.

A SMALL LOT, finest quality, from the Townships.

Just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1863.

Dow's Montreal Ales.

IN CASKS and Bottle, at Montreal Prices

WOODS & CO

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

Coffees! Coffees!

MOCHA,
JAVA,
LYAGURU,
JAMACIA AND
RIO GREN.

Roasted and freshly Ground.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

New Honey in the Comb.

BOXES HONEY in the Comb. Strained Honey.

Just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

Choice American Cheese.

AN Extra Fine Lot just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

SOAP.

1000 BOXES MONTREAL SOAP, of superior quality.

For Sale by
E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1863.

Received ex 'Mic Mac.'

TABLE SALT in Drums,
ALUM in Barrels.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1863.

SUGARS.

DRY CRUSHED,
CRUSHED A,
LOAF and YELLOW REFINED,
From the Montreal Refinery.

—ALSO—

GOLDEN SYRRUP in Barrels.

For Sale by
E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept 25, 1863.

Receiving ex John Bull, from London:

SOUCHONG, TEAS,
Congou, do.
Hyson, do.
Madras Indigo,
Colman's Mustard in jars,
Wix's Mustard in bottles,
London Porter, quarts and pints,
Java Coffee,
Cloves,
Pepper, Black and White,
Day & Martin's Blacking,
Honey and Brown Windsor Soap.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1863.

CUT MEATS.

CHOICE CANVASSED HAMS,
Green Salted Shoulders,
Cleared Sides Bacon.

A fresh supply just received by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
33 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1863.

NEW MESS PORK.

100 BARRELS CANADA EAGER'S inspection, now Receiving ex barge Leonore.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1863.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have REMOVED their OFFICE to their New Store, No. 50 ST. PETER STREET, opposite the Express Office.

LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and
Commission Merchants.

Quebec, Aug. 21, 1863.

Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

THIS purely Vegetable Medicine is warranted to cure

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CATARRH,
ASTHMA,
CROUP,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS.

Down's Elixir has stood the test of more than THIRTY YEARS!

A few doses will effect a cure when all other medicines have failed. It does not PAY UP THE COUGHS but REMOVES it by expelling the phlegm, and thus eradicating

THE RADIX OF THE DISEASE.

Its emolient properties facilitate expectoration, give ease to the Throat and Lungs, and drive out disease, not so much by a direct and poisonous attack upon the disease itself but by

ASSISTING NATURE TO EFFECT A CURE.

Explicit directions accompany each bottle, together with a pamphlet containing certificates of cures and other interesting matter. READ THE PAMPHLET ATTENTIVELY.

IT IS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

There is no difficulty in administering it to children, as they are fond of it, and if, permitted would take it to excess.

Price 25 cts. 50 cts. and $1,00 per bottle. Sold in every Town and Village in Canada.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
(Successors to J. M. HENRY & SONS and N. H. DOWNS), PROPRIETORS,
Waterbury, Vt., and Montreal, C.E.

Sold at every Drug Store and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., PROPRIETORS,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.,
and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

Sold in Quebec by Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, J. Bowles & Co., J. E. Burke, O. Giroux, E. Giroux, J. McLeod, J. H. Marsh, W. E. Brunet, Sturton, Dugal and Hossack.

October 7, 1863. 12m

The New Pain-Killer!

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT!

IN offering to the public this new Pain-Killer, we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other Pain-Killer, and in larger bottles at a corresponding price, but as containing nothing injurious to persons using it. It may be used externally for

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
BURNS & SCALDS,
BRUISES & SWELLINGS,
SORE THROAT,
LUMBAGO,
&c. &c.

and may be used internally for

CHOLIC COLDS,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
DIARRHŒA,
WIND CHOLIC,
&c., &c.

It has been in use for the last four years, and its superlative excellence is already attested by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of Ingredients, each of which is essentially remedial in itself, so that the combinations of all in one, produces a LINIMENT or PAINKILLER, unexcelled in its curative properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON!

No family should be without a bottle of it for immediate use in case of burns, scalds, wounds, and other casualties resulting from accidents "that flesh is heir to."

IT IS HARMLESS TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning clears the head, brightens the eye, and gives a tone of elasticity to mind and body when exhausted nature fails to assert her supremacy

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELOUS.

Try it, and if it does not produce satisfactory results, when used according to directions, return the bottle to the agent of whom you got it and he will refund the money paid for it.

We only ask a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial.

Sold at every Drug Store and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., PROPRIETORS,
50 St. Henry Street, Montreal, C.E.,
and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

Sold in Quebec by Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, Jos. Bowles & Co., J. E. Burke, O. Giroux, Edward Giroux, J. H. Marsh, J. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, Sturton, Dugal and Hossack.

October 7, 1863 12m

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer. AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

It NEVER FAILS to restore GRAY HAIR to its Original Youthful Color.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

Rev. M. THACHER, of New York, in a letter says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used."

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal.

No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1863. 12m

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS

OF

Birmingham & Sheffield Hardware.

DAVIES & MADDEN

UNDERTAKE Indents for every description of English manufacture, for a Commission of FIVE per cent. upon the price of the small manufacturers, whose INVOICES will, when desired, be sent out with the goods. All Cash discounts, and every other advantage obtained, will be allowed to those indenting.

Reference, the Bank of British North America, Quebec.

DAVIES & MADDEN,
78 Charlotte Street,
Birmingham.

Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Plated Wares, Saddlery Hollowware, Tools of every sort, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Tin Plates Steel, Iron, Brass Foundry Lamps, Cattle, Ox Log, Anchor, and every other kind of Chains Fenders, Fire Irons, Bedsteads, Tin and Japanned Wares, Brushes, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash on shipment of goods.

June 24, 1863. 12mlaw

GLOVER & FRY

Have Just Opened Out

43 Cases & Bales

OF

New Autumn Goods.

AND beg to call attention particularly to Novelties in their Millinery Department:

Felt and Plush Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
New Color Bonnets, do do
Feathers, Flowers, &c.

Novelties in Mantle Department:

New Materials, New Trimmings, &c.
Latest styles in Wool Shawls and Scarfs.
French Merinos, New Shades of Color.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

FAMILY

Drapery Goods.

OUR Stock is now in full assortment, of a very superior class, from the best manufacturers:

Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes,
Table Linen, Towelling, Sheetings,
Long Cloths, Prints, &c., &c.,
Lambs' Wool Hosiery.
Merino and Lambs' Wool Yarns, &c.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

Canadian and Scotch Tweeds.

ALL the best and most durable makes. Halifax Cloths, West of England Doeskins and Cloths, Whitney and Beaver Coatings, and all new useful Goods in the Woollen Department.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1863.

Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties.

STUDS, SCARF RINGS, PINS, &c., &c., and all the striking Novelties in that line, from the first London houses, now opening at

GLOVER & FRY'S.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1863.

Fancy Dress Goods.

IN large variety, just opened;
Newest Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c.,
Striped Winsey Skirtings,
Black Glacé Silks, warranted make,
Fancy Silks, very choice and now,
Linen Collars and Setts,
New Belts, Buckles, Studs, &c.,
Invisible and Chenille Hair Nets.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1863.

Gentlemen's Clothing.

NEWEST GOODS in that Department just received:—
Prince of Wales' Brighton Coats,
Scotch Tweed Suits,
Palmerston Overcoats,
Elcho Capes, &c., &c.

—AND—

Expected by next Steamer, a choice assortment of Boys, and Youths' Clothing, in a variety of sizes.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1863.

Flower Roots.

THE Subscriber has just Received, per Steamship St. Patrick, a choice assortment of DUTCH BULBS, of finest quality, viz.:

HYACINTHES,
TULIPS,
CROCUSES,
MARCISSUSES, &c., &c.,

—which he offers for Sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. H. MARSH,
Chemist.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1863.

Perfumery.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS, 28. each.
Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases, from 20s.,
Lubin's, Bailey's, and other Perfumes, as usual,
A large assortment of Toilet Soaps, Brushes Combs, and Toilet Articles.

For sale by
JAS. H. MARSH,
Chemist.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1863.

FURS

IN GREAT VARIETY

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

BUFFALO ROBES AND COATS.

Snow Shoes and Moccasins at low prices.

—ALSO—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

HENDERSON, RENFREW & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 18, 1863.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Mr. Bull to his American Bullies.

(From Punch.)

Hoy, I say you two there, kicking
Up that row before my shop,
Do you want a good sound licking
Both? If not, you'd better stop.
Peg away at one another,
If you choose such fools to be:
But leave me alone: don't bother,
Bullyrag, and worry me!

Into your confounded quarrel
Let myself be dragged I'll not
By you, fighting for a Morrill
Tariff; or your slavery lot.
What I want to do with either
Is impartially to trade:
Nonsense I will stand from neither
Past the bounds of gasconade.

You, North, roaring, raving, yelling,
Hold your jaw, you booby, do;
What, d'ye threaten me for selling
Arms to South as well as you?
South, at me don't bawl and bellow,
That won't make me take your part;
So you just be off young fellow:
Now, you noisy chap, too, start!

To be called names 'tis unpleasant;
Words, however, break no bones;
I control myself at present;
But beware of throwing stones!
I won't have my windows broken.
Mind, you brawlers, what I say,
See this stick, a striking token;
Cut your own, or civil stay.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—The Naples correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "The following are some of the most remarkable of the objects recently found in Pompeii, and conveyed to the National Museum in Naples. I must give the first rank to a beautiful gold lamp, with two burners, standing with its pedestal about eighteen inches high, and weighing exactly at Neapolitan *retolo*, equivalent to 33 ounces, without its cover, however, which is wanting, but which perhaps brought the original weight of the lamp to 36 ounces, or three Roman pounds. The gold is perfectly pure, and the quantity and quality of the metal form the value of the lamp, which in other respects is not to be compared to many of the bronze ones extant, being quite destitute of ornament, although not elegant in design. The prize was discovered in the spring of the present year, in the middle of a newly excavated street, evidently dropped by its owner or bearer in the hurry and alarm of a noc urnal flight. It is placed in a glass case in the cabinet of precious objects in the Museum, together with a pair of gold bracelets, of elegant workmanship, found at the same time. The bronze utensil department in the Museum is so full that it is become a difficult matter to find room in it, although it consists of several extensive halls, for the continually recurring contributions from Pompeii. It is on this account that the most recently discovered objects in bronze are as yet on the ground floor, at the entrance of the Pompeian painting gallery. Among them I chiefly admired a bronze urn and brazier of very elegant shape and tasteful decoration, the two lateral handles being each formed of a couple of athletes wrestling, whilst the knob, so to say, of the cover, consists of a cupid riding on a dolphin. It is to be regretted that this admirable production should have suffered the same kind of partial decomposition as most of the bronzes found in Pompeii, owing, no doubt to the chemical nature of the eruption there, which was evidently different from the volcanic stream which overwhelmed Herculaneum, as the bronzes found in the latter city are in perfect preservation, and have kept unchanged their original dark color, whilst the Pompeian bronzes are generally covered with blue and green oxides and encrustations. The large glass case containing the objects most recently brought in from Pompeii is a museum in itself, with vases, cooking utensils, ornaments of dress, gems, rings, and coins. Two beautiful *aurei*, or gold coins, of Vespasian apparently, look as new as if just out of the imperial mint."

BRAZILIAN FORESTS.—We often read in books of travels of the silence and gloom of the Brazilian forests. They are realities, and the impression deepens on a longer acquaintance. The few sounds of birds are of that pensive or mysterious character which intensifies the feeling of solitude rather than imparts a sense of life and cheerfulness. Sometimes in the midst of the stillness a sudden yell or scream will startle one; this comes from some defenceless fruit-eating animal which is pounced upon by a tiger-cat or stealthy boa-constrictor. Morning and evening the howling monkeys make a most fearful and harrowing noise, under which it is difficult to keep up one's buoyancy of spirit. The feeling of inhospitable wildness which the forest is calculated to inspire, is increased tenfold under this fearful uproar. Often, even in the still hours of midday, a sudden crash will be heard resounding afar through the wilderness, as some great bough or entire tree falls to the ground. There are, besides, many sounds which it is impossible to account for. I found the natives generally as much at a loss in this respect as myself. Sometimes a sound is heard like a clang of an iron bar against a hard, hollow tree, or a piercing cry rends the air; these are not repeated, and the succeeding silence tends to heighten the unpleasant impression which they make on the mind. With the natives it is always the Curupira, the wild man or spirit of the forest, which produces all the noise they are unable to explain. Myths are the rude theories which mankind, in the infancy of knowledge, invent to explain natural phenomena. The Curupira is a mysterious being, whose attributes are uncertain, for they vary according to the locality. Sometimes he is described as a kind of ourang-outang, being covered with long shaggy hair, and living in trees. At others he is said to have cloven feet and a bright red face. He has a wife and children, and sometimes comes down to the roças to steal the mandioca. At one time I had a Mameluco youth in my service whose head was full of the legends and superstitions of the country. He always went with me into the forest—in fact, I could not get him to go alone,—and whenever we heard any of the strange noises mentioned above he used to tremble with fear. He would crouch down behind me and beg of me to turn back. He became easy only after he had made a charm to protect us from the Curupira. For this purpose he took a young palm leaf, plaited it, and formed it into a ring, which he hung to a branch on our track.—*English Paper.*

VIVISECTION IN PARIS.—We understand that the Rev. T. Jackson, prebendary of St Paul's, and rector of Stoke Newington, has arrived in Paris deputed by the Royal Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals to aid in the present humane movement against vivisection, which has been so warmly taken up by the press both in London and Paris.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

New Advertisements this Day.

New Dry Goods—Wm. Laird & Co.
Mantles and Jackets—Wm. Laird & Co.
Hosiery and Underclothing—W. Laird & Co.
French Merinos—W. Laird & Co.
Flannels—W. Laird & Co.
Labrador Herrings—Lemesurier, Grant & Co.
Grand Trunk Railway—C. J. Bridges.
Furs—Henderson, Renfrew & Co.
Str. Queen Victoria for Lower Ports—F. Buteau.
Literary & Historical Society—Wm. Couper.
Grand Trunk Ferry—James Tibbits.
New Books—Middleton & Dawson.
Extraordinary Invention—Professor Kelley.
Steamer for Montreal—J. E. Deschamps.
Sale of Groceries—A. J. Maxham & Co.
The Eclectic for October—Middleton & Dawson.
New Novel—Middleton & Dawson.
The British American—Middleton & Dawson.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

On Monday the Legislative Council again sat from three o'clock to nearly midnight, making two distinct sittings as agreed upon. At the first sitting the great Credit Foncier bill, from which the French farmers have been taught to expect such advantages in the way of obtaining money, and concerning the operation of which we have very grave doubts, passed its final stage, but not without undergoing a last kick from the Hon. Mr. McMaster, and getting a last patch put on the place by Hon. Mr. Lacoste, in the shape of an amendment or rider to the 18th clause, to the effect that within one year of the commencement of business, the Judicial Districts not as yet favoured with a branch, may demand that one shall be opened, and if not opened in the course of the next ensuing six months, may apply to the Legislature for liberty to establish a separate institution of the same class. Evidently these unsophisticated people imagine they have found a gold placer of inexhaustible richness—and we wish them joy of the discovery—but so far as we can see, the only parties likely to profit by it will be the promoters of the measure, who will get themselves appointed to the chief offices, at good fat salaries no doubt, for they have been careful to provide for a rate of one per cent for management. Let projectors alone for minding number one. Well, the bill was sent down to the Assembly, and although it had been whittled down to a skeleton and so battered that the wits of the Council began to call it "Credit Defoncé,"—Credit with the bottom knocked out—the accommodating Commons got the clerk-assistant to gabble over the amendments full trot, and accepted them with the best stomach in the world. And by the way, this is the ordinary trick of legislation. One of the chambers, usually the popular one, will wrangle half a sitting through about some important or unimportant amendment, and sometimes get up a furious faction fight upon it; then up or down the bill goes to the other House, where in blissful ignorance or in sublime disregard of the interest excited on the subject in the originating branch, they ruthlessly set to work and in a few minutes eliminate the very clauses which have been bought at so great a price, or they fence the measure round with provisos and conditions which take the very soul out of it. The wreck is then sent back for approbation, and the blood having cooled, it hardly excites a momentary attention. Happily, however, the Council is generally a very calm and considerate body, and the amendments may therefore be taken *à priori* to be good. After the Credit Foncier came some private bills, which having been duly examined in the Standing Committee presided over by the best lawyer in the House, Hon. Mr. Campbell, were allowed to pass unchallenged. Next came the SUPPLY BILL, and though the lords have no power to amend but must take or leave, they have power to comment, and of this power they availed themselves without asking permission. Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau led the way in French, and in very calm, well chosen sentences, pointed out the progress of the retrenchment principle inaugurated by the Government as apparent in considerable additions to the expenses of several of the departments! He then turned the shield the other way, and commented upon the diminution of the grants for colonization purposes and for public charities, drawing conclusions not specially laudatory of the Finance Minister.

Hon. Mr. Campbell followed, and in a light fencing way put his foil through the $1000 item for the British North American Association, which was paid without authority of any kind. Then in a more serious strain, he censured the insertion in the bill of the grant to the Toronto jail of $18,000, asserting that it had no business there, and that it was an infringement of the privileges of the House, to embarrass them with the item in that form. Having delivered himself of these strictures, he took occasion to credit the Government for their efforts at retrenchment, which he said had been made in the face of great difficulties, and in some instances, no doubt with much pain to themselves. The remarks of the hon. member in this direction were extremely grateful to the members of the Government and their supporters, and coming from a gentleman of Mr. Campbell's high character and ability, will, no doubt, carry great weight with the public. Hon. Mr. Blair thanked the hon. member for his frankness and courtesy, and several other Ministerial members echoed his sentiments. With respect to the grant to the British N. A. Association, it was alleged that Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, while in London, had promised the amount, and that the Government had only carried out the design of their predecessors; but this was received with dubious shakes of the head on the other side. Then as to the grant to the Toronto jail, it stood in exactly the same relation, and was in fact an engagement of the Cartier-Macdonald Government. Hon. Mr. LeTellier took Hon. Mr. Belleau to task for his allegations, and asserted that any extra expense in the Departments was consequent upon the mismanagement of himself and colleagues while in office, and that the next year's accounts would show a very different state of things. After a lively debate, conducted, however, throughout with great good feeling, and at times with some merriment, the bill was read a second time. On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, the rule which prevents a bill from being read thrice at the same sitting was suspended, and it was read a third time and passed. Besides voting permission to spend, the bill gives permission to borrow, and so our Ministers, after the hard travel of nine weeks over a road which several times threatened to break their necks, find themselves comfortably housed, and with good provisions for several months sustenance. Scared as they have been time and again, stinted in their allowances, and reduced to the necessity of taking French leave when they needed provender, there is good reason to hope that they will administer their affairs with caution, and be in condition when next they meet the peoples' representatives to give a good account of their stewardship.

The doings in the Council yesterday were confined to matters of small public importance, the expected Militia bills not having made their appearance, as was expected.

In the Assembly, on Monday, there was not much business of importance, unless we except the resumed effort to shape out the Militia and Volunteer bills, which have been on the anvil every day since the vote of want of confidence was disposed of. There were, however, one or two little pieces of scandal, which gave a zest and piquancy to the entertainment. Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, who is about as unpleasant a gentleman as any one can possibly desire to have for a friend, had some days ago accused Mr. Cockburn of deserting his principles—we wonder what he thinks of Mr. O'Halloran?—and the latter member had promised to disprove the allegation with documentary evidence. He was now prepared to do so, and Mr. McKenzie, if ever likely to yield to conviction must have been convinced that he had fallen into a grave mistake; but Mr. McKenzie is not a person liable to such weaknesses; yet though not convinced, we think he was convicted, which was perhaps the next best thing. Then there was a question of veracity between the Premier and Mr. Denis, in which Messrs. McKellar and Irvine were somehow entangled. The Premier said that Mr. Denis, as chairman of the committee to try the election of Mr. Irvine, had said the election of the latter member was made safe when he was elected chairman. Mr. Denis flatly contradicted Mr. Macdonald, and challenged proof which was not forthcoming. Then Denis accused McKellar of having gone into Megantic and boasting that he would have Irvine unseated, but this Mr. McKellar also denied, when Mr. Irvine, who just came in, said he had been informed by a reliable person that that hon. member had used these words in his presence. The *tu quoque* was freely used, and to better the embroglio, Mr. Macdonald got angry and did not display a very lovely temper, poor man. After this it came out that the House was to be prorogued, not adjourned, so that the nine weeks sittings will count as a session, at a cost for both Houses of *at the very least* $150,000, *not* $72,000 as the *Leader* had it. Hon. Mr. Cartier threw the responsibility of this expense upon the Ministry and their supporters, asserting that his side were willing to adjourn, but the rattle of Mammon's box had more charms than his unmusical voice, and he was noised down. It was also agreed at that sitting that the bills which might not be passed, would be taken up next session at the stage at which they were left, for which purpose the Government undertook to bring in a bill. This will be a great improvement in many ways, besides saving a good deal of money in printing, paper, &c., &c. We go for that.

Yesterday the Assembly got through the Militia and Volunteer bills, or to speak more correctly, they were passed early this morning, for it was after 2 o'clock that the final votes were taken. In the course of the debates Messrs. McGee and J. S. Macdonald got again at loggerheads and said very nasty things to each other. We really do think that it is very much below the dignity of the Prime Minister of Canada to get up such brawls, or to rush into them on any and every pretext. Now, we admit Mr. McGee is very provoking, but Mr. Macdonald ought to know, that, whatever Mr. McGee as a private member of the House, and a consciously aggrieved man, may deem himself justified in saying, it does not follow that he, the man highest in office in Canada, the presumed exemplar of all the public virtues and the head of the Ministerial corps, should go into fight pitching his dignity to the dogs, and generally making a show of himself. If he could have taken Mr. McGee's first assault with temper and forbearance, he would have avoided many hard knocks, and we are assured we do not misapprehend public opinion when we say he ought to know he is no match for the Irishman. In every encounter he has come off second best, and besides being most handsomely trounced has suffered the loss of much of the respect he used to enjoy. We are glad that this drama is drawing to a close, and certainly hope that some change will supervene between this and next session, by which the constant strife which has marked the present, will be rendered impossible.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIMONY IN CANADA.

ANTIMONY, one of the most valuable metals known to commerce, a metal which is of essential service in the useful arts, which is much used in the construction of alloys, such as Britannia metal, type metal, and plate pewter, which is necessary to the preparation of those large concave mirrors, used in astronomical observations, which is employed in the casting of bells to make them harder and whiter and to give them a clearer and stronger sound; and which is used medicinally as tartar-emetic, antimonious acid, and antimonic acid, has been found in Canada, and that, too, at no great distance from Quebec. A sample of the native metal, more than ordinarily rich in character, found in the township of South Ham, where the ore is said to be abundant, was shown to us a day or two ago, and much inferior as our mineralogical and geological knowledge is to that of Sir Wm. Logan, (and we, therefore, do not pretend to speak with the accuracy of a provincial geologist) we have, nevertheless, little hesitation in pronouncing the specimen found in South Ham to be indicative of the extraordinary mineral wealth of that locality. Hitherto, Britain has obtained an article so valuable in medicine and in the useful arts, from Borneo and other far-off eastern lands, and it is something for Canada, and it may not be of little importance to the manufacturers of England, to know that it is obtainable in this country at much less cost and more conveniently than elsewhere it could be obtained. Valuable as are the gold mines of the Chaudière, important as are the copper mines of Acton, no mineral discovery has yet been made in any part of the province more valuable or more important than that which has been only now made at South Ham. It is well known that oxidized ores chiefly occur in beds, veins, or large masses, especially in the metamorphic and igneous rocks—and that such is the character of nearly all the rocks in Canada, even to the great granitic Laurentian range of hills on the north of the St. Lawrence—and the inference naturally is, that this South Ham antimony exists to a most profitable extent. That the ore is antimonial ore does not admit of question. Any one, chemist or no chemist, mineralogist, geologist, or not, can easily ascertain for himself whether the specimen shown to us be genuine or not, and after that there need be no great difficulty in ascertaining whether Ham contains enough of it to justify the commencement of operations for obtaining the crude, native metal. This is the proof. Antimony melts easily on charcoal, emitting dense white fumes, and leaving a ring of white crystalline oxide on the support. In the closed tube it does not sublime, but burns in the open tube with white smoke, leaving a sublimate on the glass, which is easily driven from place to place by heat. It is not necessary, at present, to say more concerning this valuable discovery, or the extraordinarily valuable properties of antimony.

The Messrs. Russell have, we learn, since writing the above, commenced to open the afore-mentioned mine, and we heartily wish them that success which their enterprise merits.

Another Appointment.

We understand that G. H. Perry, Esq., Civil Engineer, and one of the editors and proprietors of the *Ottawa Union*, has been appointed by the Government to examine and report upon the Rideau Canal. This appointment, it is said, has been considered necessary, in order to provide, if possible, against the recurrence of the very heavy expenditure which has been periodically required on this work for the repair of damages arising from extraordinary and unexpected casualties. The duties of Mr. Perry will also comprehend an enquiry into the annual outlay for salaries, as well as the nature of the services rendered.

The Inauguration Festival.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the St. George's Society, held recently, it was resolved that the members of the Society should be requested to turn out, and co-operate with the other societies on the occasion of the inauguration of the St. Foy Monument, on Monday next, the 19th instant. The members are requested to meet at their rooms at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of that day. The presidents of the St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, will occupy the second carriage in the line of procession.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.—The collections at the Custom House at the port of Quebec, to-day, amounted to $3,922.18.

Book Notice.

"VOICES FROM THE HEARTH."—BY ISIDORE G. ARCHER, ESQUIRE, B.C.L., MONTREAL.—This little book, we think, affords a pleasing illustration of that sentiment of the poet Shelley's, that "poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds." It is evident that the author of "Voices from the Hearth," derives a pleasure from the persual of poetry which is entirely independent of the judgment which critics may pronounce upon his productions,—the pleasure which every mind of a higher order enjoys in the contemplation of its own earnest and lofty thoughts. At the same time we are happy to say that the work before us well deserves the favour of that portion of the public (we trust a large one) which can appreciate and sympathize with the utterances of genuine poetic feeling. The pieces it contains will not strike the reader as being marked by great originality of thought; but after all, originality is not everything, and it is doubtful to whom the world is most indebted, to the man who discovers a new truth or to the man who makes us feel the true significancy of one with which we are only too familiar. *Truth* is the one great thing which all writers, whether in prose or verse, should aim at setting forth. Truth is valuable for its own sake, and whether it be new or old, that writer deserves our thanks who enables us to feel its power.

The tone of sentiment which pervades these poems is of a sound and beneficial character. They abound in pathos, and genuine, earnest feeling; and the whole impression we gain is of a finely cultivated mind, under the influence of kind and generous feelings. At the same time, we must add that we have noticed some weak passages, in which either the sentiment is trivial, or where far too many words are employed to convey the sense. Again, we have observed what we cannot but regard as errors of taste: and perhaps altogether there is too much of subjectivity, as the Germans say, in these lyrics. Upon the whole, however, we heartily recommend this little volume to our readers, feeling satisfied that it fully bears out all that we have said in its favour. It is printed by Mr. John Lovell, and presents an extremely neat and attractive appearance.

The Streets and Footpaths.

The streets, after the late rains, are in an almost impassable condition; and if the pedestrian happens to escape being covered to the ankles in mud and slush, he is almost certain to get bespattered from head to foot by some of the Jehus in the shape of carters who delight in driving their nags at a railroad pace, even in our narrowest lanes, and that, too, when they are in the most filthy condition. It is so long since the Road Surveyor's brigade have visited St. Peter street, in the Lower Town, that people begin to think that these useful public functionaries have gone home to roost. We would also draw the attention of the City Surveyor to the state of the footpaths in the principal streets, particularly St. John and St. Lewis streets, outside the gates, which are in a most disgraceful condition. We never remember to have seen them in such a shameful state before. We think the money which has recently been appropriated to the opening out of new streets in comparatively unfrequented localities, would be much better and far more economically applied to the keeping in repair of the old ones, instead of allowing them to remain as at present, a danger to life and limb, and a disgrace to a civilized community. We hope these few remarks will have the benefit of stirring up the "Corporation fiddlers" to a proper sense of their public duties.

Diabolical Act.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday last, says that on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, as the excursion train on the Great Western Railway from Ingersoll, was nearing Smith's Bridge, not far distant from Ingersoll, Dr. Griswold, who was conductor of the train, observed a man stooping down between the cars, and in the act of withdrawing the coupling pin. He accomplished his object, but before the link was withdrawn from the "draw head," the Dr. had replaced it. He then proceeded to look for the man who perpetrated the act, and soon discovered him and handcuffed him. On reaching Hamilton, the man was given in charge to the constable at the station, who conveyed him to the lock-up.

Extraordinary Invention.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Professor Kelley, in another column. This gentleman has invented a new and easy system of writing, which he proposes to teach to any person in a few lessons. He brings with him a number of testimonials from governors, bishops, statesmen, presidents and professors of colleges, as well as the opinions of the press, from all parts of the United States, through which he has travelled, in support of the system. Persons desirous of testing this new invention, can do so free of charge.

Public Holiday.

His worship the Mayor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens generally to observe Monday next, the 19th instant, as a public holiday, with the view of giving those desirous of doing so an opportunity of assisting at the inauguration of the monument, erected to the braves who fell in the "bloody battle" which was fought on the Plains of Abraham in 1760. The proclamation is remarkable for its brevity, if for nothing else.

A Boating Feat.

We learn from the Kingston Daily News that Captain Savary, of the 47th Regiment, has the honor of performing one of the most hazardous feats in boating that could be devised. He has safely descended alone in a small punt the course of the river St. Lawrence, driving the turbulent rapids of the river in his frail craft with fearless intrepidity. Captain Savary left Kingston in his punt one day last week, and returned on Friday from Montreal.

Quebec Curling Club.

The annual general meeting of the Quebec Curling Club was held on Monday last, at the office of Messrs. Gillespie, Crawford & Co., when the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for 1863-'64, viz.:—James Dean, Jr., President; William Crawford, Vice-President; Committee of Management—Wm. Barbour, Wm. Brodie, J. C. Thompson and John L. Gibb. James Dean (4,) Secretary Treasurer.

Induction of Ministers.

On Saturday week last, the Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., was formally inducted to the Incumbency of St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roche; and on the Tuesday following, the Rev. Henry Roe, B.A., to the Incumbency of St. Matthew's Chapel, St. John Street, by the Revd. Dr. Robertson, Chaplain to the Forces, acting under a mandate from the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

Swarming of the Medical Hives—Consolation for the Sick.

(From the New York Advocate.)

Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point.

Remarkable Predictions on the American Civil War.

The London *Times* in a biographical memoir of the late Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M. P., says;—He had for years said that he had outlived the American race of statesmen—that Calhoun, Webster, and Clay were the last of that class. He said the old Anglo-Saxon material was still left in sufficient abundance for a fresh supply; but that the intelligent, instructed, and wealthy classes had thrown away the staff from their hands by the concession of universal suffrage, and an equal vote to every foreigner who had landed twelve months in the shores of America. This fatal political mistake he said was aggravated by the weakness of the Executive in a federal Union with seperate States' rights. For years past he had openly said in society, and written to every correspondent at home and abroad, that a political crisis was impending, which could only end in internecine civil war, that a contest between Protection and Free Trade, between Slave and Free labor, and between the gentry of the South and the men of the North, must ensue, terminating in a mortal civil war. He was at Nice when the first blood was shed, and he wrote his opinion home that the contest would be of considerable duration; that it was one practically for *boundaries* between the two classes of States; that in its earliest courses it would necessitate an inconvertible paper currency, ending eventually in national bankruptcy and grievous suffering; and that the war must be fought out until it ended in the ultimate independence of the Southerners, or in their temporary conquest and social ruin. The latter result, through good and evil report, he disbelieved; but he held that if the North succeeded, by their naval supremacy in subjugating or destroying the South, it would have eventually the worst results for the Confederation. Indeed, he viewed the Civil War as a *fact* as proof positive that such a vast extent of territory and increasing population never could many years longer hold together in one nationality; that conflicting interests had and would early rend the States in twain, and that certainly their Federal form of Government was the least calculated to keep together such dissonant interest; and that the "Rebellion" was a precedent of revolution, which would probably end in three or four distinct Governments. Mr. Ellice, in uttering these far-sighted views declared that for a quarter of a century past some of the most able public men of the States had expressed to him their conviction that the growing and boundless extension of the States had altogether revolutionized the representative system and would render it unmanageable. Mr. Ellice was therefore of opinion that the success of the North against the South would be the most fatal consequence of the Civil war, and would only hasten the ultimate dissolution of the original Federal Union.

NAPOLEON AND HIS DISEASE.—Louis Napoleon and his disease are thus written of:—My opportunity for seeing the emperor was a favorable one, and I turned it to account by making it a leisurely inspection. Returning to Paris from St. Cloud, through the Bois de Boulogne, he descended from the carriage and walked for half an hour along the border of the great lake. I do not remember of seeing a face with a more profound expression of stony gravity, but I would not say of impassibility. The lines are slightly deeper than one would expect to see in a man of fifty-five, and a very decided general tone of a age is beginning to settle upon the whole physiognomy. The skin has a leathery, bilious hue, and the features bear traces of the acute pain which it is known he suffers. I noticed a swaying motion in the gait as he leaned rather heavily upon the arm of his companion. The Emperor's malady is such that he is not able to go on horseback without suffering intense pain, and all his visits to mineral springs do not seem to produce any permanent relief. Happily, or unhappily, emperors also are but mortals, and no lithotomists can be found in all their wide dominions who are able to use the knife without causing pain. Think of Louis Napoleon bound to a surgeon's table after having escaped the bombs of Orsini and the other attempts upon his life.

Alteration of Trains.

We would direct the attention of our readers and the travelling community generally, to the announcement in another column, respecting the change in the hours of arrival and departure of the trains on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between River du Loup, Point Levis, Richmond, Montreal, and the West. The change took effect on Monday last, the 12th instant.

Fall Importations.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. Wm. Laird & Co., Fabrique street, have just received, from Europe, their fall and winter stock of fancy and staple dry goods, which they offer to the public at moderate prices. We would advise housekeepers and others to inspect their well-selected stock, which will be found to include the newest and most fashionable goods to be found in the European markets.

Drowned.

Captain Quirey, master of the ship Manchester now lying at Crawford's wharf, was accidentally drowned on Monday night last, about eight o'clock, by the upsetting of his boat near his own vessel. His body was recovered soon afterwards, but life was found to be extinct. An inquest was held on his remains yesterday, when a verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned.

Native Flowers.

We learn from the Toronto *Globe*, that in the Horticultural Department of the late Union Exhibition, was a very beautiful collection of 120 varieties of native flowers, collected, classed, and named according to their families, by Miss Brown of Rice Lake. The evident knowledge and skill manifested by this lady, do her great credit.

Fire in Vallier Street.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a house situated in Vallier street, formerly owned by Mr. Lenfestey, and lately occupied as a general store, was discovered to be on fire. After some slight difficulty, and a considerable amount of noise, the flames were extinguished. But little damage was done.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA ON THE ROCKS AT CAPE RACE.

The Vessel gets much Damaged.

She Puts into St. Johns, Newfoundland.

VICE-PRES. STEPHENS' VISIT TO PARIS.

The English Press on the Battle of Chicamauga.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., Oct. 13.—The steamship Africa, in a dense fog, struck near Cape Race at ten o'clock last night, the ship was put about before she struck, but took ground fore, aft and amidships, and remained on the rocks half an hour. There was a considerable sea with a southerly wind. The ship was much damaged. The boats were got ready, but not launched. After an hour the ship's pumps speedily cleared her. Capt. Stone then headed for Halifax, but afterwards thought it prudent to bear up for here. The cargo is much damaged. The ship makes a good deal of water.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Confederate loan advanced 1¼. The Daily News says Gen. Bragg's victory over Rosecrans is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Confederates, in confining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals. The honors of the battle belong to Bragg, but he must do more than he has hitherto done for the Confederate cause.

The Paris Seicle argues that Vice-President Stephens visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed. The time for that is passed if it ever existed. The South by arming negroes shows its existence is exhausted.

Prince Maximilian had answered the Mexican depatation: he was ready to accept the throne on the free, spontaneous expression of the population, and by a guarantee from them of the integrity and independence of the country.

The news by the Scotia of the defeat of Gen. Rosecrans, created considerable sensation and caused a rise of five per cent. on Confederate loan, but the advance was not fully sustained, and closed about twenty-five per cent discount.

The Times think Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy rather than mere fighting, and says it is evident the Federal troops contested the field obstinately.

The Army and Navy Gazette attempts to show the dangerous position of Rosecrans, but suggests that the Federal prospects may be brighter than the telegraph makes out.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Latest from the Seat of War.

GILMORE READY TO SHELL CHARLESTON.

Movements of the Confederates.

REPORTED MUTINY IN THE REBEL RANKS.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE RAPIDAN.

Culpepper Evacuated and the Stores Destroyed.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

Democrats Voting the Republican Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.—The following is from the correspondent of the Baltimore American, written from Charleston Harbor on the 5th inst., and is of interest:—Interruptions that now prevent activity will not be of many days' continuance. Gen. Gilmore has forced his works forward remarkably rapid, considering their magnitude and the natural and artificial obstructions in the way. The troops worked hard, nearly every regiment on the Island taking its turn, every other day, in the trenches, for fatigue duty. All this has, however, been cheerfully borne, the soldiers having unlimited confidence in Gen. Gilmore, and that has secured from them an individual interest and co-operation in the accomplishment of his plans. The navy is preparing for a renewal of attack. Within the last twenty four hours there have been important arrivals here of means for the removal of the Confederate obstructions, which we may soon hope to see successfully applied. The monitors now here are the Lehigh, Nahant, Weehauken, Montauk, and Catskill.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial, under date of the 11th, says:—This city was somewhat startled this morning at the authentic news from the Rapidan, that the Confederate army had abandoned its position on the south bank of that stream, and that our cavalry had already encountered one of its retreating columns.

The retrograde movement of General Lee simply meant a resumption of the offensive, by a flank movement around, through and inside of the Warrenton line, to the north bank of the Rapidan, thus placing the Confederate forces between Meade and Washington, after the manner in which Stonewall Jackson flanked Pope, on the same ground. If these really be the Confederate plans, they have been fairly thwarted. Gen. Mead is not the man to be caught in so old a trap.

Those who came from the army this morning seem to agree in the impression that the retreat is meant to draw the Confederate army closer to the railway at Gordonsville, where a force will probably be left, and the remainder of the army sent near the defences of Richmond.

BOSTON, Oct 12th.—A letter received in this city from Buford says:—The privateer Sumter was not destroyed in Charleston Harbor, but is now in Wilmington, N. C., armed, and awaiting a chance to run the blockade. There are at present eight U. S. steamers blockading that port.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.—The following special relative to Rosecrans' army appeared under a Washington date:—Things are unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they had about 10 pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery at Missionridge.

Some of the enemy's pieces are heavy, and all seem to carry well. They hold both Lookout Mountain and Missionridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th instant; they however inflicted no damage beyond wounding three men and killing one horse.

We have several lines of entrenchments, and extensive earthworks are still going on. The plan of the enemy appears to be not to make an attack in front, but to compel us to abandon Chattanooga, by simply getting us in our present position, with their army in front, annoying us with their cavalry, and breaking our lines of communication by cavalry raids in our rear. The last clause of this programme is now being carried out by Wheeler's cavalry, which managed to cross the Tennessee at Colton Port Ferry, near Nashville. After crossing, the main body marched right on in a Northern direction, a part of the force falling in with the train of the 14th Conn., near Anderson, in the Squatchy Valley, stumped off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 waggons, about 30 of which were loaded with ammunition, and the remainder with clothing and supplies. The mules could not be run off, and they shot several hundred of them. As they were leaving the scene of destruction the Col. commanding a cavalry division came up, with a part of his command, consisting of 2nd Indianna, 1st Wisconsin, and 1st East Tennessee cavalry, attacked them at once and had a running fight with them to Dunlake, in which 150 Confederates were killed, and wounded, and 60 of our men, including 4 officers, killed and wounded.

The forces of Wheeler, after burning a portion of Shelbyville, were attacked by Colonel Cook, not far from that place, on Wednesday. We killed 120 of the enemy, took 300 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The Confederates were pursued by our forces in the direction of Fayetteville, overtaken, and 300 more prisoners were lost by them. At last accounts they were making their way into the interior closely pursued by our cavalry, which is regarded as sufficient to take care of them.

Roddy has crossed the Tennessee with 1,000 men. He passed through Larkensville on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Thursday, and made off in the direction of Worcester on Friday night. They drove in our pickets at the tunnel, this side of Cowan. Some damage was done by throwing down stoness but to no great extent, and the obstructions have been removed. Hooker sent a force last night to that point, but the Confederates did not venture on an attack.

There seems to be good reasons for believing that the Confederates had a fight among themselves last Monday, in which 500 or 600 were killed and wounded. Deserters confirm the statement, but differ as to the forces engaged. One version is that the Georgia troops refused to cross the Chickamauga, and that another division was sent down to compel them; and the other, that the Tennessee troops had refused to obey orders, and that Longstreet's forces were sent against them. The line of battle and flash of guns could be distinctly seen from the mountain tops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.—Times' special.—Early on Saturday, a brigade of cavalry belonging to Kilpatrick's division attempted a reconnaissance on the south side of Robertsons's River. They were attached by a brigade of Confederate cavalry, amply supported by infantry and artillery, under command of Stuart in person. The infantry force was one of Ewell's divisions, and numbered about 8,000 men. A brisk fight ensued, lasting about an hour, when our cavalry was compelled to fall back on their infantry supports, three miles from Culpepper. At this place another conflict ensued, in which our infantry supports were worsted and compelled to retire, the Confederates capturing about 150 of the 120th New York. Our cavalry again formed into line and made a sudden charge, recapturing all the prisoners.

Confederate reinforcements coming to the assistance of the Confederates, our forces were pushed back to Culpepper.

Heavy firing this P. M. indicated that the engagement had been renewed. The latest intelligence from the front says: Our forces have evacuated Culpepper and such stores as could not be conveniently carried were burned; but their value however, is trifling. It is reported that the whole Confederate army has crossed the Rapidan, and that Gen. Meade had fallen back to north bank of the Rappahannock.

The prisoners captured on Saturday state that Longstreet's corps had returned from the Southwest. This, however, is doubted. The Confederates commenced to cross the Rapidan on Thursday morning, with the evident intention of turning Mead's right wing. Heavy cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front.

It is reported the Confederate cavalry hold the gap on the Bull Run mountains. A large cavalry force, sent there yesterday, however, will speedily dislodge them.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13th.—Indications from all parts of the State are cheering. Advices from Dayton say that many Democrats are voting for Brough, and many towns are on the reserve are casting almost their entire vote.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.—The steamer Continental, from Hilton Head on the 9th, reports that on the night of the 6th the Confederates sent a torpedo, attached to a raft, from Charleston, to the Ironsides, at Fort Moultrie, which exploded under her bows, upsetting a great number of mules on board, and putting out all the fires. Lieut-Ensign Howard was killed, and two seamen wounded. No damage was done to the vessel. The Confederate who had charge of the torpedo was captured. The Ironsides remained anchored off the Moultrie House. The monitors are doing picket duty off Sumter. Gen. Gilmore is still erecting batteries on Morris Island.

ST JOHN'S N. F., Oct. 12th.—The China from New York for Liverpool passed Cape Race at 9 a. m., Sunday. News from New York on Saturday evening put on board.

The Anglia from Boston left there at 1 o'clock for Galway. She did not come into the harbor, and a number of packages of importance and much needed material for N. F. Telegraph Line, were carried to Galway.

THE VERY LATEST.

TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES.

FEDERALS RE-CROSSING RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Confederates Reported in Pursuit.

Kilpatrick's Cavalry Cut off at Madison.

HE CUTS HIS WAY THROUGH.

His Loss Estimated at 1500 Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.—The Washington Republican of last evening contains the following, which the censor would not allow to be telegraphed to the press:—We have information from front this morning that Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the South side of the river. The enemy made a feint of moving at the valley on the Southern bend of the Robertson river, and our cavalry, under Buford, crossed at Germanea first, and took possession of earthworks. When our forces were all across the enemy came against Buford, in great force, and drove him across the river without time to destroy the earthworks, crossed, and pursued him to Rappahannock station.

Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which had made reconnaissance near Madison, C.H., was cut off yesterday morning on the road to Culpepper, by a portion of Ewell's corp which was formed across the only road by which he could retreat, in twelve ranks with two regiments on the east flank.

Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into the culdesac thus made by the enemy's formation. He led the charge in person telling his men they must do or die. The cavalry cut its way through under a concentrated fire such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear with his artillery retreated through Culpepper.

Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 1,500.

From English Papers by the Jura.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A large portion of the cereal corps in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Lanarkshire is still uncut; but the yield, though late, is expected to be a fair one.

It is semi-officially announced that the revenue returns for the quarter last expired are in all respects satisfactory. Owing to the recent reduction of taxation a net decrease is exhibited.

Sir W. Atherton, the Attorney-General, has resigned in consequence of ill-health. It appears that the honourable and learned gentleman was offered the judgeship just conferred on Sergeant Pigott, but he declined it for the same reason that has induced him to resign the Attorney-Generalship. He will be succeeded by Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor-General, who virtually performed Sir W. Atherton's duties during the last session of Parliament. Mr. Collier, Q.C., and member for Plymouth, will probably be the new Solicitor-General.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.—A meeting of the Manchester shareholders in the Great Ship Company was held at the Clarence Hotel, in that city, on Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing the present position and future prospects of the great vessel. The chair was taken by Mr Edleston. Mr. Blair drew attention to the report which had just been issued by the directors. It stated that they wanted a sum of £30,000. The three months of May, June, and August, which were as favourable as any in the year, yielded £37,000 in voyages to America, and nevertheless the company sustained a loss of £19,000. There was another matter which was rather singular, with respect to the accident that occurred to the vessel on Montauk Point. There was an insurance on the vessel at the time, which had cost £5,800, and yet the directors had been advised that they could not recover anything because they had a Pilot on board. In answer to a shareholder, Mr. Blair said there were 330-000 ordinary £1 shareholders, and 700,000 preference shareholders. It was also stated that from £70,000 to £80,000 would be required to enable the ship to go on her next voyage. Many gentlemen expressed an opinion favourable to sending the great ship on long voyages—to India or Australia—but it was stated, on the authority of the chairman of the company, that £20,000 would be required for coal alone for a voyage to Australia. Mr. Oram moved, "That it be a suggestion from this meeting that the leading shareholders form amongst themselves a new company for the purchase of the ship, and all the existing shareholders who desire to join the new company be invited to do so; that a deputation from this meeting attend the general meeting in London to advocate this policy."

Mr. Marsland, of Stockport, who held 4,000 ordinary shares, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed as a deputation, and the meeting soon after closed.

FRANCE.

Paris correspondents persist in attaching a political object to the present visit of Prince Napoleon to London ; and certain Paris journals quite as indefatigably continue to assert that this interpretation is incorrect. From the mass of contradictory statements thus made it is difficult to select even one deserving of credit, so that we must wait for time to solve the mystery.

Another vexatious and much discussed subject is the alleged intention of the Emperor Napoleon to recall Baron Gros from London and put Count Walewski in his place. The reason assigned for this change is the peculiar aspect of the Polish question, about which Walewski is supposed to be better informed than is Baron Gros.

The Constitutionel of Sept. 30, in an article signed by M. Pauline Limayrac, dwells upon the importance of the passage of Earl Russell's speech, at Blairgowrie, in which he said that since Russia had not fulfilled the conditions imposed by the treaties of 1815 her title to possess Poland could hardly any longer be vindicated.

The Pays, in an article, states that Russia, treading under foot the letter and spirit of the treaties of 1815 only occupies Poland *de facto*.

POLAND.

The Chief of the Polish National Police has issued an order informing his subordinates that they will be required to display a double amount of energy and make unheard of sacrifices in opposition to Russia. He says that if any member of the force is not prepared to become a martyr for Poland he had better resign. Three days are allowed for the consideration of this order, which concludes as follows :—"Those who after the lapse of that period are still with us must be prepared for every emergency, and obey the orders of their chiefs ; for the welfare of the fatherland depends upon disregard for life, boundless sacrifice, obedience, and courage. In three days, then, brothers, I will meet you prepared for sacrifice, true heroes of our fatherland ! Long live free Poland, long live the Civic Guard ! Death to our enemies !"

It is almost impossible to read without shuddering the numerous reports of outrages perpetrated in Poland by the Russians. The cruelty of the oppressors becomes more Satanic as the chances of immediately suppressing the insurrection diminish, and the protests of Western Powers are entirely failed to decrease the barbarous practices of the Czar's representatives. In the little town of Dzaloszyee a terrible scene has been recently witnessed. A body of Russian troops with two officers entered the shop of a Jewish tailor named Icek Sarna, and, finding some shirts and blouses which they thought were Polish uniforms, began to beat the proprietor, asking him who had ordered the uniforms to be made. On Sarna declaring he did not know, the officers ordered him to be tortured. The soldiers then lit 20 tallow candles and with them burnt his beard, whiskers, eye-brows, and eye-lashes in such a barbarous manner that his face was one wound. Then they burnt him all over the body, especially the soles of his feet. He fainted several times from the pain, but was revived by restoratives, after which the torture was resumed. This continued from one to ten a.m. At length the unhappy man, who had confessed the truth in saying he did not know the names of the parties who had ordered him to make the blouses, mentioned the first name that occurred to him, that of Ziziarski, the local treasurer, who was immediately arrested. Next day the troops plundered all the shops in the town belonging to Jews, and would have sacked the whole town had not the inhabitants, by a bribe of 300 silver roubles, induced their commandant to restrain them. Another fiendish outrage was perpetrated at Warsaw in connection with the sacking of Count Zamoyski's residence. After all the male inmates were lodged in prison, the women were placed under the guard of the soldiers in the empty rooms. The barbarians, taking advantage of the confusion treated the prisoners in the most hideous manner. One of them, Madame Nowakowska, the owner of a neighbouring coffee-house, died in convulsions.

DENMARK.

Denmark continues to make preparations for war. The Minister of Marine has demanded authority to call out 5000 seamen, to iron-plate a frigate, and to construct an iron-clad battery.

The Morning Post says—"We may state with confidence that the Western Powers of Europe will not permit Denmark to be sacrificed to the inordinate ambition of Germany."

The Times says that the speech with which the King of Denmark has just opened the session of the Danish Chamber is not calculated to encourage any rising hopes of the preservation of peace.

THE MEXICAN THRONE.

The deputation charged with the mission of offering the crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximillian will be received by the archduke on the 2nd of October, and he will then make known his formal acceptance of the throne.

A correspondent of the *Times* in Mexico says that at a banquet given by Marshal Forey, on the Emperor Napoleon's birthday, the marshal promised the support of the Emperor until the new edifice about to be raised in Mexico was completely finished, and solidity established on its base.

PRUSSIA.

The *Staats Anzeiger* of to-day publishes a circular issued by the Minister of the Interior, calling upon the chiefs of the provincial governments to devote their strictest attention to the conduct of the public functionaries during the forthcoming elections. The officials are expected to give their entire support to the State Government. Even a passive attitude will be considered as showing a want of devotion. In conclusion, the circular says that public officials are not released from their oath of allegiance to the King either in their capacity as electors or elected.

THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Mexico on the 15th August, states his belief that Mexico, owing to her enormous resources, will rise more rapidly perhaps than any other country. Such a rise, however, can only be brought about by a vast system of emigration, and this can only be secured by a firm and lasting Government. Speaking of the interest which England possesses in the development of Mexican resources, he says that in 1856 the imports were 26,000,000 dollars, and the exports 28,000,000. Of the former England supplied nearly one-half, and of the total exports and imports she engrossed nearly 33,000,000 dollars. The liabilities of Mexico are as nearly as possible $117,000,000, and of this he says that England is entitled to receive at least $79,000,000. Since the independence the accounts of revenue and expenditure have been so inaccurately kept that it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion with regard to their real amount. The administration of the maritime custom-houses has been characterised by robbery and plunder, and under proper management they might be made to produce between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 dollars annually. By a judicious system of internal taxation this might be 36,000,000. The yearly production of natnral industry has been estimated at from 300,000,000 to 330,000,000 dollars. Such is Mexico of the present, and now as to the future.

It is a well-known fact, says this correspondent, that two-thirds of the silver ever in circulation has been the produce of Mexican mines ; and when it was considered that the mineral wealth of Mexico can scarcely be said to have been explored, and the richest portion of the kingdom—viz., Sonora, Simaloa, and part of Chihuahua—still remains *terra incognita*, we may almost be excused for indulging in a fear expressed many years back by Humboldt, that 'should the mineral wealth of Mexico be ever thoroughly explored Europe would be inundated with the precious metals.' The average amount of silver annually exported during comparatively quiet times may be placed at about $20,000,000 ; that this might with ease be doubled or threbled no one the least acquainted with the country can doubt. Gold is known to exist in large quantities in Sonora, Chihuahua, and part of Guerero, but has never been worked to any extent. Copper mines of surprising richness exists in many parts of the country, but in the present defective state of land transport those only can be worked with any prospect of success which are near the coast. Cotton is indigenous ; tobacco of very good quality is produced in many parts; sugar may be produced to any extent ; coffee of the finest quality is grown ; cochineal, indigo, vanilla, jalap, and many other articles, are all the produce of the country. With such products growing at command it is clear Mexico must one of these days become one of the largest exporting countries in the world, and some of us may live to see the strange anomaly of its mineral wealth becoming of secondary importance. Surely it is worth an effort to try to reorganise a country which can best supply Europe with all she stands most in need of, and as England is the greatest commercial and manufacturing country on the face of the globe, and therefore likely to benefit to a greater extent than any other, it may be worthy of her consideration whether it would not answer her purpose to lend a helping hand in establishing a firm and respectable Government, the only possible means by which these marvellous resources can ever be developed."

France and the Confederate States.

The *Times* city article states that accounts from New York mention a current report that Mr. Stevens, the Southern vice-president, had sailed for Europe with full powers from the Confederate Government to make terms with the Emperor Napoleon, even including emancipation within a reasonable time. There are also statements afloat of the existence of a party in California who are desirous not only of seceding from the union but of joining the Mexican Empire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass., writes—"That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New-York.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the "precious porcelain of human clay," are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to be toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph.—Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent, intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the *Materia Medica*, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the mortification of purchasing an inferior article, "*Murray and Lanman's*" Florida Water should always be asked for.

Agents for Quebec :—J. Musson & Co., J. S. Bowen, J. E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, J. W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal ; and for sale by all leading druggists and first-class perfumers throughout the world.

SYMPTOMS WHICH CAN NOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden coloured, with occasional flashes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks ; the eyes become dull ; the pupils dilate ; an azure semicircle runs along the the lower eyelid, the nose is irritated, a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming of the ears, an unusual secretion of Saliva, furred tongue, breath very foul, appetite sometimes voracious with a knawing sensation at the stomach, at others entirely gone, fleeting pains in the stomach, occasional nausea and vomiting, bowels irregular, at times costive, stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood, belly swollen and hard, urine turbid, respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough, uneasy and disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth, temper generally irritable, etc. If your child has any of them, Worms are sure to be the cause. How shall it be cured ? Give Judson's worm Tea. 25 Cents a Package. Sold by all Dealers.

PERFECT DIGESTION IS PERFECT HEALTH.—Keep the stomach healthy and you will have healthy bile, healthy blood, firm nerves, and unclouded brain and cheerful spirits,—in short, that maximum of earthly good, a sound mind. "Ah," says some invalid, "that's all very fine, but I am a martyr to Dyspepsia ; my liver is out of order, my bowels are irregular, my head is dizzy and confused, my hand shakes, my muscles are flaccid, I am tormented with gloomy thoughts by day and distracted with horrible dreams at night, in short, I am very ill." Is it indeed so, suffering brother or sister ? Then is it indeed fortunate that you have lighted on this paragraph. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve you of all your symptoms in a fortnight. You will find it at the nearest respectable drug store ; and there never was a case of Indigestion that could resist its Tonic and alterative properties. It is a combination of the purest of all stimulants, with the rarest Tonic and Anti-Billious herbs, and roots and bark. The medical profession of the United States prescribe and endorse it, and it has almost superseded Quinine as a cure for Intermittent Fever there. In Canada, the West Indies and Australia, the demand for it is increasing with a rapidity wholly unexampled in the history of advertised remedies.

Agents for Quebec :—John Musson & Co., J. S. Bowen, J. E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, Jas. H. Marsh, John W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal ; and for sale by all the leading druggists throughout the civilized world.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of MOTHERS her SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all Pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it would give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your Infants. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it is the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentry and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Montreal,
2¼msep18 General Agents for Canada.

RHEUMATISM CURED !

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

118 DOMINIQUE STREET,
MONTREAL, *July* 18, 1863.

MR. HENRY R. GRAY :

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six botules more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,
MRS. P. LAFRANCE.

Agents for Quebec :—John Musson & Co., J. S. Bowen, J. E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, Jas. H. Marsh, John W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal ; and for sale by all the leading druggists throughout the world.

EVERY PUBLIC BENEFACTOR is worthy at least of a warm place in the heart ; and Elder N. H. Downs who invented the Balsamic Elixir for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Incipient Consumption will not be forgotten in this generation. His truly excellent medicine is to be found in almost every family that has the good fortune to live in a neighborhood where it is sold. For thirty years it has stood the test and has come out triumphant. Henry's Vermont Liniment may be used in every way as a Pain Killer. No family should be without it. See advertisment in another column.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—OCT. 13.

Canada flour 15 a 20c better ; sales 1200 bbls ; $6 20 a 6 40c for common ; $6 50c a $8 for good to choice extra.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—Stocks active and better. Gold since the board met, selling up to 56, and closing 54½. Money on call, unchanged. Sterling Exchange better, 172.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct 12.

Ship Sublime, Powell, Liverpool, Aug 29, C E Levey & Co ballast
—— Waverley, Bonner, Liverpool, Aug 28, R Shaw & Co, gen cargo.
—— Sunbeam, Dow, Port Glasgow, Aug 31, Benson & Co, coals.
—— Polynesia, Walsh, Fernando Po, July 16, M I Wilson, ballast.
—— Norwood, Bentley, Liverpool, Sept 9, H Fry, bal.
—— Acme, Devine, Liverpool, Sept 9, order, coal.
—— Favorite, Spain, do, Aug 30, do. do.
Bark Quebec, Duncan, Ardrossan, Aug 27, D Patton & Co, coals.
—— Athenian, Parsons, Cork, J Tibbits & Co, bal.
—— Royalist, Miller, Alloa, W Crawford, coals.
—— Actæon, Benson, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & Co, coals.
—— Wm Vail, Kirkpatrick, Liverpool, Sept 9, M I Wilson gen cargo.
—— Fawcett, Lowdon, Maryport, Aug 20, do, coals.
—— Olive, Eversreng, Stranraer, Ryan Bros & Co, bal.
—— Lord Byron, Clarke, Glasgow, Aug 19, D Patton & Co, coals.
—— Miramichi, Cummings, Port Glasgow, Sept 2, A Gilmour & Co, coals.
—— City of Ottawa, Barrett, Plymouth, Sept 11, order, bal
—— Cambria, Graham, Glasgow, Sept 1, for Montreal, coal, &c.
—— Wm Fisher, Rodgers, Cork, Sept 5, order, bal.
—— Ocean Queen, Glover, Appledore, Aug 26, H Fry, bal.
—— Emily, Duff, Bristol, Sept 3, order, bal.
Brig Clara, Carruthers, Maryport, Aug 20, A Gilmour & Co, coals.
Brigte Jane, LeBlanc, New Carlisle, J H Michaud & Co, herrings, &c.
Schr C D Horten, ——, Ship Harbor, for Montreal, fish.
—— Marie Philomene, Godier, Caraquet, 10 days, Matte, oysters.
—— Marie Valentine, Lavoie, Halifax, Oct 2, Lane, Gibb & Co, molasses, &c.
—— Marie Louise, Bouchard, Boston, 30 days, for Montreal, plaster.

Oct 13.

SS Jura, Aiton, Liverpool, Oct 1, Allans, Rae & Co, 213 pass and gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal.
Ship Main, Bell, London, Sept 2, Falkenberg & McBlain, ballast.
Bark Euphemia, Purdy, Maryport, Aug 28, coals.
Brig Helen Douglas, Maxwell, Carlisle, Aug 28, H W Welch, coals, &c.
—— Transit, Moat, Whitehaven, Maxwell & Stevenson, coals.
Schr Industry, Allard, Halifax, Lane, Gibb & Co, molasses and oil.
—— Clyde, Lachance, Gaspé, order, fish and oil.
—— Erin, Quigley, Labrador, order, fish, oil and 8 pass.
—— Victoria, Hamond, Labrador, order, fish, oil and 6 passengers.
—— Syrenne, Corriveau, Labrador, Auld & Co, fish, oil and 2 pass.
—— Temperance, Cyre, New Carlisle, order, green hides.
—— Star of the Sea, Lachance, Gaspé, L A Blouin, fish and oil.
—— Irene, Lemieux, Labrador (within), Jeffery, Noad & Co, fish and oil.

CLEARED.

Oct 13.

Ship Harriet, Hanlon, Dublin, Ryan, Bros & Co.
Bark Martin Luther, Bruce, Aberdeen, D D Young & Co.
—— Margaret, Prince, London, do.
—— Striden, Lind, London, do.
—— North Britain, Pinton, Southampton, do.
—— Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Combwich Pill, do
—— Tonsberg, Thue, London, Falkenberg & McBlain.
—— Thomas Lee, Pierce, Pullheli, C & J Sharples & Co.
—— England, Johnson, Newcastle, A Gilmour & Co.
Brig Anna Mary, Dixon, Port Madoc, M I Wilson.
—— Eagle, King, Ramsay, C E Levey & Co.
Schr C Allison, Lachance, Bathurst, Lemesurier, Grant & Co.
—— Arthemise, Lisiois, Miramichi, Gillespie, Crawford & Co.
—— Marie Lapique, Metivier, Seven Islands, A Fraser & Co.
—— Dolphine, Richards, Amherst, Auld & Co.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Oct 13.

Names.	Tons.	For.	By whom.	Where.
Gen Williams	989	Liverpool	Jas Tibbits & Co	Tibbits' wf.
Satellite	787	Liverpool	C & J Sharples & Co	Sillery cove.
Marchioness of Queensbury	778	Hull	J Burstall & Co	Mill cove.
Norma	683	London	D D Young & Co	Commissioners' wf.
Mary	1?2	Carbonneau, Nfld	Jas Lord	Leaycraft's wharf.
George Arkle	553	Fowey	M I Wilson	Hall's booms.
Trial	53	Gaspé	Jeffery, Noad & Co	Noad's wharf.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

Oct 13.

Name of Owner.	Description of Timber.	Where lying.
Ed C Jones	deals	Dinning's booms.
E Verreault, jr	deals	Paradis' mill, Point Levi.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Gone to Montreal.—Brig Evanthis in tow of steamer Quebec ; bark Eurydice, and barkte Georgia, in tow of steamer Hero ; brigte Wirrilite and schooner C. D. Horton, in tow of steamer Albion ; and schooners Marie Louise and Marie Adele, in tow of steamer St Roch.

Arrived down from Montreal.—Brig Emma Krey, in tow of steamer Lotbiniere.

The ship City of Ottawa, Barrett, from Plymouth, at this port, reports : On 30th September, in lat. 46 56, long. 59, boarded the bark Frederick Bruning, from Quebec, waterlogged, with topmasts carried away and lower masts sprung ; on 26th ult., in lat. 46, long. 48 20, spoke the brig Kelpsie, from Quebec, 22 days out.

The captain of the ship Norwood, reports : On the 1st September, encountered a terrific gale from W.N.W., and lost fore and main topsails, the ship making fearful weather. The gale continued 36 hours, with unabated fury ; found the ship had sprung a leak, having four feet water in the fore hold and three in the after hold ; pumped and bailed with all hands night and day until our arrival here, the ship making 2 feet per hour ; made Point des Monts on the 24th day out : the ship being out of trim nearly 2 feet by the head, but still made the passage in 32 days.

Report of the steamship St. Andrew, Scott, Queenstown, Sept. 24th, 139 passengers and general cargo for Quebec and Montreal :—Oct. 2, spoke steamship City of Washington, 10 miles west of Cape Race. 10—Thames, bound W., off Cape des Monts ; Golconda, bound east, off Cape des Monts ; Ocean Bride, bound east, off Matane ; steamship Bohemian, off Bic. 11—Highland Home, off Traverse ; Gipsey Queen, off Pillars, all bound east ; encountered strong westerly gales the entire passage ; called at Cape Race on 7th instant, but was not reported.

Report of Captain Trewyn, of the bark Alchymist, Aug. 31, in lat. 45 38, long. 23 59, passed a vessel of about 400 tons, waterlogged and abandoned ; she had nothing standing but foremast, which was painted white, vessel painted black with a large white moulding, and had a house on deck ; we passed about 3 miles to the south of her, the wind at time being N.N.W. ; could not get near her. On Sept. 15, in lat. 46 8, long. 45 50, experienced a very heavy gale from S.S.W. to W., with heavy cross sea ; lost bulwarks, stanchions, sails and other damage, and shifted cargo. Sept. 21, in lat. 44 10, long. 46 43, spoke the ketch Mary of Jersey, from Gaspé ; desired to be reported.

Gone to sea—Ships Clio, Pericles, Margaret Ann, Belmont, Johanne Antoinette ; Barks Stonewall Jackson, Theodore, Anger, Marquis of Chandos, Sarah Louisa, Columbus and Asia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Father Point, Oct 13—Weather dull and cloudy ; appearance of rain ; light west breeze ; 8 outward vessels to-day.

River du Loup, Oct 13—Weather cloudy and cool ; wind west ; 8 outward bound vessels to-day.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Jura, Aiton, from Liverpool—Capt Harrington, lady and servant, Miss Lamplough, Mr. Hart, Deputy Com Genl Madden, Mr Dolly and lady, infant and nurse, Capt Forsyth, Mr J Charlesworth & servt, Toronto ; Miss Anneyer, Mr W Jones, J Kalasses, Mr. Lamplough, Mr J E Ellis, Rev Mr Plees, and 194 steerage.

Per Jura.

Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from the 29th Sept. to the 1st Oct., inclusive.

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FOR QUEBEC.

Liverpool, Sept 28—Glenlyon, Emore.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM QUEBEC.

Caernarvon, Sept 30—Fame, Hogan.
Clyde, Sept 29—Zetus, Lindegreen.
Deal, Sept 28—Mohawk.
Exmouth, Sept 30—Vesta, Cook.
Fleetwood, Sept 30—Lelhi.
Greenock, Sept 30—China, Wilson ; Euxine, Johnson.
Liverpool, Sept 27—British Queen, Aylward. 29—Liberty, Oulet ; Eliœ ; St Lawrence, Hamilton ; ss Nova Scotian. 30—Ann Frost, McDonnell.
Sunderland, Sept 27—British Queen, Phillips.
Truro, Sept 27—Sir C Napier, Broad.

FROM MONTREAL.

Clyde, Sept 29—Jura.
Dublin, Sept 29—Wm Wheatley.
Glasgow, Sept 29—SS Brittannia, Meiklsried ; ss St George, Wylie.
Greenock, Sept 30—Jona, Hamilton.
Queenstown, Sept 28—James, Evans. Oct 1—Bon Fe.
Waterford, Sept 30—Pauline, Pust.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at New York, Mrs. G. W. C. Nixon, of a daughter.

At sea, on board ss. Jura, on the 6th Oct., 1863, in lat. 55.50 N., lon. 28.40 W., the wife of Robert Crllan' steerage passenger, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 22nd September, at St. James Church, Liverpool, England, by the Rev. J. Thomas, James Rowley, Esq., of Woolley Manor, Silkstone, Yorkshire, to Sarah Justinia, third daughter of Thomas Hammond, Esq, Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

At Nassau, Bahamas, on the 22nd Sept., Thomas Augustus LeMesurier, Dept. Asst. Com. General, youngest son of the late Henry LeMesurier, to Lucy, second daughter of —— Darling, Esq., of Nassau.

DIED.

At the residence of G. W. Usborne, Esq., Waddington, State of New York, on Sunday, the 11th Oct., after a short illness from tetanus, Richard Pemberton Tudor, eldest son of Richard Tudor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Monenalane, County of Wexford, Ireland, and nephew of the Hon. George Pemberton, of Quebec, aged 23 years.

On Monday morning, 12th inst., after a short but severe illness, Wm. Chambers, junr., aged 26 years, much and deservedly regretted by his relations and friends. He has gone ere it was noonday, but his spirit has winged its course to a happier home.

At his residence, Northfield, near Kingston, on Monday, 12th inst., in the 78th year of his age, William Poynts Patrick, Esq., who for 46 years has held the office of Chief office Clerk of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and of the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

Drowned, on the evening of the 12th instant, Captain Robert Quirey, of the ship Manchester, of Belfast.

On the thirteenth instant, Ann Mariah, third daughter of Mr. John Davis, upholsterer, aged 14 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from her father's residence, 61 Vallier Street, St. Roch's. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

New Goods,

PER

Steamers North American and St. Andrew.

BLACK GLACE SILKS,
DRAP DE LYON,

(New make of Silk, warranted not to cut.)

GROS ROYALS, BARATHIAS,
GROS GRAINS,
STRIPES AND BROCADES,

Warranted all Lyons made.

Cold Glace Silks,

In all the new Shades.

GROS DE SUEZ,
NEW STRIPES,
NEW CHECKS,
All of the Latest Styles.

IRISH POPLINS,

A few Dresses of Choice Goods.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

Mantles ! Mantles ! !

AND

JACKETS.

PARIS AND LONDON STYLES

MANTLE CLOTHS,

In every variety of Style and Texture, suitable for the season.

GARIBALDI JACKETS,
POLKA JACKETS,

In all Sizes and Colours.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

French Merinos,

FRENCH COBOURGS,
ALAPACAS,
LINSEY WINSEYS.

Plain, Checked and Knickerbocker

QUILTED SKIRTS,

SKIRTINGS,

The New Knitted Skirts.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

FLANNELS ! FLANNELS !

WARRANTED

Summer Finished !

Bought in February, consequently much below market value.

FANCY FLANNELS

In Great Variety.

Fancy Flannel Shirts

MADE TO FIT.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

HOSIERY

AND

UNDERCLOTHING.

Dumfries and Hawick made.

GENTLEMEN'S,
LADIES' and
CHILDREN'S,

IN EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY.

Warranted all Summer Finished.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE SECOND STATED MEETING of the Season will be held at the Society's Rooms, Morrin College, Masonic Buildings, Garden Street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st OCTOBER, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M., when a paper will be read by

H. CARTER, ESQ.,

Subject—The English as a Musical Nation.

By order,
WM. COUPER,
Assist. Secy.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

Labrador Herrings.

IN Barrels and Half Barrels—very choice.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Oct. 14. 1863.

FURS.

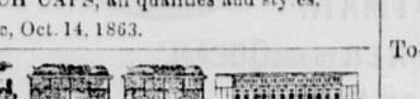
Henderson, Renfrew & Co,

HAVE on hand one of the LARGEST and most valuable STOCK OF FURS in Canada, which they are prepared to sell at the LOWEST PRICE.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED :

SCOTCH CAPS, all qualities and styles.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.



Grand Trunk

RAILWAY.

Alteration of Trains.

ON and after MONDAY, the 12th October, Trains will run as follows :

MAIL TRAIN for Montreal, Portland, Boston, and Intermediate Stations, will leave Point Levi at 9 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN for Riviere du Loup and Way Stations, will leave Point Levi at 1.20 P.M.

MAIL TRAIN from Boston, Portland, Montreal, and Intermediate Stations, will arrive at Point Levi at 6.35 P.M.

MAIL TRAIN from Riviere du Loup and Way Stations, will arrive at Point Levi at 1.30 P.M.

A MIXED TRAIN, for the accommodation of Local Passengers, will leave Point Levi daily, at 5 P.M., arriving at Richmond at 1 A.M.—connecting with trains for Island Pond, Montreal and the West. Returning leaves Richmond at 2.15 A.M., arriving at Point Levi at 10.15 P.M.

The Ferry Steamer will leave the City Terminus, in connection with the above trains, 30 minutes before the departure of each train.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1863.

Extraordinary Invention.

HIGH Testimonials in favor of PROF. KELLEY's new invention of Writing, who brings with him the most abundant testimonials of his skill, in imparting a knowledge of the real, true and genuine principles of Penmanship, and in correcting and improving the handwriting of pupils whose youthful days and time are wasted by the old ordinary and common mode, heretofore and still practiced, which has baffled in vain the scientific researches of all nations for ages long past. This he does in a few lessons which produce a very extraordinary and wonderful change from the former, after years of long study. He carries with him unquestionable credentials from some of the most leading men in the Union, and is at liberty to refer to the Hon. Elisha Huntington, Mayor of the city of Lowell, who says in his letter, that the unprecedented improvement made by his son in a few lessons, eminently confirmed the very extraordinary statement of other distinguished men, and using only one sheet of paper. Charles W. Brewster Esquire, editor and proprietor of the Portsmouth Journal N. B., certifies also in his letter, that the improvement in his daughters' hand-writing, occupying only five or six hours, has been far greater than they made in a practice of the six previous years: also the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth, who has witnessed the very remarkable results produced by Prof Kelley's new invention, and has given testimony in its favor in very decided language, and whose language, and whose letters he holds in his possession, during which he does not himself put pen to paper with his own hand to obtain improvement from his pupils, but so impresses the principle of his new invention, that immediate improvement is perceptible, even in the first lesson. It might seem impossible for him to do this, but he defies criticism. Self-evident truth must prevail. He has numerous vouchers from the best judges, in his possession, to prove it.

The Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lenixton, states in his letter, that Prof. Kelley has given a few lessons in his own family, with remarkable success, and says the time occupied had been but a few hours, and the exercises confined to a single leaf of letter paper, and yet the improvement has been great. He says one remarkable fact in relation to Prof. Lelly's instruction is, that he does not himself put pen to paper, but so impresses the principle, that immediate and rapid improvement is effected in a very few lessons.

AUGUSTA, July 1, 1858.

MR. KELLEY :—DEAR SIR :—I desire to say to you that I am highly pleased with your system and manner of teaching penmanship. I am satisfied that my son has improved more in the six lessons you have given him, than he could have done under any other system of teaching that I am acquainted with, in six times as many lessons. My son has attended several writing schools without any decided improvement, until now. I am happy in saying that you have succeeded with him beyond anything I could expect, in the very short time you have spent with him. I am happy to recommend your extraordinary system, as I have seen none yet to equal it. Wishing you much success in your vocation, as I think you highly deserve it,

I am,
Yours, very truly,
B. H. GILBRETH,
High Sheriff.

N. B.—The Prof. is at liberty to refer to Gov. Morrill, of the State of Maine, who has seen the results produced by this new invention, and who speaks in its favor in very decided language.

The Professor is also at liberty to refer to the Rev. J. Pratt and Rev. Dr. Carruthers, of Portland, who have seen, and whose letters he holds in testimony of the unquestionable results produced by this mode of instruction.

Judge Sullivan, of Exeter, N. H., also certifies in his letter, that his son has made greater improvement in that art than he supposed it in the power of any one to make in so short a period, and only using one sheet of paper.

Right. Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, says in his letter, he would give more for six lessons from Prof. Kelley, than for sixty from any other teacher he ever knew.

Mrs. I. Nesmith, of Lowell, certifices also in a part of her letter to Prof. Kelley ; "Allow me to say, sir, that in the six lessons you have given my daughters, they have learned more than all the previous teachings they have had."

The above are only a few of the many from whom the Professor has received letters recommending his discovery in the highest terms, and who regarded it to be one of the most useful of the age to the rising generation.

Address the Professor through the office of this paper.

Quebec, Oct. 12th, 1863.

Autumn Hats.

Henderson, Renfrew & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED

Per America

Two Cases

French Tweed Hats.

Quebec, Seept. 28, 1863.

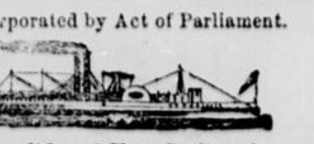
Royal Mail Line.

RICHELIEU COMPANY,

BETWEEN

Quebec and Montreal.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.



The Splendid and Fast-Sailing Steamer

MONTREAL,

Captain P. Coré,

WILL LEAVE THE NAPOLEON WHARF,

FOR MONTREAL,

To-morrow afternoon at FOUR o'clock.

FARES :

First Class, to Montreal $2 00
(Meals and State-rooms extra.)
Return Tickets 3 00
(Meals and State-rooms extra.)
Steerage 1 00

For further particulars, apply at the Office.

J. E. DESCHAMPS,
Agent.

Quebec, Oct. 14. 1863.

Morrin College.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE following are the Courses of Lectures for the ensuing Session :—

CLASSICS :

Reverend EDWIN HATCH, B. A., *Professor.*
A. G. L. TREW, B. A., of Trinity, College, Toronto, *Lecturer.*

MATHEMATICS :

Rev. J. THOMPSON, of Knox College, Toronto, *Lecturer.*

LOGIC & MORAL PHILOSOPHY :

Rev. EDWIN HATCH, B. A., *Professor.*

ENGLISH LITERATURE :

Rev. JOHN COOK, D. D., *Lecturer.*

GEOLOGY :

ROBERT BELL, Esq., of the Geological Survey, *Lecturer.*

The fee for each of the courses of Classics and Moral Philosophy is ten dollars ; that for each of the other courses is five dollars. All fees are payable in advance to the Secretary, who will attend at the College on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, 3rd and 4th, to receive the same, and to furnish tickets of admission.

The Session will Commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4th.

A more detailed syllabus of the courses, together with an account of the hours of lecture, will be ready immediately, and may be had on application.

JOHN COOK, D. D.,
Principal.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1863.

FRENCH

Cambric Handerchiefs.

THREE thousand French Cambric hemstiched HANDERCHIEFS, at nearly half price.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Oils ! Oils ! !

30 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL,
10 do Straw do.
10 do Brown do.
10 do Cod Oil.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Provisions.

MESS Pork, Oatmeal, Lard and Split Pease.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

BUTTER ! BUTTER ! !

IN KEGS AND TUBS.

LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

SALT ! SALT !

IN BAGS, COARSE and FINE.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

RECEIVING,

Ex "Able Seaman" and "Frederick Scallar,"

75 HHDS. "DeKuyper's" Gin,
"Ysasi & Co.'s" Port, in qts. and octaves,
"Ysasi & Co.'s" Sherry, in qts. and octaves.
Playing Cards,
London Porter, qts. & pints,
Fine Isinglass, 4 lb. tins,

For Sale in bond or duty paid.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Liverpool Salt.

FOR SALE,

296 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT in bulk, ex "Fatima."

Apply to
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

New Goods.

NOW receiving ex "John Bull," from London, and for Sale by the Subscriber :
DeKuyper's Gin, in Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks, Red and Green Cases,
Bass' India Pale Ale, in Qts. and Pts.,
Hibbert's Porter in Qts. and Pts.,
Day & Martin's Blacking in Qts., Pints and Half Pints.
Belmont Sperms, 6's and 12's,
Playing Cards,
Crushed Sugar in Barrels.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

LIVERPOOL SALT,

In Bags and Bulk.

4145 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT,
7,500 Minots do. do.

Ex "Stafford," now ready for delivery, and for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Auction Sale

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF

FRESH

ENGLISH GROCERIES,

TEAS, SUGARS,

TOBACCOS, WINES, LIQUORS,

&c., &c., &c.

BY AUCTION, WILL BE SOLD

AT THE STORES OF

LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,

ST. PETER STREET, ON

THURSDAY,

NEXT, 15th October,

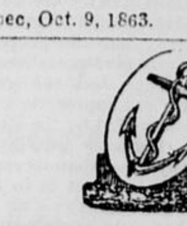
A GENERAL assortment of FRESH ENGLISH GROCERIES, TEAS, SUGARS &c., &c.

Particulars in future advertisement.

Sale at half-past one o'clock.

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

Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TWO BEACONS have been ERECTED on the COAST OF LABRADOR, viz. :—

One on the SUMMIT of OUTER ISLAND.—It marks the South-Eastern side of the entrance to the Harbour of Coacoacho, and bears W. N.W. ¼ W., 7 miles from Cape Whittle.

The other on the SUMMIT of WHALE ISLAND. It marks the Western entrance to the Harbour of Bonne Esperance, and bears N.W. by W. ½ W., 18¾ miles from the South point of Greenlet Island, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Both Beacons are in Sugar-loaf form, 30 feet high, and white-washed.

By order of the Board,

E. B. LINDSAY,
Cl. Tr. Ho., Q.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC,
14th Sept., 1863. 6w

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

A CURE for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

FOR CONSUMPTION,

It is the only reliable remedy known. It has in thousands of instances, restored patients that seemed past hope of recovery ; and, in tens of thousands, has arrested the disease in its primary stages, and restored the patient to robust health.

BRONCHITIS.

Its effect in this troublesome disease is very marked, although it is necessary to persist in its use ford considerable length of time.

FEMALE DEBILITY.

To sustain and augment the vital forces ; to make new, rich and pure blood ; to build up the nervous system : to restore energy to the mind and body—nothing can be better adapted than this preparation.

In Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Diabetes, Eruptions, Scrofula, Rickets, Neuralgia, Infantile Wasting, General Debility, Emaciation, Stubborn Ulcers, Spinal Disease, Hip Complaints, Coughs, Palsy, it is a reliable remedy. Nine-tenths of the cases where it is supposed to fail, simply arise from the remedy being abandoned before its beneficial effects become obvious.

Be careful and get the genuine, manufactured only by

ALEXANDER WILBOR,
CHEMIST,
160 Court Street, Boston.

For sale in Quebec by
BOWLES & McLEOD.
and by J. MUSSON & CO.

October 7, 1863. 6m

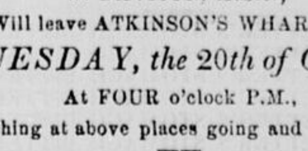
Royal Mail Line.

QUEBEC

TO

Gaspe, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Shediac, and Pictou.

THE POWERFUL FIRST-CLASS NEW IRON Screw Steamer



QUEEN VICTORIA,

W. DAVISON, Master,

Will leave ATKINSON'S WHARF, on

TUESDAY, the 20th of October,

At FOUR o'clock P.M.,

Touching at above places going and returning.

Rates of Passage and Freight :

	1st class.	2nd class.	Freight pr bbl.
Quebec to Gaspé,........	$12.00	$4.00	50 cts.
do to Paspebiac.....	13.00	5.00	50 "
do to Dalhousie	15.00	6.00	50 "
do to Miramichi.....	18 00	7.00	5[illegible] "
do to Shediac,.......	19.00	7.50	60 "
do to Pictou	20 00	8.00	60 "

Same charges from above Ports to Quebec.

All Baggage at the risk of owners thereof.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for at the Office.

Shippers are requested to have their freight at 6, A.M., on the wharf, and their entries passed at the Custom House before noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

F. BUTEAU,
Manager,
Atkinson's Wharf, St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 12, 1863.

NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

87 PACKAGES, now receiving, and for Sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 28, 1863.

HOSTETTER'S

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CELEBRATED
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STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!
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STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
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CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

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HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the genuine opinions of those who use and appreciate a genuine article should be confounded by the unthinking with the fulsome rigmarole put into the mouths of men of straw by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that facts important to the health and comfort of the public, and which can be verified at any moment by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and, at the same time, especially request all readers who may feel interested in the subject to address the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has long been a Standard Tonic throughout the Western Hemisphere, and is fast becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a Preventive or a Cure, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been protected and relieved; and, therefore, it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of Hostetter's Bitters, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "holds fast to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up; but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless and deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impression it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an advertiser of its merits among his friends. It is thus that Hostetter's Bitters have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the great STOMACHIC widely known; but it is the uniformly successful results of personal experiment that have rendered it a Household Medicine throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the Traveller, the Voyager, the Miner and the Pioneer.

During the summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safe-guard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

Read Rev. W. B. Lee's Letter.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH.—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me in the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane; and, though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week, my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone; I relished my food; and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully,

W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
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Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by druggists and family grocers throughout the world.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.
July 20, 1863. 12m mr18

DETECTION OF THEFT.

THERE is no better way for the prevention or detection of THEFT of Linen, Silk and Cotton wearing apparel, than to have every article marked with "PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK." No art can efface it. It requires no preparation. Ask for PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK For sale by all Druggists in Quebec.
Quebec, Dec. 1, 1862. 12m

COAL OIL.

PARSON'S No. 1 COAL OIL.

E. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 24, 1862.

AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON. 1862

NOTMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN.

9 BLEURY STREET

MONTREAL

HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONG LIFE are within the reach of all, by the use of Doctor BUCH[illegible] MEDICINES prepared from the Prescriptions of the late Dr. Buchan, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c. Cures are daily made, and their efficacy proved in thousands of cases, attested before the Aldermen at Guildhall, the Right Honble. Lord Mayor of London, and sitting Magistrates of Marlborough Street, Westminster, Worship Street, Bow Street, &c. Used by the most celebrated Clergymen, Medical men, and others.

DR. BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

It is a well-known fact that Sarsaparilla is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. Keep your Blood pure!—your Bowels regular!!—and defy the doctor!!! These Pills strike at the root of each disease, and are for the cure of every ailment incident to Man, Woman, and Child—such as Eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach complaints, general Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowels, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. These Pills work their way to the very roots of each disease, cleansing in their passage, especially where mercury has been taken, and removing every unhealthy accumulation till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and all the functions acting according to nature; the duties of life become a pleasure, where before they had been sad and weary burdens. Do not hesitate! do not delay! a clean stomach must make a clean body. A clean body will contain pure blood: when the stomach, body and blood are pure, from regulating and cleansing the bowels, health is certain. Begin at the beginning; waste no time; strike at the root of your ailment. Again, I say, look to your stomach. One trial of these Pills will force conviction.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. BUCHAN'S INVIGORATING ESSENCE,

For Nervous relaxation and general weakness, at once restores and invigorates, with magical rapidity, the most debilitated constitution thereby ensuring permanent health, increased strength and energy, and a redoubled development of the muscular system. Failure is impossible, for success is as certain as that daylight follows darkness. The only infallible remedy for acquired, local and general debility, nervous prostration, depression of spirits, diminution of vital energy, emaciation, and for all female complaints. This medicine not only restores health and strength at once, but increases the natural vigour of man in youth, maturity, and old age. The properties of this invaluable re-invigorating Essence act directly on the nervous and muscular system, enriching, increasing, and purifying each particular vital fluid; its action is never-failing, and in perfect accordance with the laws of nature. As the falling rain vivifies the parched vegetation, so will the power of this all potent agent restore the lost strength and energy of all who suffer from exhaustive derangement, which so few of the medical profession attempt to treat. Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s., or four quantities in one, 35s.

DR. BUCHAN'S VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT

Is the only one yet discovered that cures the most inveterate sores. Its effects are wonderful, giving instant relief to the sufferer. Many thousands have used it, and declare it to be the best in the world. It is the only NATURAL REMEDY for all kinds of sores and skin eruptions. It never closes up the surface of a wound while full of matter, but will first bring all to the surface, and finally heal without breaking out again. The Pills aid the Ointment in the following:—Piles, Boils, Bruises, Excoriations, Blotches on the Face, Ulcers, Ring-worms, Sore Heads, Eyes and Lips, Baldness, Chapped Hands, Chafed and Blistered Feet, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scalds, Cuts, Biles, Freckles, Stings, Scrofula, King's Evil, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Swelled Glands, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Whitlow, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Rash, Tumours, Old and deep-seated Ulcers, Wounds, Worms, Itch, &c. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per pot. Agents for Quebec,

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Druggists,
Buade Street, Upper Town.
October 17, 1862. 12m

AMALGAM BELLS.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use in all parts of the United States and Canadas for the past four years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities. Among which are MELLOWNESS OF TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes from 50 to 500 lbs., costing less than half other metal or 15 cents per lb., at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bells taken in exchange. Send for a circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & CO.
Manufacturers,
190 William Street, N.Y.
Quebec, Jany. 30, 1863. 12m

AMALGAM BELLS. AMALGAM BELLS.

Rifle Ammunition.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards, WITH ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

THE Subscribers have received ex S. S. *Anglo Saxon*, a fresh supply of ELEY'S celebrated ENFIELD CARTRIDGES and REGULATION CAPS.

H. S. SCOTT & CO.
Quebec July 4, 1863.

Plantagenet Water Depot.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above celebrated MINERAL WATER received weekly.

JOHN E. BURKE,
Chemist & Druggist,
Upper Town Market.
Quebec, Oct. 9, 1863.

Admiralty Charts.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON, having been appointed by the Admiralty, AGENTS for the Sale of CAPT. BAYFIELD'S CHARTS, offer the following at low prices; viz:—

MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.

No		
1127	Montreal Harbour	$1 25
2778	Long Point to Lachine Rapids	0 90
2777	Repentigny to Long Point	0 90
2775	Contrecœur to Repentigny	0 90
2779	Lanoraie to Contrecœur	0 90
2780	Stone Island to Lanoraie	0 90
2781	West part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2782	East part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2783	Becancour to Port St. Francis	0 90
2784	Batiscan to Becancour	0 90
2785	Grondine to Batiscan	0 90
2786	Cap Santé to Grondine	0 90
2787	Frechette Island to Cap Santé	0 90
2788	Point Pizean to Frechette Island	0 90

QUEBEC TO THE GULF.

319	Quebec Harbour	0 90
317	Quebec to Island of Orleans	0 75
318	Traverses	0 75
316	Orleans to Seal Islands	0 75
315	Seal Islands to Point Ouelle	0 75
314	Point Ouelle to Pilgrims	0 75
313	Pilgrims to Green Island	0 75
1370	Saguenay River	0 75
312	Saguenay River to Bersimis	0 75
312	Green Island to Father Point	0 75
311	Father Point to Point de Monts	0 75
311	Bersimis to Point de Monts	0 75
309	Bic to Cape Chat & Point des Monts	0 75
310	Bic to Quebec	0 75

GULF.

2516	Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.	1 50
2727	Gulf from Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland, including Cape Breton and St. Paul's	1 75
271	North of Newfoundland and Straits of Belle Isle	1 40
1134	Magdalen Islands	0 75
504	Island of St. Pauls	0 25
307	Point de Monts to Island of Anticosti	0 75

NORTH SHORE.

307	Point de Monts to Magpie Bay	0 75
1133	Mingan Islands, (West)	0 75
1132	Mingan Islands, (East)	0 75
306	Magpie Bay to Pashasheeboo	0 75
305	Pashasheeboo to Lake Island	0 75
1119	Watagheistic Sound	0 75
1164	Little Meccatina	0 75
1431	Lake Island to Esquimaux Islands	0 75
1430	Esquimaux Islands to St. Lewis Sound	0 00
	—Belle Isle Straits	0 00

SOUTH SHORE AND NOVA SCOTIA.

1163	Gaspé and Mal Bays	0 75
1715	Bay Chaleur	0 75
1943	Shediac Bay and Harbour	0 75
1969	Pictou Harbour	0 75
2312	Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay	1 50
2517	Green Island to Cape Canso	1 25
2320	Halifax Harbour	1 50
2396	Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour	1 50
2519	Liscomb Island to Green Island	1 20
2410	Mars Head to Shut-in Island	1 50
2439	Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour	1 50
2547	Country Harbour	1 25
2624	Ship Harbour	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

2059	North Atlantic Ocean	1 25
2060	North Atlantic East	1 25
2061	North Atlantic West	1 25
2203	South Atlantic	1 25
2488	Portland Harbour, U.S.	0 75

The St. Lawrence Pilot, comprising Sailing Directions for the Gulf and River; by Rear Admiral H. W. Bayfield, F. R. S., being the result of a survey made by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (Fourth Edition,)—2 vols., 1860.—$2.50.

Admiralty Lists of the Lights of the British Islands, corrected to April, 1860, by E. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—50 cts.

Admiralty List of the Lights on the Coasts and Lakes of British North America, corrected to February, 1860, by Edward Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—25 cts.

The Nova Scotia Pilot, South-east Coast, from Mar's Head to Cape Canso, including Sable Island, by Rear-Admiral H. W. Bayfield, R. N.—50 cts.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, July 29, 1863.

THE UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER.

Sold by Canvassers throughout the Land.

The best labour saving machine in the world.
No caution or skill required in its use.
Wrings everything dry, and ten times as quick as can be done by the hand.
A child of eight years can operate it.
No servant can break it.
It saves its cost in clothing in a family every six months.
Will wear for years without repair.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

PRICES:

No. 1—LARGE FAMILY WRINGER	$10 00	With Cogs Warranted.
"2*—MEDIUM "	7 00	
"2¼—MEDIUM "	6 00	Without Cogs. Not Warranted.
"3—SMALL "	5 00	
"8—LARGE HOTEL "	14 00	
"18—MEDIUM LAUNDRY (to run by steam)	18 00	With Cogs. Warranted.
"22—LARGE (to run by steam)	30 00	

* No 2 is the size generally used in private families.

THE ONLY WRINGER WITH THE PATEN COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

For terms or circular, address
R. R. BROWNING, Agent,
345 Broadway, New York.
March 31, 1863.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

None are genuine unless the signature of R. and L. Perry and Co. is affixed to each wrapper, and blown on the bottle; and each bottle is protected by a patent capsule bearing the proprietor's name and address in full.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM restores the impaired powers of life when exhausted by the follies of youth, maturity, or old age. It is a certain cure in all cases of extreme nervous debility produced by early imprudence, and various other causes, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, shortness of breath, dimness of sight, giddiness, cholic, bowel and bilious liver complaints, constipation and relaxation, dysentry, asthma, jaundice, fever, lumbago, gout, rheumatism, coughs, colds, sore, weak and ulcerated throats, nervousness, hysteria, pains in the limbs, interrupted circulation, tic-doloreux, restlessness at night, all chronic diseases and all female complaints. This invaluable medicine is the most wonderful triumph of art over nature and is adapted for both sexes. It has the effect of restoring and increasing the natural vigour of those who are suffering from prostration and languor produced by sojourning in the colonies or in hot climates. Thousands have been restored to health and vigour by its use, as sworn to on oath before the Right Honorable Matthew Wood, Lord Mayor of London, and the following Aldermen:—

Sir John Eamer, George Scholey, Esq, John Atkins, Esq., and others.

Price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 bottles, effecting a saving of £1 12s.

PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

A remedy for any of the forms of Secondary Symptoms, and for purifying the system from contamination. It is recommended for all those diseases for which mercury, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter ruin of health. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, also a saving of 11s.

PERRY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF COPAIBA AND CUBEB SUGAR-COATED GLOBULES.

An agreeable preparation of the very essence of the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, still retaining at the same time all its curative powers.

In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this invaluable remedy; as it at once acts upon the kidneys, bladder, and the urino-genital organs, restoring them to their healthy state. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

an infallible cure for all diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blotches, pimples on the face and body &c. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

ON NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION AND EXHAUSTION.

New Edition, enlarged to 190 pages, illustrated by 100 Anatomical coloured Engravings on steel, just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL work on the nature, treatment, and cure of nervous and physical debility, exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes, producing a degeneracy of mental and physical strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity; showing why these diseases so often appear incurable, when in reality they can be effectually removed by the most simple means.

Also to be had from all Agents in all parts of the world, EXTRACTS FROM THE SILENT FRIEND, price 6d., which contains directions for the guidance of patients.

Sold at Messrs. R. & L. PERRY & Co.'s Wholesale Depot, No. 19 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.

Agents: BARCLAY & Co., No. 75 Farringdon Street, London.

Messrs. R. & L. PERRY and Co. are only to be consulted at their residence, No. 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, as they never, under any circumstances, travel either at home or abroad, and they hereby caution the Public against any person using their name; and as a further precaution against fraud, the Public is notified that none of their medicines are genuine unless the subjoined fac-simile of their signature is attached to the different wrappers.

R. & L. Perry & Co.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862. 12m

Francis & Loutrel,

Stationers, Steam Job Printers, Litographers, and Book Binders,

45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

ORDERS solicited for anything in our line. Having fitted up the entire building for the various branches of our business, we can execute with promptness and at low prices.

Blank Books, Paper, and Stationery, every kind for business, professional or private use.

MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, by which Letters and Copies are written at the same time. Price from $1 to $5.

CROTON INK.—Indelible Stamping Ink—black, blue, and red. Diaries and Daily Journals. Expense Books, Time Books, Hotel Registers, &c., &c., &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers & Printers,
46 Maiden Lane, New York.
Nov. 21, 1862. 12m

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 and 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 fifteen 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. J. LYMAN & CO.

☞ For sale by all the principal Druggist throughout the country.
Dec. 1, 1862. 12m

Kissingen & Vichy Waters.

(The former generally preferred to Congress.)
Are prescribed by the Faculty in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

DISORDERS OF LIVER,

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT,

NEURALGIA, &c.

These, and all other Mineral Waters for which a demand may arise, are sold in pint and half-pint bottles, by

DR. HANBURY SMITH,
At 808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Quebec, Feby. 20th, 1863. 12m

THE PERFUME
OF THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
Fresh from Living Flowers!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS RARE PERFUME is prepared from *tropical flowers* of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of *Living Flowers*.

What are its Antecedents?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, and South America; and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which, for softness and delicacy of flavour, has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin; and used in the bath, it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

Headache and Faintness

Are certain to be removed, by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the OTTO OF ROSES. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN and BLOTCHES from the skin.

Counterfeits.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamented label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
69, 71, & 73 Water st., New York.

Agents for Quebec:—J. Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, John E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, and J. W. McLeod; and for sale by all the leading druggists and first-class perfumers throughout the world.
March 16, 1863. 12m

Ms. P.P. and Ms. L.C.

THE late hours, the ill-ventilated rooms and irregularity in meals, produces derangement of the system, and this is manifested by a foul breath and decayed teeth. To remedy this the use of Elliot's Dentifrice is strongly recommended: It purifies the breath, cleans the teeth, heals the gums, and leaves a pleasant and refreshing taste in the mouth. It is a compound of aromatic substitutes, and has been in use upwards of 25 years, and has been found superior to any of the powders for the purposes intended.

Ask for ELLIOT'S and take no other, whatever may be the assurance of interested tradesmen that the powder under another name is "equally good."

☞ Avoid imitation. Trade mark secured.
Sold by all Druggists in Quebec.
Sept. 7, 1863.

GRAY'S

CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

$1,000 PREMIUM!

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS!

Will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair

TO ITS

ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR

Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a clean, glossy appearance, and is a certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head!

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete Dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonial:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.

Dear Sir: Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color; and after using two bottles, my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative;* and you may also refer any doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

Other testimonials may be seen at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor (WM. GRAY) at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York; and for sale by all druggists.

PICAULT & SON,
Agents for Montreal.
June 19, 1863. 12m

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man His Own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISORDERS of THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

THE STOMACH is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system, abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration, are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected, and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c., &c. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach; and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is, first, to eradicate the venom, and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained, by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence, that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this Ointment; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Mercurial	Skin Diseases,	Sprains,
Burns,	Eruptions,	Swelled Glands	Stiff Joints,
Chappedhands	Piles,	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Chilblains,	Rheumatism,	Sore Breasts,	Ulcers,
Fistula,	Ringworm,	Sore Heads,	Venereal Sores
Gout,	Salt Rheum	Sore Throats,	Wounds of all
Lumbago,	Scalds,	Sores of all	kinds.
		kinds.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless he words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

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

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

☞ Dealers in my well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
June 10, 1863. 12m

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,
AN OILY EXTRACT
FROM
ROOTS, HERBS & BARKS.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this fifteenth day of April, 1861.

H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds,
City Hall, New York.

WE advise young persons, whose hair is beginning to fall out, to take warning in time, and save their hair, by using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. To those who have already lost their hair, the free use of the AMBROSIA will surely restore it, as it *has done for hundreds in the city of New York.*

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicate dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on. Try it!

USE

STERLING'S AMBROSIA!

☞ ITS EFFECTS ARE WONDERFUL. ☜

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is put up in a box containing two bottles.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR.

DR. H. H. STERLING,
Proprietor,
493 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.
Feby. 18, 1863. 12m

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptom of the disease that I knew of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.

DR. AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured a attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people.

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and none of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in the community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family for *general debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to