The Quebec Daily Mercury.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

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THE QUEBEC MERCURY,

(ESTABLISHED BY THOS. CARY, SEN., 1805.)

JOSIAH BLACKBURN, Publisher.

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COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONER,
42, ST. PETER STREET,
Lower Town,
QUEBEC.
Quebec, Jan. 12, 1863. 1—12m

A. MORTIMER,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER & ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
No. 4 BUADE STREET,
Opposite the Post Office.

Account Books made to order for any branch of business on the shortest notice, Paper Ruled to any Pattern.
Quebec, Jan. 1, 1863. 1-12m

DUBLIN STOUT.

JUST Received ex Star of Canada, 25 Casks Guiness' & Co.'s Extra Stout, in quarts, pints, and Imperial pints. E. & J. Burke, Bottlers.
A. WATTERS.
Quebec, Nov. 4, 1863 254-tf

Portraits of Celebrities.
Published by A. Marion, Son, & Co., London.

CARTES DE VISITE, from Life, by the most eminent Photographers—H. M. the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the other members of the Royal family; of all the Imperial and Royal families of Europe; of Statesmen and political celebrities, clergymen, titled ladies, noblemen, authors, painters, sculptors, musicians, scientific men, military and naval men, and eminent foreigners.

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The regal portrait of the Queen, size 11 by 8½ inches, handsomely mounted in India paper, published at 21s.
Do., in water-colours, with passe-partout mount, £2 2s.

"The Queen wears a robe of black moire antique, a long train of the same material, a cornet, and the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The attitude of the figure is natural and impressive, and the whole work has an appropriate air of majesty and grace."—*Morning Post.*

Of Tennyson and Carlyle, size 6 inches by 4 inches
Of the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Prince Louis of Hesse.
Of Derby, Russell, Gladstone, Bright, Brougham, &c., &c., size about 8 inches by 6 inches.
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Agents for Mawson's Collodion. — A MARION, SON & CO., 23, Soho Square, London.

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Catalogues sent on Application.
F. ALGAR,
11, Clements Lane,
London.
Quebec, July 31, 1863. 172-law-3m.

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,000 Acres in One Block.

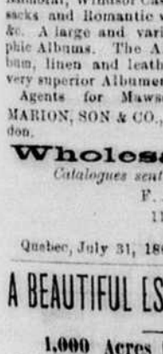
LARGELY IMPROVED and conveniently situated along the bank of the River Maitland, opposite the town of Goderich Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, C.W.

Apply, if by letter post paid, to
J. B. GORDON,
Solicitor, Goderich, C.W.
Goderich, Aug. 3, 1863. 175-tf

TO PARENTS.

THE Principal of the Gymnasium, Oxford, wishes to receive into his family two or three children to bring up, and educate with his own. His residence, standing in his own grounds, is about two miles from Oxford, in an extremely healthy locality, and a portion of every summer is spent at some desirable spot on the sea-coast. The children would receive the most careful physical and mental training, and their health and happiness would be promoted by every possible means. Their education would be systematically carried on under the immediate direction of the Principal's wife, assisted by a most kind and careful nursery governess of many years experience, and boys would be efficiently prepared for public and other schools. Children requiring special care from delicate health would here receive peculiar advantages.
Address A. MACLAREN, ESQ.,
Summertown, Oxford, England.
Oct. 14, 1863. 236—014-28 n11-25 d9-23

G. T. CARY,



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Nos. 12 & 13,
FABRIQUE STREET,
Quebec.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,
From the smallest Card to the largest Poster
Executed with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

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Hair Cutter, Wig Maker and Perfumer.

THIS Establishment has been honored with the patronage of every Governor General of Canada since 1812, and does not require puffing to go ahead. It has on hand a constant supply of Ladies' Head-dresses, Plaits, Braids, and Gentlemen's Wigs of the latest style and best material. Rogers' Cuttlery, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Canes, Accordians, Violins, Flutes and Toys.

Call at No. 1 Joseph Street.

N.B.—Pianofortes for sale and to let in the rooms above. Also Engraving and Card Printing in all its branches.
Quebec, Nov. 14, 1863. 262-3tw-3m

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 diseases of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostitution 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. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operations.

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 diseases, 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 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 emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

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

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

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable 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 Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

247-12m

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID.

THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Moustachios into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.

The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,

All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with headaches, and
All who wish to have a beautiful glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life,

Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.

Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.

Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pomatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.

Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston, U.S., and for sale in Quebec by BOWLES & McLEOD, Agents, and all Druggists.
Quebec, Dec. 27, 1862. 155-12m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING,
And Large Reserve Funds.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large Capital and judicious management of this Company, insure the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.
Favorable Rates of Premium.
A high reputation for Prudence and Judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interest of the assured.
Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of policy from unintentional mistake
Policies lapsed by nonpayment of premiums may be renewed within three months by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent, on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.
Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.
Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being, on ages from twenty to forty, 39 per cent. on the premium. Next division of profits in 1860.
Stamps and Policies not charged for.
All Medical Fees paid by the Company.

Medical Referee—Dr. ROWAND.

FORSYTH, BELL & Co., Agents.
Quebec, April 28th, 1863. 94-8m

REYNOLD'S RESTAURANT

QUEBEC.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Next door to the Telegraph Buildings, and opposite the Montreal Ocean S.S. Co.'s Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully intimates to his patrons and the public in general, that he keeps constantly on hand, ready for cooking, all kinds of POULTRY that the Market affords with ROUNDS OF BEEF, BRISKETS and TONGUES.

All kinds of JELLY made to order, such as CHAMPAGNE, MADEIRA, PUNCH, LEMON MARICHINO, CURACO and SALT. PASTRY of all descriptions.

☞ **N.B.—The Restaurant is Open Daily from SIX A.M. to EIGHT P.M.**

BILL OF FARE VARIED EACH DAY.

☞ *ROAST BEEF DRIPPING FOR SALE.* ☜

Quebec, November 7, 1863. 157-feb17-64

P. O. QUEBEC POST OFFICE.—Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Quebec.

MAILS

DUE.	CLOSE.
Dependant on the arrival of Mail Steamers	Every Friday at 5 p.m. Supplementary at 6.30 p.m.
England, via Portland, per Canadian Line	Every alternate Saturday at 3.30 p.m.
England, via New York, per Cunard Line	do Monday, 3.30 p.m.
England, Halifax, N. S., Newfoundland and West India Islands, via Boston, per Cunard Line	
Gaspé, Bay of Chaleurs and Baltimore, Campbellton, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Shediac and Pictou	Wednesday and Saturday at 8.00 a.m.
Gaspé, Bay of Chaleurs and Dalhousie, Campbellton, etc., overland	
Woodstock and Edmundston, per Rail to Rivière du Loup, and on overland	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.00 a.m.
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	
South Shore (East) to Rivière du Loup, per Rail, and East to Cacouna, Rimouski, Métis, Matane, etc.	Daily at 2.30 p.m.
South Shore (East)	do 2.30 p.m.
Montreal City	
Canada West and United States	Daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 p.m.
New York	do 4.00 p.m.
Boston	
Post Office on the Line of Railway between Quebec and Richmond	Daily, except Monday, at 9.00 a.m.
do do Richmond and Montreal	
do do Richmond and Island Pond	
Three Rivers, Sorel, Belœil, Laprairie, Lacolle, Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe, Chambly, Fort Lennox, Province of Canada West, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Clifton, Chatham, Sarnia, Windsor, Detroit, Port Huron, Goderich, Stratford, Brantford, Paris, London, Amherstburg, Sandwich, Port Stanley, Port Talbot, Dunnville, Port Colborne, Fort Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Kingston, Cobourg, Peterboro', Belleville, Napanee

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY

St. Bridget's Asylum Bazaar—M. E. Connolly.
Situation as Mantle Cutter Wanted.
Morrin College—John Cook, D.D.
House to Let—D. D. Young & Co.
For Sale or to Let—F. Langlois.
House to Let—E. G. Cannon.
Do do
Province of Canada—Wm. H. Lee.
Do —E. Fiset.
Militia General Order—Walker Powell.
Two hundred dollars Reward—A J Fergusson Blair.
Music Hall—Quebec Histrionic Club.
Cottages to Let—Wm Marsden.
Notice—J D Armstrong.
Government Notice—Wm H Lee.
Government Notice— do
Music Hall—Duprez & Green's Minstrels.

Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

The attention of the Government was recently called to the seizure by United States Custom's Officers, at the Niagara Bridge, of live hogs, in course of exportation from the States to pork curers in Canada. The fact that similar importations have been going on unchecked, from New York on one side, and the Western States on the other, produced an impression that the detention in the particular case referred to, was the result of some misapprehension; and communication was therefore had, through Lord Lyons, with the authorities at Washington.

A despatch received in reply, states that the seizure in question took place under a general order of the Treasury Department, forbidding the exportation of live stock from the United States. The circular of Mr. Chase, declaratory of the prohibition, was issued as far back as the 9th May last, in pursuance of the construction placed by the Federal War Department on an existing Executive order forbidding the exportation of munitions of war. The order, thus interpreted, admits of no limitation or exception, and will, it is understood, be hereafter rigidly enforced, to prevent the exportation of live stock to this province.

With many of the evidences of administrative ability shewn by the present ministry, the country is familiar. The reduction of departmental expenditure, with an increase of departmental efficiency—the saving effected in the ocean mail subsidy—the adjustment of the Bank of Upper Canada account, and the arrangement accomplished with the Bank of Montreal—the energetic yet thrifty prosecution of the public buildings at Ottawa—the care evinced in the promotion of economical measures of defence. These are signs of work which partisan misrepresentation cannot hide, and which the people, despite the tricks of party, are learning to appreciate.

There are other evidences, not so widely known, perhaps, as those we have enumerated, but which indicate even more plainly the soundness and success of the course pursued by the government.

The Coalition managed to uphold provincial credit abroad by a system of constant borrowing. Mr. Galt borrowed principal, and again borrowed to pay interest. Our credit was maintained, it is true, but it was by a process which, long continued, would have undermined and destroyed all credit. Mr. Holton has adopted a different plan. Instead of instructing the London agents to sell bonds, or requesting them to advance money with the bonds as their security, he remitted from this country £305,000 sterling, with which to pay in full the January interest on the provincial debt. We believe this is the first time for several years that this the surest method of preserving the reputation of Canada in England has been pursued.

Mr. Holton has not stopped here. The account of the London agents against the province has been a standing—or rather a growing—illustration of financial mismanagement under Mr. Galt. Under a Reform ministry, steps have been taken to restore the relations of the province to its London bankers to a more healthy condition; and Mr. Holton has had the satisfaction of remitting, in addition to the £305,000 already mentioned, the sum of £55,000 sterling in reduction of our indebtedness to the Messrs. Baring and Glyn. And a further sum of $800,000 has been paid in redemption of debentures due in this country in the autumn.

As another proof that the country is gradually being restored to a healthy financial condition, we may state that the revenue of the year is in all the leading branches somewhat in excess of the estimates. On the other hand, the expenditure is considerably within the estimates; a circumstance for which a parallel would be vainly sought in Coalition history. Year after year, parliament has been required to vote large amounts to cover the excess of actual beyond estimated expenditure. This year, the vicious example will not be followed. What parliament has already granted, under proper mangement is sufficient for the ends it had in view.

Without attempting to specify the exact saving effected by a Reform administration, there can now be no doubt, we think, that in conjunction with new sources of revenue which Mr. Holton proposes to bring into operation, the country will be enabled, not only to provide out of its annual income for the aggregate of its annual expenditure but to secure a surplus that will warrant the commencement of important plans of internal improvement. Urgent as some of these undoubtedly are, the circumstances of the province have hitherto delayed their adoption. With an acknowledged inability to make ends meet, the idea of embarking in new enterprises could not be entertained. Debt followed extravagance, and depression followed debt. The wants of commerce were neglected; in the absence of public works, immigrant laborers sought homes elsewhere; enterprises in themselves most valuable have been rendered comparatively unproductive, and their permanent utility has been endangered, by inability to adapt them to the altered demands of what may be called the Lake trade. With a prospect of a more satisfactory state of things, resulting in no small degree from an amended administration of public affairs, the time appears to have arrived when Canada may venture to undertake measures which cannot with safety be much longer postponed.

The question of canal enlargement is forced upon us by the progress of events. It has become a continental question, and one which will be grappled with by others if neglected by ourselves. The trade of the Western States—increasing as it does in a ratio that bids defiance to calculation—presses for larger channels to the ocean than those which at present exist. These larger channels will be provided, and it is for Canada to consider whether she shall provide them, or whether, by maintaining things as they are, the vast volume of trade which by timely effort may be made tributary to our advancement, shall be diverted to other routes. We refer not now to embryo projects, whether for connecting the Georgian Bay with Ontario, or for constructing a navigation direct from the Lakes to the Ottawa. Whatever need may at some future period arise for either of these schemes, we exclude them from our present view because an alternative is available which, with a proportionately small outlay, and with but a fractional part of the delay, will realize all that is required. The enlargement of the Welland Canal and the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals are enterprises which may now be thought of as attainable with means which twenty months' deliverance from Coalition misrule enables us to anticipate with tolerable certainty.

Mr. Prison Inspector Taché is publishing over his own name, in English and French, a lengthened vindication of the Inspectors and their management of the Penitentiary. An English contemporary accompanies the first of the series of Mr. Taché's articles with a proposition which is refreshing in its simplicity. "Let two of "the most active of Inspectors be specially "commissioned to investigate and report, "and thereon let the executive establish "rules for the proper government of the "prison." In other words, let two who from their activity have been the most mischievous members of the Board be specially commissioned to investigate and report upon their own mismanagement, and suggest measures to prevent its recurrence. We shall then have penitentiary reform with a vengeance!

The *Chronicle* shares the anger of *Le Journal* because the Premier and the Finance Minister dealt frankly with the Ottawa deputation. The ministers, whilst avowing the determination of the government to remove the departments in the ensuing autumn, pointed out certain contingencies by which this event might be seriously delayed. Our contemporary poohpoohs the reservation and declares that the seat of government question is removed from the range of the chapter of political accidents. The case is too clear, however, to admit of its being befogged after the manner attempted by the opposition journals. The possibility of transferring the departments in October entirely depends upon the uninterrupted prosecution of work upon the Departmental building; and this again, is dependent upon the absence of political crises, any one of which would inevitably produce delay, and so defer the removal at least to another season.

An Old Landmark Burned.—That old picturesque object, the windmill, which, says the Three Rivers *Enquirer*, has stood over a century at the Western entrance to Three Rivers, was consumed by fire on Wednesday night. It was not occupied, and it is supposed that the high wind started the works, the friction causing them to take fire.

A Painful Case at Montreal.

(From the Herald.)

A case of an exceedingly painful nature was argued before Chief Justice Lafontaine and Mr. Justice Badgeley on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ was issued on the petition of James Hartegan, setting forth that on the 17th March, 1862, his wife died; that on the 23rd of March the petitioner placed his child, a little girl named Mary, then about twenty months old, temporarily under the protection of the Ladies of the Sœurs Grises Nunnery, until such time as he, the petitioner, should apply for her. In January, 1863, the petitioner applied for his child, when he was informed that she had been given in charge to Mr. Oliver Lecompte of this city. The petitioner went to Lecompte and demanded his child on several occasions, but was refused. His application for the custody of his child was persistently refused until the present legal proceedings were instituted. The writ having been made returnable yesterday at one o'clock, Hartegan, accompanied by some of his friends and his little boy, a lad of five or six years; and Mr. Lecompte, with his wife, aunt, and the little Mary, the subject of the contention, appeared before the Court. Mr. Lecompte and his wife appeared to be persons in comfortable circumstances; and the little girl, who is a very pretty and intelligent looking child, was neatly dressed. Mr. Hartegan also seemed to be in good circumstances. The little girl Mary having been nearly two years in the family of Mr. Lecompte, had forgotten all she knew of the mother tongue, and spoke only in French. Mr. and Mrs. Lecompte being childless, the little creature had taken the place in their affections that might have been filled by a child of their own. She clung to Mrs. Lecompte as if she feared some coming evil. Mr. Hartegan, as was perfectly natural, desired to bring his children up together, without the estrangement that would result from separation, and the use of different languages. The facts set forth in the petition were not denied by Mr. Lecompte, and the Court decided that the right of the father to the custody of the child was undeniable, and ordered that she be restored to him. The crisis in the proceedings had now arrived. Mr. Lecompte, who held the child, was evidently affected at the prospect of separation. Mrs. Lecompte wept bitterly to see the child she had grown to regard as her own about to be torn from her, and a sister of Mrs. Lecompte seemed equally affected at the prospective separation. The only matter to be settled being the price of the clothes of the child, which of course belonged to Mr. Lecompte, Mr. Hartegan paid the amount required, and approached to take the child from Mr. Lecompte's arms, when the little creature, clinging to her supposed father, filled the Court with heartrending shrieks, and continued to shriek and struggle while being carried away by her real father until out of hearing. The scene was one of so painful a character as to affect all who witnessed it. Mr. Lecompte had offered to Hartegan to settle all he was worth on the little girl, if he would allow him to retain her. Mr. Monk conducted the case for the petitioner. Mr. Carter represented the other side.

— The value of flax grown in Ireland last year was upwards of £4,000,000.

— The contrabands in Washington have cut enough ice to last the Government all through the next summer.

— The bronze work for the decoration of the late Prince Consort's tomb at Frogmore, it is said, will be very costly.

— There has been a splendid revival at the Grand Opera, at Paris, of Rossini's "Moïse." The Emperor and Empress were present.

— The New Lord Mayor of Dublin was "inaugurated" with great pomp. There was a very showy procession, with men in armour, and other mediæval accessories.

A Cause for Congratulation.

(From the London Times.)

The announcement that the Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a fine boy, and that both mother and child are going on perfectly well, will be received throughout the country with the greatest delight. No news is ever so welcome among all classes of the people as that of the happiness and prosperity of the Royal Family. Her Majesty centres the affection and sympathy of her people in herself and her children so entirely that every joy and every grief that affects them brightens or saddens the hearts at each fireside in the kingdom. In this case the spontaneous feeling of loyal satisfaction is enhanced by the universal good will which the Prince and Princess of Wales have won. Like all members of Her Majesty's family, they are regarded, if we may be allowed to use the expression, with that personal regard which adds the keen sense of a private pleasure to the enthusiasm of a public delight. We have mixed ourselves up with their happiness from the moment their marriage was first spoken of. We have followed them with all our congratulations, sympathies and hopes; and it will be felt as the completion of a most cherished wish that the happiness of their marriage has been perfected by the birth of an heir. For the moment this loyal congratulation will be the first feeling in the heart of every Englishman, but the impulse will be supported by the solid reflection of the addition made by this happy event to the stability of the royal succession. Her Majesty, indeed, is happy in a numerous and healthy family, and her dynasty seems to all human anticipation established beyond all the usual chances of mortality. We are happily free, too, in England from the dynastic trouble which seem now on the verge of plunging Europe into war, and have been one source of the distraction of our immediate neighbors. But it is impossible to be too secure. The mere mention of the confusion which disputed successions still produce on the Continent is sufficient to make us thankful for any additional pledge of the permanence of our Royal House; and the existence of two heirs to the Throne in a direct line is a visible earnest of stability which will be as welcome to the nation as to the Royal Family itself. Providence seems, indeed, while permitting confusion and gloom to settle on almost every other country in the world, to have chosen to shower upon us every blessing that a people can receive. In whatever direction we look, we find nothing but subjects for gratitude, and the only shadows of gloom or anxiety on our prospect are cast by the quarrels and confusion of others. A firm and equal administration of the law, a freedom unknown in any country either of ancient or modern times, a security for life and property which appears incompatible with any other form of government, and unparalled public and private wealth, are established and adorned by a Throne which rests as deeply in the heart of the nation as it is rooted in its Constitution. The passions of national antagonism or political enmity which spread misery and bloodshed over the Old and New Worlds are checked at the narrow channel and broad sea which separate us from Europe and America, and we present a nearer approach to those happy isles which the ancients imagined in the Western Seas than any but a poet would have anticipated a century ago. Even the evils we dreaded most are softened to us. What threatened to be an inevitable famine to three millions of our population is converted into an additional evidence and means of prosperity; and now we are gladdened with a new gleam of happiness on the brightest feature in our prospect. This auspicious event comes at a happy time to double the usual rejoicings of the season, and to scatter for the time the gloom which the troubles of other nations have been casting over our horizon. The Princess of Wales has presented the country with a New Year's gift, all the more welcome because it fulfils the promise of the Old Year and holds out the brightest prospect for the future. The Christmas and New Year's rejoicings will be renewed with a heartier enthusiasm, and the nation will banish the gloomy forebodings of the last few days in unrestrained delight and universal congratulation. We have all been settling down into a temper of anxious resolution, watching with care and dread the threatening signs of the times, determined, if possible, to keep ourselves free from the quarrels and wars which surround us, but yet with a painful expectation that we shall, somehow or other, sooner or later share them. But this event suddenly breaks on our view with an aspect of hope and promise. It reminds us that we are a united and prosperous nation; that if the New Year has difficulties and dangers in store for us, it has its supports and encouragements as well; and as we are made conscious how firmly the whole nation is bound together to the Throne, and beats with one pulse of mutual trust and sympathy at the happiness of the Sovereign as at the sufferings of the poor, we feel that we are strong enough to meet any shock that the ordinary destiny of nations may bring. And now that we have run the round of all other congratulations we must recur to the first feeling of sympathy with the Throne, and utter the hope that the charm of a new life may wean the Queen from the sadness of the past, and dissipate the sorrow of the last two years.

Steam to Australia.

A new and most important company is announced under the tittle of the "Australian and Eastern Steam Navigation Company." Its immediate object is to establish regular steam communication between England and the Australian Colonies; and not the least important point in connexion with it is the announcement that it is based upon an amalgamation of the interests of the owners of the "Black Ball," "Eagle," and "White Star" lines of packets, which have been so long and favourably known as sailing between here and Melbourne. The capital proposed to be raised is £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of fifty pounds each. The directors are all gentlemen of the highest commercial standing, and many of them are conspicuous for the enterprise and ability they have shown in developing the large trade already existing. But it is more from a national than a personal point of view that we regard the establishment of the "Australian and Eastern Navigation Co." as an important event. Comparatively speaking the trade between Liverpool and Australia is in its infancy, and yet it has grown to very large proportions, both in goods and passengers; and with improved facilities, which will now be afforded, both are capable of further expansion to an almost indefinite extent. The passenger traffic has wonderfully grown, as is proved by the fact that during the last two years the number that left this port for Melbourne reached 23,779, and of these no less than 22,409 were conveyed by vessels and managed by gentlemen who have joined in the promotion of the new company. The goods traffic is represented by figures equally formidable, and will no doubt, be proportionably swelled by the improved facilities about to be afforded. In the prospectus reference is made to the fact that it has been proved by experience that screw steamers can be profitably employed in the trade proposed to be carried on by the company; and it is added that the three vessels already on the line will pass into other hands at valuation to be fixed by arbitration, as they arrive home from their present voyages. These steamers are—the Great Britain, the Great Victoria, and the Royal Standard. The operations of the company are, however, not to be confined to the direct trade between this country and Australia; but the resources of the colonies are to be developed by the employment of smaller vessels on the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. These are expected to contribute largely as feeders to the ocean lines, and at the same time to confer immense advantage on the people at the various colonial ports.—*Liverpool paper.*

A new Trial Refused in the Case of the Alexandra.

AN APPEAL DETERMINED ON.

It is announced that the Court of Exchequer, London, had refused to grant a new trial in the case of the gunboat Alexandra, and that owing to the Judges being equally divided upon the question, the Crown would probably appeal from the decision.

The Attorney General intimated his intention to appeal.

The London *Times* publishes *in extenso* the opinions delivered by the four Judges, extending over eleven closely printed columns. It is explained that where the opinion of Judges are equally divided, as in this case, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a deadlock by the nominal concession of the youngest Judge. Accordingly Baron Pigott withdrew his judgment and the rule was refused, subject to appeal.

— The condition of the contrabands along the Mississippi continues to be most deplorable. They are starving, dying and rotting above ground by hundreds and thousands.

— A Connecticut gentleman died in Alexandria from the emotion caused by the telegraphic despatch of the death of his son. The despatch, however, proved to be incorrect.

By Telegraph.

[Special to the Mercury.]

Interesting from North Carolina.

THE LATE FIGHT AT SCOTTSVILLE.

Another Revolution at Matamoras.

THE COMING DRAFT FOR 500,000 MEN.

Longstreet Reported Retreating.

LATE PARTICULARS FROM CHARLESTON

Niagara Suspension Bridge Blown Aaway.

&c., &c., &c.

(Additional from Newbern.)

If the war should continue twelve months longer with no greater success to our arms, there is the greatest danger that the institution of slavery will be hopelessly destroyed.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, comes out in a card in the Raleigh Standard against the taxation of State property for the Confederacy.

North Carolina and Virginia papers are firm in the belief that Wilmington is soon to be attacked, and have much to say about the concentration of forces there, which are magnified into very large numbers.

Dr. J. F. Leach, the Conservative member elect in the new Confederate Congres, which meets in February, says in the North Carolina Standard:—North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact of her right to depart from the Confederacy in peace.

At a great meeting held recently in Johnson county, favoring a call for a State Convention, Dr. Leach was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Meetings are being held in different counties having the same object in view.

The Raleigh State Journal says the proposition for a State convention so close on the heels of Lincoln's proclamation to let one 10th of the people form a State Government, has a very strong odor of disloyalty and treason about it.

The Henderson, N.C., Times is delighted at the reported retirement of Gen Butler, and the establishment of a depot in North Carolina, which, the Times says, removes the most serious obstacle to the return of North Carolina to the Union.

The Raleigh State Journal says:—Our exchanges from all quarters of the Confederacy admonish us that an advance by Gen. Butler on some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is probable.

Louisville, 20th.

The Journal has the following in regard to the affair at Sacksville, Ky.; Captain Gillum, of the 48th Kentucky regiment, was commanding at Scottsville with 150 men, when Colonel Hamilton, with 500 men, attacked him. After a severe fight he surrendered Scottsville, on condition that the private property should be respected, and that his men should be paroled after the surrender.

Col. Hamilton burned the court house when Col. Gillum informed him that he should not consider his patrol legal.

New York, 20th.

The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 24th via Havana 26th, has arrived.

Advices from Matamoras report another revolution there. Cartenas was again in power He was placed second in command of the troops which, according to previous accounts, had been ordered to march against Mexico, and can use his power to again make himself governor.

A letter dated Mobile Bay, January 9th, in giving an account of an attempt to destroy a Confederate steamer aground on the bar, reports quite a fight between our fleet and Fort Morgan. It says we were unable to get the steamer out, but received no damage.

There was considerable fighting among the Mexicans at Matamoras on the 23rd inst, when Gen. Herron, commanding our forces at Brownsville, despatched the 20th Wisconsin, the 4th Illinois, and fifteen pieces of the Wisconsin Battery across the river.

All but the 20th Wisconsin bivouacked on the banks; but this regiment went almost up to the Plassa, and spent the night in front of the residence of the American Consul, who next morning was escorted to Brownsville, together with a large number of followers, some 300 of whom returned their arms, which they gave up to the authorities.

Her Britannic Majesty's war ship Buzzard left here for the West Indies on the 19th instant.

The secession pastor of the McGehee methodist church of this city, the Rev. Mr. Davis, preached last Sunday to a large congregation of Unionists who had assembled to listen. Bishop Ames was present, but was not invited to a seat in the pulpit.

The affair has created much feeling, as the Bishop comes empowered by the War Department to take charge of the Methodist Church, and is now proceeding in that direction.

An army chaplain has been assigned by him to each of the Methodist Churches in New Orleans and he will himself preach to-day at the McGehee Church.

Admiral Farragut gave a public reception last evening.

Another Mexican revolution has occurred at Matamoras, the guerilla Cartenas, after two days' fighting with Gov. Ricoz, having driven the latter from Matamoras to Brownsville, where he and many of his followers were hospitably received by Gen Herron and his army.

There was a great expenditure of powder and a few lives lost in the fight.

Gen. Herron sent over a force to protect our Consul, who was subsequently escorted to Brownsville.

The veteran troops in this department are re-enlisting with great unanimity.

The Hartford, the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut, with the old hero on board, arrived here on Friday evening.

A private letter from Texas gives an account of the destruction, before reported, of a Confederate cotton cased gunboat near Port Cavallo, on the 31st ultimo, by the gunboat Scotia, assisted by the U. S. steamship Mongahela. The letter also states that the Confederates are in strong force at Banoma, about 15 miles inland on the Brazo River. It is said that 10,000 troops have been concentrated there.

At the mouth of the river, and on the coast immediately around the mouth, fortifications mounting 24 guns have been erected, but with the assistance of the navy, it is not thought that much difficulty will be experienced in capturing the place.

The boys are in excellent health and spirits.

There are no signs of a forward movement of our army, and changes may occur that will alter the aspect of affairs before the advance begins.

New York, 30th.

A New Orleans letter says Captain Mann, commanding a Federal gunboat, was captured at San Francisco by the Confederate cavalry scouts, and being recognized as an engineer on the Confederate gunboat McRae, was sentenced to be shot.

Repeated demands for his release were made by the fleet, which the Confederates would not comply with.

The village was destroyed by the fleet.

News from Baton Rouge reports the capture of a scouting party under Capt Earl.

The same correspondent says an attack is expected at Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, and large reinforcements have been sent to that place.

New York, 30th.

Advices from Havana report Juarez at Montberry, from whence he would retire to Texas, if hard pushed.

News from St Domingo reports no fighting.

The steamer Havana, from New York, arrived on the 26th.

Washington, 31st.

It is ordered that a draft for 500,000 men, to serve for two years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States—crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service, prior to the 1st day of March and not heretofore credited.

(Signed), A. Lincoln.

An officer just from Knoxville says that our army has gone into winter quarters.

No attack is apprehended.

A reconnoisance made last night discovered that Longstreet had made a hasty retreat, and had gone beyond Dunbridge.

Head Quarters, Department of Western Virginia, Jan. 30.

This morning a reconnoitering force that had been sent out from Col. Campbell's command, returned after having gone to Romney. There they divided into three columns, one going out on the Winchester road and the other down the Grassy Lick road, to the vicinity of Wardensville, and the third on the Old Moorefield road.

None of these columns met with any serious resistance to their advance. We took Capt. D. Linten, of Company A, 47th Georgia, prisoner. This officer says some four or five Georgia and Alabama regiments have been divided into small squads and are stationed at different points in the valleys and mountains to prevent desertions.

Army of the Potomac, Jan. 30.—Everything is quiet to-day on the lines, and in all parts of the army, though there were some unimportant guerrilla operations last night.

Washington, Jan. 30.

From information recently received by the Navy Department, it appears that very few of the old obstructions at Charleston have been washed away.

The Herald's Matagorda letter of the 17th, says on the 13th, a force of rebel cavalry, between 500 and 1000 strong was seen approaching across the Prairie. The troops were under arms in a minute, and in a remarkably short time had formed in line of battle just beyond the town of Indianola, and waited for the enemy. As soon as the rebels were within range of our artillery we opened fire upon them, and without attempting to approach nearer they turned and fled, the object of this reconnoissance was evidently for the purpose of capturing the cattle that might be grazing in this vicinity.

Fort Munro, Jan. 30.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th, contains the following:—

Charleston Jan. 28.

Five shells were fired on the City last night. Five shots were also fired from Sumter; all of which struck.

On the 24th several shots were fired at the city, and three monitors anchored inside, between the Cummings' Point Battery and Sumter.

One shot per hour was fired on the city, and seven on Sumter.

One hundred and three fusee shells were fired on the city on the 21st ult.

Portland, me., Jan. 30.

The steamer Damascus sailed at half-past 5 p m. for Liverpool to-day.

Washington, Jan. 31

Despatches from Gen. Kelly's command state, that on Saturday afternoon a supply on the way to Petersburg was attacked by the rebel force, under Gen. Rosser, and after a severe resistance, was captured by the rebels. Gen. Kelly has despatched a force in pursuit of the enemy.

New York, Jan 31.

The Herald's special, dated Head Quarters, Department of West Virginia, has the following:

On Thursday night a train of 10 wagons was sent out from New Creek, laden with commissary stores for the garrison at Petersburg; accompanying the train was an escort of 80 men under Col. Snider. When 9 miles south of Williamsburg the train was attacked, at different points, by concealed rebels, 200 strong; a hand fight ensued, lasting over 4 hours, at the expiration of which time we had lost about 60 killed and wounded; the enemy's loss is said to be about 100. The rebels had 4 pieces of artillery.

A portion of the train was saved.

On hearing of the engagement, Col. Mulligan sent reinforcements to Snider.

Mulligan received information from Col. Coburn, that Petersburg is again threatened, and that Early was reported be moving in force.

Second Despatch

Monday, 4 P.M.

(Special to the Times.)

Washington, 31st.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon declare the ports of Newbern, N.C., Brownsville, Texas, and Fernandia, Fla., open to the commerce of the world.

By direction of the President Major General Shoneman has been assigned to the command of the 3rd Army Corps.

New York, 31st.

All Confederate prisoners under guard of the Ellsworth Zouaves, arrived here from Chicago yesterday evening. On their arrival here the Confederate prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance, to a man were escorted to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they were placed on board of the receiving ship North Carolina. The Zouaves, during their stay in the city, intend to give an exhibition performance at the Academy of Music.

New York, 1st.

It is announced that the Hon. Geo. Read Riddle will probably succeed Senator Bayard, of Delaware. He is a peace man.

Baltimore, 1st.

The American has the assurance from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government that the Confederate authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided the President's amnesty proclamation be extended to their leaders.

Washington, 31st.

A private letter from Cumberland yesterday says there was an engagement on Saturday afternoon of four hours' duration in Hardy county, Williamsport, between a portion of Kelley's and Early's commands.

No particulars are given.

Boston, 1st.

About 300 Confederate rebel prisoners arrived here last evening and were escorted to the Navy Yard. They were paroled on taking the oath of allegiance and enlisting in the Navy. Forty men of the 1st Illinois regiment guarded them from Chicago to this city.

Lewiston, 1st.

During the gale of to-day the suspension bridge across the Niagara river was blown away.

Mining Intelligence.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Clark—Eastern Townships—Mining and Smelting Company, was held at Sherbrooke on the 22nd ult. Upon the report of the Board of Provisional Directors that all the stock of the Company had been taken, and $40,000 paid thereon, which sum had been deposited to the credit of the Company, seven Directors were chosen to administer the affairs of the Company, and by-laws passed. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Byron Sprague, Esq., of Providence, R.I., was elected President, Jeffrey Hazard, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, and Eleazer Clark, Esq., Managing Director, in Canada.

The Sherbrooke *Gazette*, from which we clip the foregoing, says that it understands that it is the determination of the Company to push on their works in the Eastern Townships as speedily as possible, and that they have already employed a force of about thirty men, and are constructing buildings with the view of increasing their force.

Fire.

On Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a house in St. Simon Street, St. Lewis Suburbs, was discovered to be on fire. The police and fire companies were quickly on the ground, and succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames before the building was much damaged. The furniture was, however, either broken or otherwise destroyed.

—Colonel Crawley is to resume command of the Sixth Enniskillen dragoons.

—"War," says Herodotus, "reverses the order of nature. In time of peace sons bury their fathers, but in time of war fathers bury their sons."

—Seven thousand out of thirteen thousand mules have perished in one corral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

—A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 12th inst., and Lord Palmerston was again an absentee, on account of an attack of gout.

—Incendiarism is rife in New York, several fires from this cause taking place every night, and hitherto without the detection of the guilty.

—The Seneca Falls Reveille states that the Seneca Knitting Mills in that village now turn out ten thousand pairs of army hose per day.

—The remains of the late Honble. J. B. Clay were met at the Toronto Station on Thursday by the Southern gentlemen in that city, wearing mourning.

—It is stated that the Princess of Wales' infant is a seven months' child, but that it is nevertheless perfect in all its parts, and weighs nine pounds.

—The London Times congratulates the country upon its escape from the threatened troubles in India and Japan, and says it is almost certain that at neither place will there be any war.

—On Sunday night, Jan. 3, the special Sunday evening services were resumed in the St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Bishop of London preached a sermon on the occasion to about three thousand people assembled in the dome area.

—The *Times'* correspondent in British Columbia would appear to have no very enviable post, as a private letter states that he "keeps very close to the escort as so many English and Canadians have sworn to shoot him."

Local and Miscellaneous.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE CRIMINAL TERM.

The business of the Court was resumed at the usual hour yesterday morning—His Honor Mr. Justice Mondelet presiding.

CASE OF MEEHAN FOR MURDER.

John Meehan was then placed at the bar to take his trial for the murder of Patrick Pearl. On application of his Counsel, Mr. O'Farrell, the trial was postponed until to-morrow, in consequence of the absence of certain material witnesses for the defence. Affidavits to this effect were laid before the Court.

Mr. Parkis announced, on behalf of James Crotty, that the latter was ready to take his trial at once.

Mr. Stuart, Q.C., objected to taking up the trial of Crotty before that of Meehan. The case therefore was allowed to stand over.

DEFENCE "IN FORMA PAUPERIS."

Mr. O'Farrell, on behalf of Louis Verbois, applied for leave to defend *in forma pauperis*.

The application was granted by the Court.

ABSENT WITNESSES AND PETIT JURORS.

The Crown witnesses in the several cases fixed for trial yesterday were called, and process of the Court ordered to issue against those not in attendance.

The panel of petit jurors was also called over, and absent ones fined $5.

ATTEMPTING TO BREAK INTO A STORE.

A young man, named André Lemelin, was placed at the bar, charged with an attempt to break into Mr. Colborne Fraser's store in Paul street.

Philippe Gagnon, storeman, was the first witness examined. He deposed to the fact of having gone to open the store at 8 a.m. on the 21st ult., and found that the bar which was used to fasten the shutters of one of the windows had been removed. It appeared to have been taken off by force. The window in question was in the rear of the building; facing the river. As he was opening the store, a policeman came up and told him that he had arrested on the previous night, a young man named Lemelin—the prisoner at the bar—who had been suspiciously lurking around the building and wharf. At the Police station, I saw the prisoner, and recognized him as a person who was in Mr. Fraser's store some two days previous for the purpose of selling brass. The wooden bar which had been removed from the shutter was also in the possession of the Police.

Sergeant Thibodeau deposed to the fact of having had his attention drawn, shortly before one o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult, to the suspicious movements of the prisoner in the vicinity of Mr. Fraser's store. On arresting him, he found in his possession several small pieces of iron which seemed to have belonged to a shutter, and a knife which had evidently been used for the purpose of wrenching them off. The wooden bar was found lying on the snow at the foot of the window.

After the examination of several other witnesses, among whom were the proprietor of the store, Mr. Colborne Fraser, and two policemen who were in company with Sergeant Thibodeau on the morning in question, the learned Crown Counsel declared that he had closed his case.

The prisoner was undefended by counsel, and when called upon for his defence, stated that he had none to offer.

It being then one o'clock, the Court adjourned for the space of half an hour.

After the recess—

The Jury came into Court, and returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner, Lemelin.

THE FEDERAL ENLISTMENT CASE.

Louis Verbois, alias Bernier, was then placed at the bar to take his trial for enlisting one John Murphy in the military service of the United States of America.

Mr. Stuart, Q.C., prosecuted for the Crown and opened the case by a brief statement of the facts to the Jury.

The prisoner was defended by Messrs. O'Farrell and H. Taschereau.

John Murphy, the person said to have been enlisted by Verbois, was the first witness examined for the prosecution. He deposed to having met the prisoner at Blanchard's Hotel, where they had a glass of beer together. They then entered into a conversation, in the course of which Verbois told him that he had already procured 14 men for the American army, and that if he (Murphy) would consent to join, he would make the fifteenth. The witness went on to say that he consented, and received a half dollar in American coin from the prisoner as earnest money, who thereupon told him that thenceforward he should understand that he (Murphy) was a soldier of the United States army.

Antoine Desrochers, the bar-keeper at Blanchard's Hotel, was the next witness. He deposed that he knew the prisoner since the 16th December last, when he came to board in the establishment. He (the prisoner) gave his name for entry in the register book as "Louis Bernier."

J. B. Bureau, Chief of Police, deposed to the fact of having received information from John Murphy, that there was a Federal recruiting agent stopping at Blanchard's. He saw him subsequently when arrested and at the Police Court. The prisoner's baggage was taken and searched. In a porte-manteau was found a paper, which the witness produced in Court.

The production of this paper was objected to by Mr. O'Farrell, on behalf of the prisoner. From the answers of witness to questions put to him by Court and Counsel, it did not appear that the document was addressed to Verbois, or that it bore the signature of any person in any way known or connected with the matter.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that Murphy had been discharged from the Force by order of the Mayor for neglecting to serve certain notices upon the citizens.

Charles Barron, book-keeper, sworn—I have known the prisoner since the 16th or 17th Dec. last, I was boarding at Blanchard's at the time. I think it was the first evening he was there that I had a conversation with him. He did not say anything to me on the subject of enlisting John Murphy. I do not recollect having been there on the evening of which Murphy speaks.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Henri T. Taschereau, Counsel for the defence, addressed the Court in French, as follows: No judgment can be given against the defendant on this indictment. It contains but five counts, each one of which is bad; the four first counts charge two distinct offences, each offence repugnant with the other, and the fifth count does not negative the exceptions contained in the enacting clause, as to Murphy's being a British subject, and Verbois having acted without the Royal licence. The learned Counsel argued at some length that the two offences charged in the four first counts in various ways as acts completed, and as attempts to commit the acts, are 1st. hiring to enlist here, and 2nd. hiring to go to the United States to enlist there. He argued that the Statute 59, Geo. III, chap. 69, on which the prosecution is based makes those acts distinct offences, and that those two offences are repugnant the one with the other; "for," said he, "if Murphy was enlisted here, then the act was complete here, and that charge is repugnant and inconsistent with the supposition that Murphy should still have to go to the United States to be enlisted there. The learned Counsel attacked the fifth count on the ground that the count in question did not allege that Murphy is a British subject, and that Verbois had not the Royal licence, two exceptions contained in in the enacting clause.

Mr. O'Farrell, on the same side, cited some authorities on the points raised by Mr. Taschereau, and proceeded to argue that the Statute 59, Geo. III, chap. 69, being an Imperial Statute, passed since the Quebec Act, could not create a criminal offence in Lower Canada, since Lower Canada was not expressly named in the Statute. The Quebec Act 14, George III, chap. 83, declared what should be the law in Lower Canada in respect of criminal matters. The 11th section, introduced into the Province of Quebec, and of course into Lower Canada, the criminal law as it stood in 1774, with such alterations as should be made to that law by the local legislature.

His Honor—If you look at the concluding clause of the Act you may find something that bears upon this case.

Mr. O'Farrell—I have that clause annoted and was about to cite it to your Honor, on the principle *admissio unius est exclusio alterius*. The last clause of the Act declares that nothing therein contained shall prevent the operation of certain Imperial Statutes heretofore enacted; and would tend to imply that no subsequent Statute of the Imperial House of Parliament should apply to Lower Canada, unless that Province should be expressly named therein.

His Honor—It was a great question in this country whether in consequence of that clause, the statute of Anne, had been introduced into this country.

Mr. O'Farrell—In any case, the rule with regard to colonies having legislatures is that no Imperial statute affects such colonies, unless they be expressly named therein. [The learned Counsel cited some authorities in point.]

His Honor—What interpretation do you put on those words to be found in the 59th George III.—"in any part of His Majesty's dominions"?

Mr. O'Farrell—I take it that those words mean nothing more than "any part of His Majesty's dominions" *having no Colonial Legislature*. This question is a very important one, as it involves the question of whether or not this country shall be legislated for without the consent of its Lords and Commons, in matters affecting, perhaps, the life of its citizens. If the Imperial Legislature can make a misdemeanor of an act done here, the same authority can by a purity of reason create a capital felony, and can proceed to make it triable even in England. The force of my objection may have been felt already in this country, and is, perhaps, the reason why a celebrated prosecution in the city of Toronto at the beginning of this war was so suddenly abandoned by the authorities. It is high time that our Courts should decide the question whether such Imperial acts can be construed to affect us. In the case of the slave Anderson, the Queen's Bench of England assumed the power of issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* to run in Canada, and nothing but the prompt action of the Executive prevented the conflict of the Queen's Bench of England with the Law Courts of Upper Canada. I, for one, see great impropriety in allowing the authority of our Courts of

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, February 1.

Flour—Receipts 11060 brls. Market quiet and Sales 4300 brls, at $6.50 a 7.30.

Canada flour quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls, at $7.25 a 7.15.

Rye flour steady, at $5.50 a 6.60.

Wheat—Receipts 175 bus. Market more active, but prices without decided change. Sales 34,000 bushels, at $1.60 a 1.56.

Rye quiet.

Barley quiet at $1.28 a 1.40.

Corn—Receipts 7060 bus. Market heavy and a shade easier. Sales 35,000 bus, at $1.25 a 1.24.

Oats less active and a shade easier at 87c a 90c.

Cheese quiet at 12c a 13c.

Whiskey steady, at 99c a 98c.

Ashes heavy, at $8.50 for Pots; $9.75 for Pearls.

Freights dull.

Petroleum steady, at 31c a 31c.

Lard steady.

Pork firm.

Peas quiet.

Beef steady.

Stocks better and fairly active.

Money on call 7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange quiet, 173 asked

Gold 171.

MARRIED.

At Cobourg, on the 27th ultimo, by the Revd. John Gemley, of Kingston, assisted by the Revd. P. H. Bishop, Henry Dinning, Esq., of Quebec, to Etta, youngest daughter of A. B. Carpenter, Esq., of Cobourg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Professor of Commercial Law---GEORGE IRVINE, Esq., M.A,

Professor of Law of Real Estate---J. B. PARKIN, Esq., Q. C.

Professor of Roman Law---T. K. RAMSAY, Esq., M.A.

PROFESSOR IRVINE'S LECTURES will commence at 4½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, February 3rd, and be continued on subsequent WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at the same hour. The precise date at which the other courses will commence will be announced in a future advertisement. The session of the current academical year will end on July 1st.

The fee for each course of lectures will be Five Dollars, payable in advance to the Secretary of the College. The complete course of study will extend over three years, and arrangements are in progress by which those who have attended the lectures in Morrin College will be eligible for the Law Degrees of McGill University.

Students who have not matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, will be required to pay a matriculation fee of Five Dollars.

Further information may be obtained on application to me.

JOHN COOK, D. D.,
Principal.

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1864. 26-tf

A BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE

ST BRIDGET'S ASYLUM

WILL BE HELD AT

The Music Hall,

IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned ladies:

Mrs PARKIN,	Mrs S PETERS,
Mrs J ROCHE,	Mrs C PETERS,
Mrs M O'LEARY,	Mrs T F WALSH,
Mrs J TEAFFE,	Mrs M DWYER.

Mrs Alleyn will preside at the Refreshment Table.

MARY E. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

Quebec, 2nd February, 1864. 26-tf

TO LET.

THE Paper Mill at Portneuf, 36 miles above Quebec, on the North side of River St. Lawrence, known as the "Portneuf Paper Mill," with machinery complete and in good working order, with sufficient water to keep the Mill working constantly, and has a Farm attached, of about 200 acres, nearly cleared, with several dwelling houses, barns and stables.

ALSO:

The Wood End Mill Building, with Farm attached, of about 100 acres.

For further particulars apply at the office of

D. D. YOUNG & CO.,
No. 3, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1864. 26-1m

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, January 29, 1864.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in and by the Ninety-third Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, it is amongst other things in effect enacted that the Governor in Council may make any Tariff, or repeal, alter, or amend any existing Tariff of Fees to be paid to the Prothonotaries of the Superior Court and to the Clerks of the Circuit Court in Lower Canada, and shall have and exercise all the powers formerly vested in the Judges of the Superior Courts as to such Tariff, and that the power so vested in the Governor in Council shall extend to the making, and to the altering or repealing of any Tariff of Fees (whether established by Act of Parliament or otherwise) for the Clerk of Appeals, Sheriffs, CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND OF THE PEACE, Criers, Assistant Criers, and Tipstaffs, and all other Officers of Justice whose fees are to form part of the Officers of Justice Fee Funds, as well in the New Districts as in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Francis, Ottawa, Kamouraska and Gaspé.

Now, therefore, it is ordered, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council:

That the following shall be the Tariff of Fees for the CLERKS OF THE PEACE in all the Districts of Lower Canada, and that such Tariff of Fees shall have full force and effect in each of the said Districts on, from and after the FIRST day of MARCH now next ensuing; and that on, from and after the said day, the various tariffs by which the fees to be taken by the officers hereinbefore named are now fixed, shall be repealed and shall cease to have effect.

TARIFF OF FEES

To be paid for services to be performed by the Clerks of the Peace in any of the Districts of Lower Canada:

	$ cts
1. For every affidavit or deposition, to be paid for by the parties applying to make the same	50
2. For every Warrant to apprehend, to be paid by the party applying for the same	50
3. For every Recognizance	1 ..
4. For drawing the discharge of Defendant or prisoner on the recognizance being entered into, to be paid by each and every party bound, or by the bail, if at their request	50
5. For every Information, *Plainte*, Summons, Order or Rule, including the copy thereof for service	70
6. For every additional Copy	20
7. For every original *Subpœna*	20
8. For every copy thereof	10
9. For attendance at the return of any Warrant, Information, Summons, *Plainte*, Order or Rule, in special or weekly sessions	50
10. For swearing every witness in special or weekly sessions	10
11. For the entry of the case and recording the conviction, dismissal, acquittal, judgment or order	50
12. For the copy of any Summary Conviction, judgment, order or acquittal, when the same may be required	50
13. For certifying or taxing every bill of costs	20
14. For every Warrant of Distress to levy any fine, penalty, judgment or order, with costs and charges	50
15. For every special Warrant or Commitment of imprisonment in lieu of any penalty or fine, on a return of *nulla bona* for non payment of any penalty or fine, or otherwise	1 ..
16. For drawing up and preparing a record of conviction and making the return to a Writ of *Certiorari*, to be paid by the party at whose instance such Writ is issued, and before the same shall be returned or filed	4 ..
17. For drawing up and preparing the record of an appeal to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace or to the Court of Queen's Bench, as the case may be, to be paid by the party appellant before the same shall be transmitted	4 ..
18. For all copies of any paper, writing or proceeding, ten cents for every hundred words	.. ..
19. For every certificate of any proceeding or documents, whenever required, and not otherwise provided for	50
20. On every petition, or other application in the nature of a petition, of a private nature, including the copy of the judgment or order thereon if required	50
21. For attendance and drawing and entering the Recognizance of any party entitled to keep a Public Billiard Table, including the certificate required to obtain the license	2 ..
22. For any search of any paper, if the same has been filed, upwards of a year in the office	25
23. For a general search	50
24. For every certificate for Pedlar's License	20

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

Quebec, February, 1864. 26-3in

PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Quebec. } **In the Circuit Court.**

The Thirteenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

(No 581.)

PRESENT:

THE HON. J. T. TASCHEREAU, A.J.S.C.

PIERRE GIROUX of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, in the District of Quebec, Merchant,

Plaintiff.

vs.

ROBERT DOWNES, heretofore residing in the District of Quebec, in Lower Canada, and now of Trenton, in Upper Canada, Culler,

Defendant.

WHEREAS it appears by the affidavit of Julien Lambert, of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, Cultivator, and by the return of Augustin Laheque, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, for the District of Quebec, written on the back of the summons in this cause filed, that the said Defendant has left his domicile in Lower Canada and now resides in Upper Canada,—it is ordered upon the petition of the Plaintiff, by his Attorneys, that by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper called *La Tribune*, and twice in the English language in the newspaper called THE QUEBEC DAILY MERCURY, both published in the city of Quebec, the said Defendant be notified to appear before the Circuit Court at Quebec within two months after the last insertion of the said advertisement to answer to the demand of the Plaintiff in this cause, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to the said suit or action within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be at liberty to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(True copy.)

E. FISET,
Dep. C. C. C.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1864. 26-2in.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT commodious house in Amable Street, occupied by H. C. Stevenson, Esq.

ALSO

The vacant lot corner of Berthlot and Amable Streets.

F. LANGLOIS,
Notary.

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1864. 26-2in

TO BE LET.

A Comfortable two story house, St. Francis Street, Cape, with every convenience.

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

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1864. 26-tf

TO BE LET.

(One of the best business stands in the City.)

THE House and Shop, in St. John Street, within, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Wright, Merchant Tailor.

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

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1864. 26-3in

MUSIC HALL!

THE

QUEBEC HISTRIONIC CLUB

WILL MAKE THEIR

Second Appearance this Season

—ON—

Saturday Evening, 6th Feb'y

When will be produced the

GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW,

AND

DONE ON BOTH SIDES!!

By the kind permission of COL GORDON and the Officers, the Splendid BAND of H. M. 17th REGIMENT will attend.

Tickets to Dress Circle.....3s 9d each.
" Galleries.....2s 6d "

May be obtained at Sinclair's and at Morgan's Music Stores; at Holiwell & Alexanders, and at the door on the evening of performance.

Doors open at seven. Performance to commence at eight o'clock.

N.B.—Entrances to the Hall the same as last performance.

☞ The Box Plan is now on view at Sinclair's.

Quebec, Feb. 1st, 1864. 25-td

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY wishes an engagement from the first of April or May next, in a Dry Goods Store, as Superintendent of Mantle cutting, Dressmaking or Millinery. Can make herself generally useful. Satisfactory references will be given.

Apply by letter to M. D. M., MERCURY Office, Quebec, Jan. 30, 1864. 24-4in

NOTICE!

A QUANTITY of old Rope and pieces of Sails have been picked up at St. Anne la Pocatiere, and are now in possession of the finder, Augustin Richard, which, if not claimed within one month from this date, will be sold according to law.

By Order,
J. D. ARMSTRONG,
Harbor Master.

Quebec, 30th January, 1864. 25-1in

COTTAGES TO LET.

AS the Government Officials and employees will be compelled to encamp in the event of the

Removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa,

Within the year, the undersigned offers the following COTTAGES, &c., TO LET, subject to that contingency. They are all complete and in first-rate order:

BROCKVALE COTTAGE, Garden, Stables, Coach-house, Ice-house, filled, &c., a mile and a quarter from Town.

At Lake Beauport,

SUNNY BANK COTTAGE, Garden Land, Outhouses, &c.

COLD SPRING COTTAGE, &c., Furnished.

FERN HILL COTTAGE, and Outhouses, partly furnished, with or without land.

WM. MARSDEN, M.D.
Place d'Armes.

Quebec, Feb. 1st, 1864. 25-td

MUSIC HALL.

Our Favorites are again Coming with New Attractions.

The Model Troupe of the World.

Return of the Gigantic and Famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S

Original New Orleans and Metropolitan

MINSTRELS.

Burlesque Opera Troupe and Brass Band.

Of twenty-four Renowned, Popular and Brilliant Stars.

Positively for Five Nights Only,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, & 13th.

This Mammoth Organization of the present age has been greatly enlarged and improved for the season of 1863-64, and is composed of a far more talented corps of Ethiopian Artists that were ever before concentrated into one company. It is universally admitted to be the oldest, best, largest, most complete and most extensive Band travelling; and on each occasion of their appearance here, the latest features of minstrelsy will be introduced.

For full particulars, see Programme of the day, and the largest illuminated bill ever printed in the world, the first hundred of which cost $1,500.

ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Pit and Gallery, 25 cts. Doors open at 7: Concert to commence at 8.

Manager, CHAS. H. DUPREZ,
A. S. PRENTISS, } Advertising
SAM'S. POND, } Agents.

Quebec, Jan. 30, 1864. 24-9in

BLACK GLACE SILKS.

A FEW PIECES OF BRILLIANT BLACK SILKS, will be sold much under market value.

LAIRD & TELFER,
Corner of Hope and Fabrique sts.

Quebec, Jan 30, 1864. 24-tf

JOB GOODS.

THE Balance of their JOB LOTS are offered at merely nominal prices.

Lot No 1—Polka Jackets and Vests.
Lot No 2—Ladies' Wool Sleeves, Mitts and Gauntlets, at half price.
Lot No 3—Linen Collars and Cuffs, Sewed Muslin Setts, &c, at extremely low prices.
Lot No 4—Soiled Stays and Antimacassars, at one quarter original prices.
Lot No 5—Ladies' Silk Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c, &c, &c.

LAIRD & TELFER,
Corner of Hope and Fabrique sts.

Quebec, Jan 30, 1864. 24-tf

MANTLES.

PARTICULAR attention directed to this Department, as these Goods are selling at a Great Sacrifice.

LAIRD & TELFER,
Corner of Hope and Fabrique sts.

Quebec, Jan 30, 1864. 24-tf

IRISH POPLINS.

IN HUMBOLDT, NEW BLUE, and NEW BROWN, besides Clan Tartans. Will be sold at 12½ per cent under the usual prices.

LAIRD & TELFER,
Corner of Hope and Fabrique sts.

Quebec, Jan 30, 1864. 24-tf

A LECTURE,

Under the Auspices of the Church of England Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

THE THIRD LECTURE of the series will be delivered in the Lecture Hall, Ann Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 2nd, by JOHN LANGTON, M.A.

SUBJECT—"On the objects of an Association for Mutual Improvement."

The Lord Bishop will take the chair at 7.30 P. M.

A collection will be made after the Lecture to defray the expenses of the Hall, &c.

A stated meeting of the members of the Association will be held for the transaction of business at the close of the Lecture.

A full attendance is requested.

H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Quebec, 30th Jan., 1863. 24-3in

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 26th January, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 55,000 acres of Crown Lands, in the Townships of Aylmer, Forsyth, Lambton, Shenley and Tring, County of Beauce, C.E., will be offered at public sale at the Village of Lambton, on the 28th July next.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Commissioner.

25-6ins law

AMERICAN INVOICES—DISCOUNTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Customs, Quebec, 6th March, 1863.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that Hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto—Such Notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS
Quebec, 29th January, 1864.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 35 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

118. R. S. M BOUCHETTE

TO BE LET.

SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES, with Safe Vaults; also, a COTTAGE on the North Bank of the River St. Charles.

L. T. MACPHERSON.

Quebec, Jan 26, 1864. 20-1w

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A THREE-STORY STONE HOUSE adjoining the old Methodist Chapel in Champlain Street, Lower Town.

—ALSO—

A Blacksmith's Forge and Dwelling in Bell's Lane, yard and sheds.

—AND—

Two Turning Lathes,
1 Wrought-iron Saw Mill Crank,
1 Drill Stand, and various other articles.

L. T. MACPHERSON.

Quebec, Jan 26, 1864. 20-1w

TO LET.

TWO SMALL OFFICES in Telegraph Building, St Peter Street.

Apply at the Telegraph Office.

Quebec, Jan. 12, 1864. 8-tf

HOUSE TO LET.

POSSESSION GIVEN ON 1st MAY NEXT.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, with Basement, Attics, Coach House and Stables, situate on the north side of St. Lewis Road, within the City.

Apply to
LOUIS LESSARD,
Sec. Treas.
Quebec Permanent Building Society.

Quebec Jan. 29, 1864. 23-2awtf

TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, suitable rooms, opposite the "Mercury" office, for an Office or private Residence.

Enquire,
WM. MILLER,
Treas. Stadacona Building Society.

Quebec, 1st Dec., 1863. 277-tf

QUEBEC

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that the ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will take place on MONDAY, the First day of FEBRUARY next, by ballot, until TWO o'clock, PM.

By order,
A. D. RIVERIN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jan. 11th, 1864. 8-3aw

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS!!

GLOVER and FRY

WILL Show, to-morrow morning, upwards of

500 Doz. of Cambric Handkerchiefs,

Assorted Qualities,

At Extremely Low Prices.

EVENING DRESSES.

OUR Remaining Stock of Tulle, Tarlatan, and other Fancy Evening Dresses, will be offered from THIS DATE at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Jan. 26, 1864. 20-tf

Literary and Historical Society,

THE NINTH STATED MEETING OF the season will be held at the Society's Rooms, Morrin College, Masonic Hall, Garden Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 3rd, 1864, when papers will be read on the

CLIMATE OF CANADA,

By ARTHUR HARVEY, Esq., F.S.S.

By Order,
WM. COUPER,
Asst. Secretary.

Quebec, January 30th, 1864. 24-td

Furnished Rooms to Let.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accomodated with furnished Bed Rooms and Sitting Room, in the centeral part of John street, within.

Apply at this office.

Quebec, Jan. 15, 1864. 11-tf

BOOK KEEPING.

THE advertiser having a few hours to spare, would undertake to POST UP BOOKS, or copy Manuscript.

Apply at the "Mercury Office."

Quebec, Jany. 28, 1864. 22-1m

St. Lawrence Mining Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the St. Lawrence Mining Company who are in default, that their Stock will be forfeited, if the instalments, with the penalty of the ten centum and interest, be not paid within thirty days, as resolved at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 19th instant.

DeVERD FISCHER,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jan. 22, 1864. 17-1aw4w

Quebec Masonic Hall Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Quebec Masonic Hall Association will be held, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, at the Masonic Hall, Garden Street, on MONDAY Evening, the 1st proximo, at SEVEN o'clock.

H. P. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jan. 26, 1864. 20-td

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the QUEBEC GAS COMPANY, until 1st February, for the REFUSED LIME of the Gas Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1864.

P. PEEBLES,
Manager.

Gas Works,
Quebec, Jany. 25, 1864. 19-td

NOTICE.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS are ready to receive offers from parties desirous to rent the Offices and Warehouses on the East and West India and Wellington Wharves, from the first day of MAY next, to be addressed to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY next, at NOON, at the Harbour Commissioner's Office, where plans of the premises can be seen and further information given.

H. N. JONES,
Secretary.

Dalhousie Street, 27th Jan, 1864. 23-td

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

FOR SALE.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in free and common soccage, situated in the heart of what is called the Chaudiere Gold Region.

Apply by Post to
A. GUGY.

Quebec, Jan. 27, 1864. 21-tf

St. Lawrence Mining Company.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Garden and Ann Streets, Quebec, on MONDAY, the Twenty-second FEBRUARY next, at TEN o'clock, A.M., to confirm the action of the Directors with regard to disposing of the Stock, Property, and Charter of the Company, and for such other purposes as the Act of Incorporation requires.

DeVERD FISCHER,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jan. 22, 1863. 18-tinlaw

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that A HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the capital stock of the Bank, will become payable to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 26th DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in Sterling money, and free of Income tax, and will be payable in the Colonies at the rate of Exchange current, on the 26th day of January, 1864, to be fixed by the respective Local Boards, with an addition equivalent to the Income tax.

No transfer can be made between the 1st and 26th January, 1864, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

C. McNAB,
Secretary.

No. 7, St. Helen's Place, London, 4th Dec., 1863. Jan. 15, 1863. 11-td

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly conversant with the usual routine of a Merchant's Office, a situation as Clerk or Assistant Clerk. He would be perfectly willing to make himself generally useful, and can furnish good reference.

For particulars, &c., apply at the Mercury office.

Quebec, Jan. 19, 1864. 14-tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate "La Société Typographique de Québec."

Quebec, 13th January, 1864. 9-2m

ARMY TRUCKAGE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, Quebec, will be received at this Office until Noon of

Wednesday, the 24th February next,

for such TRUCKAGE and LAND TRANSPORT as may be required by the Commissariat, between the 1st APRIL, 1864, and 31st MARCH, 1865.

Blank forms of Tender (for which an early application is requested) and all particulars may be obtained at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Quebec, Jan. 28, 1864. 23-3aw-td

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, 29th Jan., 1864.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Ham North, in the County of Wolfe, on the Eighteenth day of January, 1864, it hath been shewn to His Excellency the Governor General, that the publication of any Notice, By-law or Resolution of the said Municipal Council to be made under the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," may be so made in the French Language only, without detriment to any of the Inhabitants of the said Municipality: It is ordered, that the Notices, By-laws, and Resolutions of the said Municipal Council of the Township of Ham North, the publication of which is required by the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," be henceforth published in the French Language only.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

25-6in

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at QUEBEC until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 26TH FEBRUARY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, TWICE per week each way, between GASPÉ BASIN and PERCÉ, from the 1st APRIL next.

Conveyance to be made in a vehicle.

The Mails to leave Gaspé Basin on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 A.M., and arrive at Percé in twelve hours time.

To leave Percé on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 A.M., or after the arrival of the courier from New Carlisle, and reach Gaspé Basin in twelve hours time.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Gaspé Basin, Sandy Beach, Douglastown, Point St. Peter and Perce, or at the office of the undersigned.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Quebec, 31st Dec., 1863. 3-1aw 3w

THE IRON SCREW STEAMERS "QUEEN VICTORIA" and "NAPOLEON III." not having been sold under the advertisement issued from this Department in November last, Tenders for the purchase of the same are again invited, and will be received at this office until noon of the 1st March next.

These vessels, the property of the Provincial Government, built by Napier of Glasgow, in 1856, are in good order, and well found in every respect. Length over all 175 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draught of water when light, 144 feet, and when full of cargo, 16 feet. Total measurement, 495 tons; measurement exclusive of space for machinery, 312 tons. Coupled oscillating engines of 300 nominal and 750 effective horse power; diameter of cylinder, 60 inches; length of stroke, 4ft 6in; two tubular boilers, 10ft 8in long, 14ft broad, and 17 feet high; full speed, 13 knots an hour.

Term—Cash on delivery.

For further information apply by letter to the undersigned, stating the information required.

The vessels may be seen at the Port of Quebec.

By order of the Commissioner,

T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.

Quebec, Canada East,
23rd December, 1863. 295-td

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, 29th January, 1864.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Flore, in the County of Champlain, on the Eighteenth day of January, 1864, it hath been shown to His Excellency the Governor General, that the publication of any Notice, By-law, or Resolution of the said Municipal Council to be made under the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," may be so made in the French Language only without detriment to the Inhabitants of the said Municipality: It is ordered, that the Notices, By-laws and Resolutions of the said Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Flore, the publication of which is required by the provisions of "The Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act," be henceforth published in the French Language only.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

25-6in

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

A. A. DORION, *Atty. Genl.*

WHEREAS on the thirtieth day of November last, a man named John Davis, of the parish of Ste. Catherine, in the County of Portneuf, theretofore in the employ of Henry Crawford, of the same place, Esquire, mysteriously disappeared from the township of Gosford, and has not since been heard of: And whereas it is feared that the said John Davis may have been murdered: Now Know Ye, that a REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be paid to any person or persons, not being the actual offender or offenders, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the above crime, if such has been committed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY Viscount MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF QUEBEC, in Our said Province of Canada, this TWENTY-SIXTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the Twenty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,
A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Secretary.

Quebec, 1st February, 1864. 25-tf

HEAD QUARTERS,

Quebec, 29th January, 1864.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the 39th clause of "An Act respecting the Volunteer Militia," His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Major James Moffat to be Brigade Major in the Regimental Divisions of Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Elgin and Middlesex, vice Lieutenant Colonel Light, deceased, and to perform the duties of such office in connection with the office of Brigade Major for the Regimental Divisions of Lambton, Kent and Essex, now held by him.

Brigade Major Moffat's Head Quarters will be at London until further orders.

By Command of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief,

WALKER POWELL, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant Genl. of Militia

25-tf

Application to Parliament.

APPLICATION will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the MARMORA IRON COMPANY.

By Order,
SAMUEL NEWTON,
Secretary.

Quebec, 18th Dec, 1863. 291-2m

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for authority to build a Swing Bridge across the River St. Charles, from Hare Point to the farm of Notre Dame des Anges.

Quebec, Jan. 13, 1864. 8-2m

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada East intending to make application to the Legislature for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to effect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*,) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the District affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.

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

A. TODD,
J. E. DOUCET, *Chf. Clk. Private Bill Office,*
Clk of Private Bills, L. Assembly.
L. Council.

Quebec, 11th Dec, 1863. 292—tf

Fashion Books for February.

LESLIE'S Gazette of Fashion.....25cts.
Godey's Lady's Book.....25 "
Peterson's Magazine.....25 "

P. SINCLAIR & SON.

Quebec, Jan. 29, 1864. 23-3in

TO LADIES.

THE English Court Milliner to the Queen of England will send six most exquisite Bonnets, of various rich materials and latest English fashion, six elegant Silk and Satin Dresses for morning, afternoon, and evening attire, as worn at Court—only requiring bodies to be made according to printed directions—and six of the most superb rich Opera and Walking Cloaks, in all for £35; or part of each kind sent carefully packed for half or quarter of the sum.

Every description of outfit shipped to order.

Mrs. Fay,
English Court Milliner
5 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.,
London, England.

1-1y

B. Gr[illegible]wood.

498 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DEALER in AQUARIA, Gold Fish, Water Plants, Nets, Syphons, Globes, &c.

ALSO,

CEMENT for setting Glass in Aqua [illegible]ria, Greenhouses, &c.

498 BROADWAY, N.Y.,

Nearly opposite the S. Nicholas Hotel.

254-3m

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL sized (obtained Prize Exhibition Medal) shipped and forwarded to any part of the world at £60 each—with balls, cues and marking boards, rests, rules, &c., &c., and everything complete; packed in strong (securely iron bound) cases for Continental and Foreign Orders.

These magnificent full sized Billiard Tables are manufactured solely by F. Powell & Co., of the handsomest English mahogany, with high massive legs, [illegible]melled slate bed 1¼ inch thick, with the last improved low India-rubber cushions, not affected by variations of climate. The cushions so lively, and the bed of the table so fast, that a ball, moderately struck, runs seven times the length of the table without causing the ball to jump, and the slowest ball that can be played does not vary the slightest in its progress. The Tables are covered with an exquisitely fine golden green cloth. Manufactured by Messrs Powell & Co., at their own Mills in Yorkshire, expressly for these tables, which are acknowledged by all the greatest players to be the most perfect production of the day, and are patronized by Royalty, Noblemen, English Club Houses, Hotels, and leading Billiard Establishments in England.

All Foreign Orders executed immediately on receipt of order, enclosing remittance for the amount or banker's draft, payable in England to

POWELL, SONS & CO.,
Billiard & Bagatelle Table Makers,
97, Cambridge Street, South Belgravia,
London, England.

Messrs. Powell & Co., have several second-hand full sized Billiard Tables, equal to new made by the following eminent makers, which Messrs. Powell have taken in exchange for their own, and will ship them at the following prices, with fittings complete:

Burroughs & Watts' best tables	£50
Thurston's	50
Magnay's	50
Webb's	40

Foreign Orders executed by return for new cloths, balls, cues, marking boards, bagatelle tables, and everything appertaining to same.

MESSRS. POWELL, SONS & CO.,
97, Cambridge Street
South Belgravia, London, England
March 31, 1863. 71-1y

ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES.

PATENTED by Royal Letters Patent of the Queen of England. The most valuable [illegible]n cure for the following maladies, [illegible]ge in the Continent or any foreign port by return mail.

Perrin's Balsam of Aniseed for Coughs, and Colds, sent out in cases for £1 1s.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills with explanation affording immediate relief £2 2s.

The New Hospital Remedy for Epilepsy and fits, cures sufferers who have had fits daily—never has been known to fail. The box sufficient to complete the cure £5 5s.

Nervousness—Involuntary blushing and general debility. Persons who have been brought to the last stage of suffering can by this remedy be restored to perfect health. A box of remedies sent for the perfect cure £5 5s.

Deafness and singing noises in the head.—The new English certain mode of cure by means of a medicated ear vapour bath. Instantaneous relief and a permanent cure is guaranteed by this truly miraculous discovery—enabling the sufferer, who may have been deaf 30 or 40 years, to hear ordinary conversation; permanently removing all distressing noises in the head. The vapour is generated by a small spirit lamp, and applied to the outer ear through a small tube affixed to the bath. The whole is fitted in a small mahogany case with the tinctures and powders necessary for generating the vapour, and sufficient to cure five or six deaf persons. The whole sent for £5 5s.; and may be used by the most nervous or timid person without the slightest pain or inconvenience. 150-1y

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 26th January, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 90,000 acres of Crown Lands, in the Townships of Marston and Wo[illegible] Counties of Compton and Beauce, C. E., will be open for sale to actual and intending settlers, on and after the twenty-fifth day of February next.

For particulars apply to the local agent, Wm. Farwell, Esq., at Robinson, C. E.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

9-law-6w

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL!

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th instant,

MR. JAMES C. SMITH, Master.

The object of the School will be to give a thorough English and Commercial Education.

Fees for boys under ten years of age, Five Dollars a quarter; for boys over that age, Six Dollars.

Quebec, 12th Jan., 1864. 8-tf

It Only Seems the Other Day.

Though swiftly Time, with rapid wings,
Has borne us from old scenes we knew,
Yet memory oft the picture brings
In glowing colors back to view:
Thus early friends remember when
They first as school boys met in play,
And yet though years have passed since then,
It only seems "the other day."

The form of her we loved of yore,
To whom we pledged affection's vow,
Will glide before our eyes once more,
Though but in memory living now:
Of that dark hair, one tress alone—
A treasured gift—is spared decay,
Yet words in that familiar tone
Seem only breathed "the other day."

The friends appear no more the same,
That shared our mirth, and dried our tears,
Or taught us childhood's favorite game,
The dear old friends of early years;
But when we ask if they forget
Those memories of the past, they say—
That time has wrought some changes, yet
It only seems "the other day."

JOKES OF THE DAY.

What paper is most likely to contain fine points?—A paper of needles.

Cakes and Babies.—A husband telegraphed to his wife: "What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" The answer came: "Poached eggs and the measles."

A good anecdote is told of Ali Pacha, the Sultan's grand vizier, recently in Paris. A lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a *soiree*, hazarded the *naive* question: "Is the Sultan married?" "A great deal, madam," was the Turk's reply.

A lady who prided herself upon her extreme sensibility, said one day to her butcher, "How can you follow such a cruel profession? Ah! how can you kill the poor little innocent lambs?"—"Madam!" cried the astonished butcher, "would you prefer cooking them alive?"

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of a sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago, but he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce" AND APPLICABLE TO *Every variety of dish.*

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "I tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

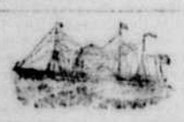
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, London; &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1863. 205—12m



British and North American ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Appointed by the Admiralty to sail

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK,

VIA CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON,

VIA CORK HARBOR.

The Boston ships only calling at HALIFAX to land and receive Passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

SCOTIA.....C. H. E. Judkins.
PERSIA.....E. G. Lott.
ARABIA.....James Stone.
ASIA.....Thomas Small.
AFRICA.....N. Shannon.
CHINA.....Jas. Anderson.
AUSTRALASIAN.....T. Cook.
CANADA.....E. R. Moodie.
NIAGARA.....J. Muir.
EUROPA.....J. Leitch.
AMERICA.....Alex. Byrie.

The undernoted or other vessels are appointed to sail:

FROM AMERICA.

PERSIA	from N York,	Wednesday	Dec. 2
ARABIA	from Boston,	"	" 9
SCOTIA	from N York	"	" 16
CANADA	from Boston	"	" 23
AUSTRALASIAN,	from N York	"	" 30
ASIA	from Boston	"	Jan. 6
CHINA	from N York	"	" 13
AFRICA	from Boston	"	" 20

The price of passages will be

From New York to Liverpool:

First Cabin...$131.50 | Second Cabin....$80

From Boston to Liverpool.

First Cabin..$112.50 | Second Cabin....$65

From Boston to Halifax.

First Cabin.....$20 | Second Cabin.....$15

These ships carry experienced Surgeons. No berth will be secured until paid for.

No freight will be received after 3 o'clock, P.M., on the day before sailing.

☞ Parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages addressed to one party for delivery, for the purpose of evading freight, will upon examination by the Customs be charged with the proper freight.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless a bill of lading is signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

NOTE.—All *Letters* and *Newspapers* MUST PASS through the Post Office. Merchandize and Specie, (except for personal expenses) shipped under the name of PASSAGE, will be charged as freight, and liable to Custom House regulations. Specie taken as freight.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY *draw the attention of Shipowners and Passengers to the 329th section of the New Merchant Shipping Act which is as follows:—*

"No person shall be entitled to carry in any ship or to require the master or owner of any ship to carry therein, aquafortis, oil of vitrol, gunpowder, or any other goods, which, in the judgment of such master or owner, are of a dangerous nature and if any person carries or sends by any ship, any goods of a dangerous nature without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in time to the master or owner at or before the time of carrying or sending the same to be shipped, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100; and the master or owner of any ship may refuse to take on board any parcel that he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

For freight or passage apply to

E. C. & I. G. BATES,
Agents,
No. 102 State Street, Boston.

N. H. DOWN'S

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A Certificate Worth a Million.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ.

Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day; yet, after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now, whenever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D.,
Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction.

Use it for
Coughs,
Colds,
Catarrh,
Asthma,
Croup,
Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

31 YEARS AGO

The Elixir first made its appearance; and, even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extraordinary results that it became at once a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is, A Family Medicine.

For as more than half the diseases to which flesh is heir originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primeval cause.

ADULTS

Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging doctor's fees.

N. H. DOWN'S ELIXIR.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

Price 25 Cts., 50 Cts., and $1 per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

Read *these* Certificates.

Montreal, April 8th, 1860.

Messrs. Henry & Co.

Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs, and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful

T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W.
Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal.

SIR,—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully,

W. GIBSON.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860.

Messrs. Henry & Co.

Having, on various occasions used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for Colds, and for affections of the head. I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the House for any consideration.

W. BALDWIN.

(Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith.)

Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862.

I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it.

SMITH.

This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer. Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used externally for

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Tooth-ache,
Head-ache,
Burns & Scalds,
Bruises and Swellings,
Sore Throat,
Lumbago,
&c., &c.

And may be used internally for

Cholic & Colds,
Cholera Morbus,
Bowel Complaints,
Diarrhœa,
Wind Cholic,
&c., &c.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

It is prepared with care: great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

A single Teaspoonful

Taken in warm water, or otherwise, as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhœa, Cholic and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

Sold in every Drug 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.

Quebec, Dec. 19th, 1863. 202-1y

BLOATERS! BLOATERS!!

(McEWAN'S CURING.)

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale by

ADAM WATTERS,
Finnan Haddie Depot.

Dyspepsia and Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

The great strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have performed more Cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1,000 to any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not Genuine. Hoofland's German Bitters will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

Remember that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptiste Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the disease for which they are recommended to those Bitters—knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not *felt* for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN,
Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptiste Church.

DR. JACKSON—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility, I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From the Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. 19th-st.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters; I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER,
Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES:—Large size (holding nearly double quantity), $1 per bottle; half dos., $5. Small size, 75 cents per bottle; half dos., $4.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Jones & Evans, (successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,) Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out this advertisement and send for it.

New York Agency at Helmbold's Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada.
Quebec, Dec. 21, 1863. 196-1y

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

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, least 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 o is to SELL both their trash and the PUB

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO TH HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUI IC, and which can be VERIFIED AT AN MOMENT by addressing the parties who v ch for them, ought not to be hid under a l shel, the undersigned publish below a few c mmunications of recent date, to which they i ite the attention of the people, and at the ame time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

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 the 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 during the Spring. I was billious 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 was so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. An inference must be made by each individual for himself.

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

READ E.D.E.N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER

PROSPECT COTTAGE,
Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remidies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. I is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, billious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen,
Respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORH.

READ JOHN W. BRONAUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.—*Gentlemen*: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character.—There is a peculiarity in the effect of your bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering ever so accutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. BRONAUGH,
Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 24, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventive, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH — *Gentlemen*: Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I am selling so much as your Bitters. I have kept them during two years last past. They have now begun to tell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious that such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it.

Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co, N.Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Penn.

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, J B Martel & Co, and R Dugal,

JOHN F. HENRY & CO,
303 St. Paul Street,
Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.

Quebec, January 1st, 1864. 1-1y

TIME WILL TELL.—Yes, that is the sure test That which does not appear strange to-day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any matter. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. 7-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Wonderful Cures are Daily Effected.

MODERN MIRACLES.

History—Science—Art—Philosophy—the Ingenuity of Man—the Researches of Sages—have failed in securing to the human race so great and lasting a boon—so precious and immediate a necessity—as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

The Great Internal and External Remedy.

To be used on all occasions where there is Pain—Inflammation—or Swelling—Cold Chills—Shivering—Headache—Cramps—Spasms—Sudden Sickness—Colds—Coughs—Sore Throat—Influenza—Diphtheria—Hoarseness—Lameness—Pains—Aches—and all Infirmities—

IN THE YOUNG OR OLD, MALE OR FEMALE.

It proves its efficacy in a few minutes. It will save life, when all other means fail.

IT PREVENTS SICKNESS, IT STOPS PAINS. IT SECURES SLEEP, IT IMPARTS STRENGTH, IT INSURES HEALTH.

There are none so weak that it will not strengthen—none so crippled and infirm it will not make whole and sound—none so miserable it will not comfort—none so tortured with pain it will not secure ease and comfort—none so restless it will not calm—none so sick it will not cure—none so exhausted or worn out by disease that it will not prolong life.

VONDERFUL CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED BY ITS APPLICATION EXTERNALLY, OF

RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, INFLUENZA, CRAMPS, DIPHTHERIA, STRAINS, HEADACHE

Lumbago—Gout—Tic Doloreux—Toothache—Earache—Inflammation of the Stomach—Bowels or Kidneys—Sprains—Cuts—Bruises—Wounds—Croup—Hoarseness—Burns—Scalds—Pimples—Blotches—Mosquito Bites—Stings of Poisonous Insects—Chilblains—Deafness—Sun Stroke—Apoplexy—Epileptic Fits—Asthma—Baldness—Soreness and Pains in the Legs—Feet—Joints, &c.—Weakness in the Spine—Lameness—Swellings of the Knees—Feet—Legs, &c.—Sore Eyes, and in all cases where there is pain or distress, the READY RELIEF, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate ease, AND WILL, IN A FEW HOURS, CURE THE PATIENT.

APPLIED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY IT AFFORDS IMMEDIATE EASE, AND QUICKLY CURES

Inflammation of the Kidneys—Bladder—Spleen—Stone—Gravel—Diabetes—Irritation of the Urethra—Pain in the Small of the Back—Difficulty of passing Urine—Calculus Deposits.

FEMALES SUFFERING FROM

Weakening Discharges or Suppressions—Hysterics—Irregularities—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, used with an occasional dose of Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS, will cure the most desperate and hopeless cases.

TAKEN INTERNALLY,

One teaspoonful of READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water, as a drink, is superior to all Bitters, Liquors, or mixtures, as a stimulating tonic, for strengthening the weak and feeble, promoting a healthy appetite, bracing up the nerves, and curing pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

IF SEIZED

With sick Headache, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Cholic, Chills and Fevers, Ague, Sudden Colds, take a teaspoonful of the RELIEF with water internally, in a few minutes you will experience great relief, and in a few hours be completely cured.

It will prevent and cure

YELLOW FEVER, TYPHOID AND BILIOUS FEVERS, SMALL POX AND MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Every family should keep this remedy in the house—its use on all occasions, when seized with sickness, will *immediately stop pain* and arrest the disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS THE GREAT ARMY AND NAVY MEDICINE.

NO SOLDIER OR SAILOR SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

We have the evidence of Army Surgeons and Officers in the Army and Navy, to certify to its saving over twenty thousand lives. No soldier or sailor will die of exposure, disease, or climatic changes, if this medicine is used as a preventive and drink.

Bear in mind that whenever you drink strange water, a few drops of the RELIEF in water will give you a delightful stimulating drink, and protect your stomach from deleterious effects arising from change of water.

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With sick Headache, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Cholic, Chills and Fevers, Ague, Sudden Colds, take a teaspoonful of the RELIEF with water internally, in a few minutes you will experience great relief, and in a few hours be completely cured.

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IT STRENGTHENS THE STOMACH—IT NEUTRALIZES MALARIOUS POISONS—IT CHECKS WEAKNESS OR DECLINE—IT WARMS—EXHILIRATES AND SOOTHES—IT CALMS—CLEANSES AND PURIFIES.

FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

No gift will be appreciated by the Soldier so highly as Radway's Ready Relief. It is a substitute for liquor, and the best medicine in the world. Let every soldier in the army read this letter from

DOCTOR THOMAS LEE

well known in the city of New York, (and an honored member of Eastern Star Lodge F. A. M.,) also in all the provinces of South America.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: NEW YORK, June 5th, 1861.

I have just returned from a tour through the various republics of Central and South America, and certify to the universal esteem and favor in which is held your "READY RELIEF" throughout the tropical regions. There is not a single hospital, military or otherwise, that I visited, in which might not be seen the Ready Relief at the bedside of the patients. It is dispensed by the head physicians the same as any other medicine, and has become with them quite a favorite, owing to its remedial powers, and the facility and safety with which it can be administered by the "Sisters of Charity," or hospital nurses.

In a letter to you some three months ago, the last mention of the rapid cure of General Vallandit by the "Relief," I stated that Dr. Archuleta, Chief Physician of the Ecuadorian army, whose acquaintance I had the honor to make while in Guayaquil, introduced the remedy into the army hospitals with great success. Well, he writes me since that the Legislature of Ecuador has passed a law authorizing its introduction in every regiment as a permanent addition to the medical stores. Dr. Garcia, of Carthagena, also sends me a succinct account of its progress in New Grenada, and states that Governor Prieta has, since the breaking out of the revolution, ordered over one hundred gross for the use of the army. In fact, your Ready Relief, through all parts of South America, is acknowledged as the best disinfectant and most effective preventive against malaria or disease known. In no country has its extraordinary power been developed so much as in it, especially during the last revolution, where it was wisely adopted by the army surgeons as an antidote to their ravages.

Yours truly, THOS. LEE, M.D.

☞ General V. had been afflicted with asthma for forty years, and had not slept in a horizontal position for twenty years. One application of the Ready Relief enabled him to sleep, and one bottle cured him.

SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM THE WAR, AFFLICTED WITH WEAK LUNGS, READ THIS LETTER.

GREAT CURE OF WEAK LUNGS.

From the Christian Advocate.

"We beg to present to the readers of the *Advocate* the following letter addressed to Dr. Radway. Let those afflicted with WEAK LUNGS and THREATENED CONSUMPTION, read. The writer, Mr. James Sage, is well known in Michigan as a popular hotel keeper."

MONROE, MICHIGAN CO., MICH., Sept. 4th, 1862.

DR. RADWAY—*Dear Sir*: About four years since I was very much affected with DISEASED LUNGS. My friends thought I had the Consumption. I was entirely unfit for business, raised blood, and had every symptom of the above fatal disease. One night, on going to bed, I thought I would take a sweat, and took your READY RELIEF (in hot water) as a stimulant to sweat me. It did so. The perspiration was of a slimy substance, and offensive smell. I followed taking the Ready Relief every other night for four weeks, and at the end of that time was entirely well. This is a true statement of facts, which I will verify to at any time.

Yours, &c., JAMES SAGE, Sage's Hotel, Memphis, Mich.

SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA CURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th, 1858.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.:

Radway's Ready Relief and Regulating Pills are highly approved of here, for the wonderful cures they have made of a disease prevailing here, commencing with sore throat, and running the gauntlet, with every conceivable pain and ache, of the human system. Send immediately a gross of Relief and Pills.

GEO. LE MESSURIER.

MR. S. B. LOGAN, MUSQUODOBIT, NOVA SCOTIA,

A letter written as under date of May 11th, 1858, from Musquodobit, N. S., by S. B. Logan, Esq., says that "it has raged terribly in this place the past winter, carrying off a great many. It baffled the skill of the best physicians, and was only arrested in its progress by Radway's Ready Relief. I was one of the first, and it cured me. Many others I could mention found the same benefit."

I remain respectfully yours, S. B. LOGAN.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE

Of a very Dangerous and Common Disease. The only cure known to the world for this terrible, consuming malady.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

SPERMATORRHŒA, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1st, 1855.

DR. RADWAY:

SIR—I deem it due to you, and also for the benefit of mankind, to disclose the following facts: Some five years since I was troubled with a disease called the spermatorrhœa, or involuntary loss of semen, which, as you may imagine, weakened me very much, and caused a gradual wasting of the sexual organs. I found, by inquiry, that it was considered incurable, and gave myself up for lost. After taking numerous remedies, I was induced by accident to take four or six drops of your Ready Relief in a little water, and I noticed that on the day following, that I had not as much emissions of semen, (or dreaming, as you may call it.) I followed up the taking of a few drops of the Ready Relief in a little water, and in a few days I was entirely cured, and have entirely regained my health and strength. Any further information you can have by addressing Box 219, Syracuse, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Read this important letter.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: JANUARY 23, 1856.

I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes! I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sir, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm; for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple for two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Radway's Pills. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your Remedies, I was taken by Dr. Lee, Dr. Beebe, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Maclean, and other physicians in the city. I cannot now remember. But I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicine that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was advised and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God, by the use of your remedies, I am strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the sciatica. You can publish this if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH.

561 Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, N. Y.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists and Store Keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
PHYSICIANS and CHEMISTS, 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
303, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Quebec, January 1, 1864. 1y.

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