

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Literary and Historical Society—Wm Cooper Church of England Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association—R H Brown, Chop Dry Goods—D Spence, House to Let—Chas. McDonald & Son, Shop to Let—do, Notice—John Anderson & Co, Closing of Store—Messrs. Sturton & Co, Upper Part of a House to Let—A G Cannon, Cocoa Shells—John Trade, Coal Oil—do, Grocer's Clerk Wanted, Finnan Haddies—Woods & Co, Oysters—do, Coals—Wm Crawford & Son, Bire Bricks—do, House to Let—Wm Brown, Bank of Montreal—T R Christie, Diocesan Church Society—A J Woolrybe, Sale of Valuable Property—A J Maxham & Co Cottage to Let—David D Young, Cook Wanted, For Sale or to Let—Geo Thomson, Superior Court—J R R Duffness, See Gross's Canada Truss Factory advmt

Quebec Post Office, 31st of January, 1865.

MAILS for the United Kingdom per Canada Line during the month of February will be closed at this Office every FRIDAY at 4:30 p.m. Supplementary Bag at 6:40 p.m. For Canada Line, via New York, on SATURDAYS, the 4th and 18th of February, at 5:00 p.m. And via Boston, with Mails for Halifax, Newfoundland and Bermuda on Mondays, the 14th and 21st of February, at 8:00 p.m. All letters posted for Supplementary Bags must be prepaid by Stamp. All registered letters must be posted fifteen minutes before the hours at which mails are advertised to be closed.

Quebec Mercury, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBY. 4.

THE NEWS.

SIX O'CLOCK. The Peace Conference has turned out a complete failure.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of which we most heartily approve, and which we hope will be passed unanimously and precisely as it is. This bill is one which the press has a special interest in getting past, as without a single infringement of any valuable principle or the faintest approach to arbitrary process or severe punishment, it provides effectual guards for the protection of legitimate journalism against a degrading competition of public morals, against the indecencies of foul minded miscreants; of the peace of families against the moral assassins who stab in the dark; and, not least important, it preserves the dignity of letters against those who disgrace and lower the profession of literature. The bill is short and simple, and we trust it will be left unchanged and as it is, and that if there is any attempt to "tinker" it, it will be forthwith withdrawn, and "the tinkers" left to settle their accounts with the legitimate press, who, however shamefully divided, we have no reason to doubt are a unity on this subject, and the outraged moral sense of a too long suffering community. The Bill makes the hawking about the streets of unregistered publications an offence under the Police Ordinance, and subjects the carriers or hawkers to a penalty not exceeding five pounds or imprisonment for not more than two months, as in all other cases of night charges or "disorderly" conduct. Now as neither expense nor inconvenience attends registration and the registered press itself is as free as the air, there can be no possible excuse for any journal to be unregistered, and what is worth reading is worth registering. Immoral and scandalous publications those require to be non-registered, because those connected with them are ashamed of their work. There is at present a very amusing little sheet in English "going the rounds," whose merits we freely acknowledge though its politics are opposed to ours; there are also some jocular publications in French, of which we are not now expressing any unfavorable opinion. We do not know whether they are registered or not, but if they be not there is no reason why they should not register, seeing that Punch and Fun sell none the worse for proclaiming their abode. Our strictures do not at all refer to the first Charivari's, but to other local sheets which have attained an infamous notoriety.

CITY COUNCIL.

There was a protracted meeting of the civic body last night. The discussion at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade, on Wednesday, relative to the management of city affairs engrossed the attention of City Councilors. There was a lengthy discussion on the subject which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution on motion of Councillor Hearn:—Resolved—That the Finance Committee be instructed to consider the desirability of placing a sum of \$500 at the disposal of Messrs. Wurtel, Joseph, Lee and Scott, to be distributed by them to the charitable institutions of the city, on condition of their proving to the satisfaction of four pentamen to be named by the Council and two by the other parties—that the statement made by them at the last meeting of the Board of Trade were true and well founded.

Among other documents laid before the Council were the Treasurer's balance sheet, 31st December, 1864; and Water Works Department balance sheet, 31st December, 1864. A large and enthusiastic anti-Confederation meeting was held on Tuesday night in St. John, New Brunswick, by the Hon. Mr. Smith, of Dorchester, and a similar meeting on the 1st inst. in Carleton. Mr. Tilley was to speak in the same places in favor of Confederation this week.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—We have the best reasons for believing that the French Embassy at Washington has, for some weeks, been aware that the Emperor seriously contemplates recognizing Mr. Lincoln after the fourth of March next, as President only in partem. It is, moreover, intimated that this partial recognition will be based upon the principles of popular sovereignty, to which Napoleon has at other times found it convenient to adhere in determining questions of recognition. These reports may possibly be without adequate foundation; but they certainly are all the more credible from their consistency with the course of events in Mexico.

THE MAILS have been much delayed, by snow, of late. To-day's western mail did not arrive at the Post Office till nearly half-past one, or about five hours behind time.

THE CURLING MATCH on the ice has not attracted so great a crowd as we expected. Judging from the Terrace about three o'clock, there were not over a hundred and fifty players and spectators. The game, however, seemed to be progressing with interest to those present.

We learn that "the Canadians" were 24 against "the World," at the close of the game, at four o'clock.

The Times has an article upon the withdrawal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and points out how it is regarded by speculative considerations as well as by the vested interests which have grown up with it. The easy admission of Canadian flour has been found useful in time of scarcity, as has been also the ready market for the salted fish of Newfoundland, while on the other hand, the threatened loss of the timber trade is likely to do a vast amount of harm alike to the American and Canadian merchants. Both sides have gained by the operation of the treaty, but the American public appear to have fallen into the belief that what one party gains the other must lose. Ours, the article goes on to say, is a different faith—

"Ask any man of business, whether he had rather that those with whom he deals should succeed or fail, and he will tell you that his wish coincides with the wish of the community. He has no objection to the success of his neighbor, provided that there is no security so good against that risk as the fact that the business carried on yields to the debtor a fair remunerative profit. For the sake of Canada and for the sake of the United States we trust the Reciprocity Treaty may continue. Regarded from an exclusively British point of view, it is a matter of very little consequence. The communities immediately interested in the treaty do not contribute to bear the burden of our revenues in time of peace, and are not likely to render us assistance in time of war. They add to the extent, but not to the strength of the empire. We wish them well, and will do all we can to promote their interests. But let not America suppose that if she inflicts a great injury on herself in order to inflict a similar injury on the British colonies of North America, she will either enfeeble their good will or do any appreciable mischief to us."

Within the last few days a passport adapted to the requirements of foreigners who have been naturalized in Canada, has been adopted in the Secretary's Office. Naturalization together with residence and description of person, are stated. This, it is presumed, will be considered sufficient by the American Consulate. For the information of Germans, we may state that Henry Chapman, of Montreal, is Consul for Prussia and Hannover; George Pemberton, of Quebec, Consul for Prussia; George T. Pemberton, of Quebec, Consul for Hanburg; Gustave Boiling, of Quebec, Consul for Bremen; the Grand Ducal of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Duchy of Oldenburg. Germans from any of the above States must have documentary evidence to prove it. A baptismal register will not answer the purpose as it may have been transferred. An old passport is the best proof they can furnish.

It appears that gold mining is still going on in the Chaudiere division on the Gilbert river, notwithstanding the winter season; that upon that river there are still between forty and fifty miners at work on claims in pits and tunnels, labouring with ease and success. There is sufficient water to erode, and they are warm in the tunnels. A nugget weighing twelve ounces was found lately. It is said that about 100 ounces of gold was taken out between the 15th November and the end of December.

The London Times explain the mode of operations on the Great Eastern for laying the Atlantic cable, and says that the cable will be ready for laying in June next, and that if it is successful there is no doubt preparations will be at once made for laying a second cable by the same company.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Friday, Feb. 3rd. THE ALLEN BILL. The Allen Bill was introduced in the Upper House, and passed through the different stages with but slight discussion. The rules of the House were suspended to allow its being read a second and third time, and Hon. Sir E. T. Tache announced that His Excellency would come down to the House at half-past three on Monday, to give it his sanction.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Friday, Feb. 3rd. After our report left, a message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill (No. 15) for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the peace on the frontier of this Province, and for other purposes, without amendment. Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald moved, that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of upping the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on certain resolutions, which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec, on the 10th October, 1864. (Here follow the resolutions which were printed long since in the Mercury.)

And a debate arising, and objection being taken, that inasmuch as the proposed address prays the Crown to announce to the Imperial Parliament the passage of an act laying new burdens upon the people of this Province, and making disposition as to the public property and money of this Province, the law of Parliament requires that it should be founded on resolutions originated in Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:—The hon. member for Chateauguay has submitted that the motion is not in order, "inasmuch as the proposed address prays the Crown to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passage of an Act laying new burdens on the people of this Province, and making disposition as to public property and money of this Province, the law of Parliament requires that it should be founded on resolutions originated in committee of the whole House. Now, by the 14th Clause of the 14th Section of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, "the Legislative Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other tax or impost, to any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly, during the Session in which such vote, resolution or Bill is passed;" and the 8th rule of this House, "if any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such time as the House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon," which seems to be based thereon; refer to resolutions or to an address upon which some future action of this House is to be based. I fail to see in this motion that the action of this House is to be involved any further after passing this resolution. As this matter was discussed shortly before I left the Chair, at six o'clock, I took occasion to put in writing my opinion upon the subject. I will read it.

The motion is for an address to Her Majesty, in which the resolutions on Confederation of the Provinces are set out. How does this differ from an Address moved to His Excellency, which always comes on motion upon a two days' notice given in this case? I cannot see lower as a point of order, I can treat the matter other than as in the ordinary case of an address. The argument is that it will be inconvenient so to discuss it. That is not addressed to a question of order, but to one of convenience. The case cited by the honorable member for Chateauguay of resolutions upon the question of a Bill for the Government of India, was not one of resolutions for an address, but of resolutions simply containing the proposed principles of the Bill intended to be introduced. It is not pretended here that this House has any right to pass such a Bill, or that it is intended to present one on that subject here. The reasons why it is convenient to discuss matters in the form of a resolution on which a Bill is afterwards to be introduced, is that resolutions more easily admit of alteration. The Government have expressed their determination not to admit of any alterations in these resolutions. Thus it is obvious that the same reasons for going into committee do not hold. The member who moves an address can force the vote on his motion in the manner he has put it, unless the form of it be changed by amendment, and this appears to be the only course open here. In truth the word "Resolutions" might very well have been omitted altogether from this motion. Whatever might have been the result on a mere question of convenience, it is certain that the Speaker does not decide that matter. His duties are to preserve order and decorum, and to decide questions of Order.

On motion of Honorable Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, the debate was adjourned, and to be the first Order of the Day on Monday next, to be taken up at half-past seven o'clock.

The House went into Committee to consider Honorable Mr. Galt's motion, "That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty." (IN THE COMMITTEE.) His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session was read. Resolved, That a supply be granted to Her Majesty. Resolution to be reported. Report to be received on Tuesday next. The Bill (No. 73) respecting the Civil Code of Lower Canada, was read a second time, and with the Civil Code of Lower Canada and the Reports and correspondence connected therewith, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, was referred to a Select Committee of twenty-one members, composed of Honorable Messrs. Attorney General Cartier, Allyn, Rose, Doriau (Hochelaga), Cauchon, Huntington, Solicitor General Lavigne, Abbott, Infanteboise, and Plantureux, and Messrs. Dunkin, Archambault, Webb, Geoffroy, Dufresne (Montreal), Denis, Irvine, Joly, Taschereau, Herwood and DeNiverville; and the 79th Rule was suspended in relation thereto. Adjourned until Monday next.

PLANTING TREES.—An act has been introduced to encourage the planting of timber, fruit and ornamental trees upon the public highways in the Province, and to give the right of property in such trees to the owners of the soil adjacent to such highways. This is an excellent movement and if fully carried out, as it may be at a very little trouble or cost, the next generation will have abundant cause to bless their fathers.

BY TELEGRAPH THIS DAY.

(Reported for the Daily Evening Mercury.) FIRST REPORT.—11 A. M. RAVAGES BY THE INDIANS. AN ENTIRE TRAIN CAPTURED.—St. Louis, Feb. 3. A despatch from Omaha dated 2nd, says:—A large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg several days, but the garrison is too small to attack them. They attacked the Fort burned the telegraph office, and stage company warehouse containing a large amount of corn, hay and provisions. The Station consisting of several buildings was reduced to ashes and a considerable amount of telegraph supplies there destroyed. An entire train was captured west of Fort Laramie within a week,—one man killed. The telegraph being down, the particulars of the attack on the Fort at Julesburg are not yet known.

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Louisville, Feb. 3. Twenty-six guerrillas passed by Meadway last evening, and burned the railroad depot and contents, the telegraph office, instruments, etc. While the depot was burning they robbed the stores and everybody they met, of watches, etc., and started down the Kentucky pike at full speed. It is reported that the gang was led by Quantrel.

Cairo, Feb. 3. The steamer Hvy. Ames brings New Orleans dates to the 28th ult. Admiral Lee and staff arrived at New Orleans on the flag ship Black Hawk.

New York, Feb. 3, 11 p.m. Gold closed at Gallagher's at 209 1/2.

Montreal, Feb. 4. Mild and snowing heavily this morning. Barometer 29.85, Ther. 21° above.

SECOND REPORT.—1 P. M.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE STILL PENDING. THE SOUTHERN CABINET DESIRE PEACE "ON ANY TERMS."

BEAUREGARD TO TAKE HOOD'S PLACE. New York, Feb. 4.

The Tribune's City Point despatch, dated Feb. 1, says: It is understood here that Mr. Stephens is instructed by Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet to make peace on the best terms he can, but to make peace, it is also thought here that Mr. Stephens will not return to the Confederacy if he does not succeed in the object of his mission. From various demonstrations in front of the 9th corps last night and this morning, it is apprehended by some that the rebels intend to make an attack to-day, and by others that they are about evacuating Petersburg. There was considerable artillery firing last evening, brought on by the enemy, particularly in the neighborhood of Battery No. 5.

I think, however, that all demonstrations of strength by the rebels at this time are for the purpose of giving tone to Mr. Stephens' peace mission.

Our sick and wounded are all being brought in from the front. The Times' Washington special says it is understood here that Messrs. Lincoln and Stevens are on their way back, but nothing is known of the result of the conference. The Tribune says Major Gen. Gilmore and staff sailed on Thursday for Hilton Head. Gen. Gilmore is appointed to command a new department of the South-west, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and part, if not the whole, of N. Carolina, and he succeeds Gen. Foster, but Gen. Sherman of course still remains in command of the army in the field as heretofore.

New York, Feb. 4. The Herald's despatches from Eastport of the 25th represent the troops of General Thomas's army, both cavalry and infantry, as finely located, and in excellent condition, impatient for another advance movement. Rebel deserters there, as in every other region where the nation's soldiers are stationed, are constantly coming into the Union lines. Gen. Thomas's commissaries have to feed a large number of the inhabitants of the country, as guerrillas have destroyed or carried off the greater portion of their provisions.

By late Southern papers it appears that the rebels, now that all the able bodied men have been forced into the army by conscription, are rather singularly calling for volunteers, and a bill has been introduced into their Senate urging all except those already in the army and deserters, to form military companies to serve during the war, the members to be permitted to select their own officers.

Mr. J. L. Pugh, member of the Military Committee in their House of Representatives, in a letter, gives the outlines of a bill for the conscription of all males between 18 and 35 years; for placing in the army all men between these ages now exempted under detention for other services, and for reduction to the ranks of all officers without commands.

The statement made some time ago that Beauregard is to command in person the army lately under Hood and now under Dick Taylor, is repeated. One thousand paroled Union prisoners were on Tuesday last detained in the James River by the ice.

New York, Feb. 4. By the arrival of the steamer Empire City from New Orleans on the 25th Jan., we learn that the holiday in honor of abolition of slavery in Maryland and Tennessee, fixed by Gov. Hahn, was duly celebrated. In a late rebel raid on the plantations in the neighborhood of Concordia Lake La., nearly everything of value was destroyed or carried off.

Rebel deserters from Mobile who recently reached the Union fleet on the bay stated that it was the general belief that the city would soon be evacuated without waiting for advance from Passaic of Gen. Gordon Granger, whose force they represent as having been increased to 25,000 men.

The World's Washington special says, it is well known here to night that on the 1st of the President, Secretary Seward, and the Richmond Commissioners, had a long interview at Fort Monroe, and the radical Congressmen who yesterday sneered at the peace affair do not hesitate to admit to-night that their faith is now the other way. It is not expected that the President and Secretary Seward will return before Sunday.

The double ended editorial on peace in the Chronicle of to-day rendered emphatic by its large capitals had attracted great attention everywhere, and is regarded as being officially inspired.

THIRD REPORT.—6 P. M.

Failure of the Peace Conference. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS THE ONLY RESULT. THE WAR TO GO ON. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Stock steady. Money on call at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109 1/2. Gold opened at 210 1/2, fell to 208 1/2 and closed at 213 1/2. Baltimore Feb. 4. A special despatch to the Baltimore American from Annapolis this morning, after announcing the arrival there of President Lincoln and Sec. Seward, on board of Gen. Grant's flag of truce boat, says:—The prospects of an early settlement of our national difficulties are brighter. It was rumored on board the steamer that an armistice of 30 days would take place, but this of course is mere rumor.

SECOND DESPATCH. Baltimore, Feb. 4. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, accompanied by Gen. Ingalls, arrived at Annapolis this morning, and left at 6 o'clock for Washington.

THIRD DESPATCH. Washington, Feb. 4. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward returned here this morning from Fortress Monroe.

FOURTH DESPATCH. Washington, Feb. 4th. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward arrived here from Fort Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning. They had an informal conference with Mr. Stevens and his associates on board the steamer River Queen in Hampton Roads.

The conference lasted four hours and is positively known to have resulted in no change of attitude either of the Government or of the rebels. In other words it was a failure.

Portland, Feb. 4. The S.S. Hibernia, for Liverpool, will sail at 7 or 8 o'clock this evening. The S.S. Damascus will not sail until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fort Monroe, Feb. 4. The steamer Gov. Chase arrived last evening from Fort Fisher. Nothing had transpired in the movements of Gen. Terry's army.

The steamer George Geary arrived from Hilton Head. Sherman's force were still advancing victoriously into the very heart of South Carolina, with every prospect of striking a disastrous blow on the rebel forces concentrated in the vicinity of Charleston.

Washington, Feb. 4. It is said that the President and Mr. Seward, have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

New York, Feb. 4. The Post says there are rumors that the forces of Juarez have achieved a victory over the Imperialist forces in Southern Mexico, and have captured an important city. No particulars are yet known. The rumors (the Post says) have the countenance of the Mexican Minister at Washington.

The New York Post's latest Special says—Mr. Seward declares without reserve that the peace negotiations were a total failure. There are indications that peace will speedily be won by war.—Decisive news is expected from Sherman early next week.

DEATH OF MR. WIDDER.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Frederick Widder, of Toronto, late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company. He recently resigned the commission of the company through ill health, and was on his way to England when Mr. Widder fell ill and died in Montreal, necessarily detaining him for some time. He now, after the lapse of a few weeks, follows her to the grave.

Letters from the West state that troops are being sent to Sherman from Thomas's army. This movement points to a combination against Lee's lines, the apparently true objective aim of Sherman's recent operations.

Mrs. Martin Carroll, who was erroneously reported dead, has we learn, been taken away from the Hotel Dieu by her husband. She was yesterday in a slightly improved condition, but considered by her medical attendants out of immediate danger.

SUPPOSED LARCENY.—One Pierre Dupuis, a young man aged about 18, a resident of St. L. w. suburb, having presented for sale a quantity of brass at the store of Messrs. Peebles & Co., in St. John street, the clerk's suspicion was excited on observing the unused look of the material, and that on putting the pieces together they appeared to have been severed with a cold chisel, and formed the complete shape of a beautiful brass tiler, as of a Government boat. The lad, not being able to account for the article being in his possession otherwise than by saying he had bought it from a boy in the street, was given in charge to the police, who are now seeking information as to the suspected thief.

The London Globe authoritatively denies the report from America that troops were about to embark for Canada "to meet a possible war from the contemplated recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England." This is a qualified denial.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.—Russia is following the example set by France in reducing the estimates of the War Department. In the budget just prepared for 1865 there is a reduction of 244 millions of roubles for military purposes, and one of 44 millions of roubles in the navy estimates.

Cracked.—A lady having accidentally broken her smelling bottle her husband, who was very peevish said to her I declare, my dear, every thing belonging to you is more or less broken. "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked!"

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL TERM. Henry Warren, late master of the ship "Arabian," was put upon his trial yesterday afternoon, for cutting and wounding a seaman named Kean, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The case continued all day to-day, and resulted, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in a verdict of "Guilty of simple assault."

THE WIDOW'S MITE. To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. Sir,—The strict adherence to rule and order in the Corporation is exemplified in the fact that a widow residing a long distance from the City Hall called recently to pay her taxes and was one halfpenny short. The liberal and gentlemanly staff of the honest and upright Town Council refused the money offered them and sent her away. Such very accommodating conduct should be recorded to the honor of those who dictated it.

I send you this mite in the hope that some other and more important facts may be elicited in connection with our penny wise and pound foolish Civic Administration. Thanking you for the drubbing you administered to me yesterday, and hoping you will earn the active support of sensible men.

I remain your obt. servant, ONE OF MANY. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865.

FROM LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

FRANCE. The conflict between the Imperial Government and the Catholic Church in France is the great subject of the day. Several additions have been made to the list of recalcitrant bishops, and by some persons it is thought a contest will now take place, resulting in the settlement of the question whether the Church or the State is the more powerful in France. Public opinion is said to be much divided upon the course of action which the Government is likely to adopt—

one part entertaining the idea that, beyond the reprimand which in all probability the bishops will receive from the Council of State, the Emperor will not be prepared to go; whilst other and influential sections of the political world are urging his Majesty to exercise his privilege and convene a National Council, as a preparatory step to a complete severance of the clergy from the State, so as to leave the Church free both temporally and spiritually.

A sad affair has happened in Paris. A M. Tandon, chief classical editor to the leading French publishing firm, Hachette and Co., was married in May, 1863, as it seemed, very happily. He was rich, industrious, clever, and everything seemed to smile on him. Seven months after his marriage his wife fell ill and took refuge with her father, declaring that her husband's violence rendered it impossible for her to live with him. This accusation Tandon always denied, and declared that when it was applied for a judicial separation should be made he would be able to disprove the charge. Contrary to his expectation the court decreed the separation. Shortly afterwards Tandon was found hanging in his room dead. Before committing suicide he had written a letter to his wife declaring that he had at last secured his divorce.

While a train was shunting some cars at Stratford on 27th ult., a boy named Kelly, who was amusing himself by jumping off and on the cars, fell between them and was crushed to death.

TOO LATE FOR DINNER.—We had an old Irish Chief Baron once, whose practice it was to have the late arrivals allowed into a room where a dessert was laid out, and informed that dinner was over, and the company had assembled in the drawing-room. In this way they might reflect over dried fish and filberts, and realize to their own conscience-stricken indignation the enormity of their offence.—Blackwood's Magazine for January.

PEACE. Oh that the bells in all these silent spires Would clash their clangor on the sleeping air. Ring their wild music out with throbbing chords, Ring peace in every where. Oh that this wave of sorrow surging o'er The red, red land would wash away its stain—Drown out the angry fire from shore to shore, And give it peace again!

On last year's blossoming graves, with summer's rain, Nature in his laggid tangle hums the bee; Nodds forgets her hurt, and finds her hair—Alas! and why not we?

Spirit of God! that moves upon the face Of the waters, and bade ancient chaos cease, Shine, shine again o'er this tumultuous space, Thou art Prince of Peace!

—Harper's Monthly for February.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

O'DOHERTY & CO.'S. A VERY desirable investment for a lady is a Dress of Rich Black Gace or Corded Silk at a very moderate price—and this opportunity is now offered at the store of O'DOHERTY & CO., Fabrique Street, The Black Corded, Glacé and Rich Moiré which are to be seen at the above store, excel anything of the kind, for quality and cheapness that are to be had in the city.

DIED. At Montreal, on the 1st inst., Charles Felix Aylwin, Esq., for many years a well-known and respected merchant of this city.

A RELIEF. You are troubled with a bad breath? It annoys your friends and acquiescence, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Stomach! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet. Sold by Druggists. Feb. 4.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'Y. Paid up Capital £1,600,000 Stg. Office, Foot of Mountain Hill. For Advertisements on first page. Quebec, Nov. 22, 1864. 274

DOW'S ALES. In splendid order in CASE or BOTTLE. For Sale by WOODS & CO. Quebec, Nov. 30, 1864. 282

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! FINEST BALTIMORE in gallon and half gallon kegs and quart tins at the lowest price. For Sale by WOODS & CO. Quebec, Feb. 3, 1864. 278

THE Church of England Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. A STATED MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at the NATIONAL SCHOOLS HOUSE. Mr. W. M. HAWKINS will read a paper on "The Cultivation of Cotton." STAFF FOR DISCUSSION: Is the character of Queen Elizabeth worthy of Admiration? The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock. R. H. BROWN, Secretary. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 24

READ THIS! A FURTHER DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. Taken off from the present REDUCED PRICES, —IN ORDER— To Clear the Entire Stock, —AT— D. SPENCE'S, Upper Town. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

Literary and Historical Society. THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY, will be held at the rooms Masonic Hall, Garden Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 8th, 1865, at half-past FOUR o'clock, P.M., being the second Wednesday of the month. WILLIAM COOPER, Assistant Secretary. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

CLOSING OF STORE. Messrs. Sturton & Co. BEGO to thank their friends for past favors conferred on them, and also to inform them that THEY HAVE SOLD OUT their entire interest in the Drug business. All accounts will be received and settled by Mr. A. Sturton. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 23-1

Upper Part of a House to Let, —FROM 1st MAY NEXT.— THE Upper Part of the house over the store occupied by Woods & Co., opposite the Upper Town Market. Apply to E. G. CANNON, Notary. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

Cocoa Shells. JUST RECEIVED COCOA SHELLS AND COCOA NIBBS. For Sale by JOHN TEAFFE, 20, St. John Street. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

COAL OIL. PARSONS'S No. 1. COAL OIL, Warranted (NON-EXPLOSIVE). For Sale by JOHN TEAFFE, 20, St. John Street. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

Grocer's Clerk Wanted. A CLERK with a thorough knowledge of the Upper Town business, and the best references. A liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 246, Post Office. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 29

TO LET. FIRST CLASS HOUSE, corner of St. Eustache Street & St. Joachim Street, being first house from St. but scarcely known what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Stomach! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet. Sold by Druggists. Feb. 4.

A small house adjoining above on St. Joachim Street. Apply to CHAS. McDONALD & SON, Upper Town Market. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

To Let. Shop and premises, cul-de-Sac Street, Lower Town, occupied for many years by Mr. John Hoan as a Grocery, with a First Floor Vault attached. Apply to CHAS. McDONALD & SON. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

NOTICE. THE firm of JOHN ANDERSON & CO. will be dissolved on the 1st day of May next by the retirement of Mr. D. Macross and the business will be thenceforth carried on, as usual, in the same premises and under the same name and style. JOHN ANDERSON & CO. Quebec, Feb. 4, 1865. 28

