Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

NO. 9511. QUEBEC, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1863. VOL. 101.

THE

QUEBEC GAZETTE.

A Tri-Weekly Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. MIDDLETON AND DAWSON

PRINTERS,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL, LOWER TOWN,

IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

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Of France, England, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Austria,

Richly Illustrated with

Portraits of Imperial Sovereigns

AND THEIR

CABINET MINISTERS,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

AND

An Introduction by Wm. C. Bryant.

EDITED BY W. H. BIDWELL.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

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1863.

1—This is a superb volume of Imperial octavo size, of over 400 pages. The title-page is illuminated with purple, red, and gold. It will be the gem of the season for the Holidays, as well as a standard work.

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Price, $12.50.

It will be sent by mail or express to any part of the Canadas, expenses paid, on receipt of the amount by the publisher.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand Street, New York.

For sale in Quebec by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

January 5, 1863.

Francis & Loutrel,

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

45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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

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

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers & Printers,
46 Maiden Lane, New York.

Nov. 21, 1862. 12m

Fusil Oil.

THE undersigned will pay 60 Cents per Gallon for from ONE to FIVE HUNDRED Barrels pure FUSIL OIL, delivered in Boston.

Address B. F. HEBARD,
Box 2141, Boston Post Office, Mass.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1862. 2m

Board,

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN may be accommodated with BOARD, in a private family, by applying at No. 43, DESFOSSES STREET, St. Roch's.

☞ P. S.—Rooms comfortable.

Quebec, Oct. 20, 1862.

They Give Satisfaction.

WHAT gives satisfaction? CRAWFORD'S PATENT FIRELIGHTERS. Those who have given them a fair trial, say they would not be without them. Only think of it: 72 fires lit by this means, without matches, paper, or chips, or any trouble, for 25 cents—being but a cost of two cents a week. Is not this the cheapest plan? Get a box immediately, if not sooner. For sale at all respectable Grocery Stores in Quebec, at 25 cents a box. Wholesale orders addressed

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
No. 60 Richmond Street,
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Gentlemen's Clothing.

WE call the attention of GENTLEMEN to our large Stock of CLOTHING, arrived by the Hibernian, of the newest styles and the best workmanship.

WHITNEY OVERCOATS,
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BLACK DRESS COATS.

—ALSO,—

A large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, in FLANNEL SHIRTS, DRAWERS, and SOCKS.

GLOVER & FRY,
LOWER STORE.

Quebec, Oct. 20, 1862.

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 affect 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 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.

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

Quebec, Oct. 15th, 1862.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WAREHOUSE, DOCK AND WHARFAGE CO., South Quebec.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 20 VIC. C. 174.

GEO. BENWICK, Esq., Pres., Managing Director.
JAMES PATTON, JR., Superintendent.
THOMAS H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY possesses Deep Water Wharves for Ocean Ships, Lake and River Craft, with suitable Storage for Flour, Grain, Ashes, Iron, Coals, Salt, &c., &c., in direct connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.—Also—A Timber Cove of 4000 feet frontage, with Deal Wharves, Steam Elevators, Cranes, &c., for the expeditious and economical loading and unloading of Goods and Produce.—Liberal advances made on all kinds of Merchandise and Timber received at this Establishment. Letters to be addressed to the Secretary at the Company's Office,

SHAW'S BUILDINGS,
Mountain Street, Quebec.

Quebec, June 13, 1862.

EAGLE Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec, Feby. 4, 1861.

Third Delivery!

SCOTCH WOOL HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING, Dumfries and Hawick made, in all sizes and qualities.

Patton's ALLOA YARN, in all colors,
FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS, new Patterns,
Gents' CARDIGAN JACKETS,
WOOL SCARFS, CRAVATS, NECKTIES,
MITTTS, MITTENS, and GAITERS,
In endless variety.

WM. LAIRD & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 10, 1862.

COD OIL.

25 BARRELS VERY SUPERIOR.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 8, 1862.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

ALL writers on Physiology declare that the proper mastication of food is necessary to healthy digestion; without it, the functions of the stomach are deranged, and dyspepsia and indigestion, with the attendant evils, follow. To secure the proper preparation of the food for the stomach, SOUND HEALTHY TEETH are indispensable. This desideratum is attained by the use of ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE: it prevents the decay of the Teeth, preserves them WHITE and CLEAN, renders the gums healthy, sweetens the breath, and by its constant use, Toothache is avoided.

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

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

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

☞ For sale by all the principal Druggists throughout the country.

Dec. 1, 1862.

NEW CARPETS

AT THE

GLASGOW

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE Stock of CARPETS at the above Warehouse is now complete, and comprises the newest and most choice designs in

VELVET PILE,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
KIDDERMINSTER,
SCOTCH 2 PLY,
DUTCH UNION,
And IMPERIAL 3 PLY

Very heavy, and at the old Prices.

Damasks, Moreens, and Reps,

For Furniture and Curtains,

and all Wool, in all the newest Colors and Patterns.

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

TRIMMINGS

Of the newest descriptions, to match.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
AGENTS.

Quebec, Oct. 27, 1862.

FRESH DRUGS,

Chemicals, &c.

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received, per "City of Quebec," from London, his Spring Importation of genuine English DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY. Patent Medicines, &c.

JOHN E. BURKE,
Upper Town Market.

Quebec, May 16, 1862.

VAN ANDEN'S

Patent Portable Copying PRESS,

Two Sizes, $1.00 and $1 25.

HANNAH & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

ON receipt of Price, a PRESS will be mailed free to any address.

Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents.

☞ Such is the real value and utility of this article, that the Proprietors do not hesitate to express the belief, shared by all who are familiar with the extraordinary merit of the Press, that it will ultimately be in the hands of every intelligent person who writes.

Nov. 28, 1862. 12m

QUEBEC

MARBLE WORKS

Best Material Purchased for Cash.

THE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP in connection with this Establishment, obtained the

1st Prize, Silver Medal, for SCULPTURE, BUSTS, &c.
1st Prize, Silver Medal, for MANTELS, MONUMENTS, &c.
2nd Prize, Bronze Medal, for BAPTISMAL FONT,—

At the last Montreal Provincial Exhibition.

ECONOMY, ELEGANCE, AND UTILITY
BEING THE TESTS.

Every article in the trade always on hand, or made to order,

At or Below Montreal Prices.

Parties are invited to call and inspect a BOOK OF NEW DESIGNS, comprising MONUMENTS, MEDIÆVAL CROSSES, &c., &c., particularly adapted to the climate of Canada—by F. & J. MORGAN.

F. & J. MORGAN,
19½ St. John Street, without.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1862.

C. & A. SMEATON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Palace Street.

A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP being about to take place in the above firm, C. & A. S. having come to the determination to SELL OFF their stock at COST PRICES, great bargains will be given

FOR CASH ONLY.

And all accounts due the firm, will require to be settled without delay, preparatory to carrying out the above arrangement.

C. AND A. SMEATON still continue their STAMPING, BRAIDING, EMBOSSING AND EMBROIDERY, in the newest styles.

Quebec, Dec. 12, 1860.

NEW PERFUMERY, &c.

JUST received, a supply of Hair Brushes—in satin wood, bone, and buffalo horn,
Barton's Shampoo Cream,
Bailey's Ess.-Bouquet,
Lubin & Rimmel's Handkerchief Extracts.

—ALSO,—

Freeman's Essence of Senna, and
Wax Vases, in various sizes.

JAMES H. MARSH,
Apothecary's Hall,
Corner Palace and John Streets.

Quebec, Nov. 24, 1862.

TAYLOR'S Toronto Fire and Burglar-proof SAFES.

A SUPPLY always on hand, and orders received at manufacturer's prices. These SAFES are warranted Better and Cheaper than any made in Canada, and fully equal to the Herring's Safe. An inspection is invited.

H. S. SCOTT & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, June 23, 1862.

SUGARS.

50 HOGSHEADS very Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
83 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1862.

SANFORD'S Challenge Heaters

TO SET IN BRICK, PORTABLE,
Or as FIRE PLACE HEATERS.

The most powerful Heaters known for warming DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, VESSELS, etc.

Send or call for a FULL DESCRIPTION, and an unparalleled mass of testimony, from some of our first citizens.

SANFORD'S MAMMOTH or GLOBE HEATERS

Of great power, and economy of fuel, for all places where great heat is wanted, as STORES, HOTELS, R.R. DEPOTS, VESSELS, &c. These Heaters are used by the HUDSON RIVER and other Railroads, most of the FERRIES, FIRE-ENGINE HOUSES, &c., &c.—Beware of imitations that are inferior. Get Sanford's Mammoth

THE COSMOPOLITE

PARLOR COAL STOVE,
With Radiator, Ventilator, & Gas Burning Attachment.
THE LEADING STOVE for PARLORS, SITTING ROOMS, and all places where a SOFT, PLEASANT HEAT is desired. The fire kept all night with an astonishingly small supply of coal.

The CHALLENGE AIR-TIGHT KITCHEN RANGES

for Coal or Wood, set in fire places with, or out masonry, or on feet; have the LARGEST OVENS of any 10 in market, BAKE PERFECTLY, *never fail to brown at the bottom*, ROAST and BOIL with great facility and dispatch and ECONOMY of FUEL.

BEACON LIGHT
Summer and Winter Portable Range.

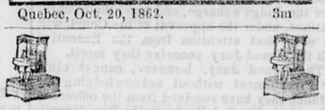
A very popular Range, with Six Boiler Holes, one large Oven that bakes perfectly, with an arrangement for Roasting or heating irons at the end. A Perfect Apparatus for a few Dollars.

Also a GREAT VARIETY of COOKING and HEATING APPARATUS, suited to every want.

Get description of above with references from

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.
239 & 241 Water Street, New York.

Quebec, Oct. 20, 1862. 3m



DR. BROWN'S

CELEBRATED

Patent Baby Tender.

THIS ELEGANT ARTICLE

IS A

NEW AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL INVENTION.

THE name does not at all express the great variety of uses to which it can be applied. The labor which it saves, the relief it gives the mother, the health, safety and pleasure it secures to the child, are but a few of the merits and advantages which it possesses over all other articles for the care and use of infants. Its motion is precisely the same as riding on horseback, or in a spring carriage, or tossing in the hands, and is perfectly charming to the little one.

A PRETTY OTTOMAN

IS INSTANTLY CHANGED INTO

A Beautiful Sleeping Couch, or Cradle,
A Sitting Couch,
An Elegant Baby Jumper,
A Hobby Horse,
A Splendid Baby Walker,
A Neat Dining & Nursery Chair,
And a Fine large Crib.

It gives infants and small children the greatest possible variety of the most pleasing and healthy exercise; entire freedom of action for body and limb; insures pure blood, healthy action of the stomach and bowels; promotes and strengthens the natural motion and development of the system, while preserving it from injury or the possibility of danger.

It completely emancipates woman from the hardest of all labor—tending babies. It is ten times more useful and valuable than a Sewing Machine, where there is a baby.

WHAT IT SAVES.

"DR. BROWN,—The exercise obtained by our Nursery children, in one of your Baby Tenders, very much aids in their proper physical development, and enables us to dispense with the services of a nurse (a saving of over $200 a year)."
—Matron of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29, Twenty-Ninth Street, New York.

Its motion is noiseless, and always agreeable to the child; in fact, children prefer the Tender, and will cry to go into it from the arms of mother or nurse.

Our BABY TENDER is worth half a dozen nursery maids. Our Baby Tender is compact, (the size of a small trunk,) strong and durable; and to those having the care of infants or small children, it is indispensable.

Send for a Circular, containing engravings, showing it in all its (nine) different shapes, prices, description, &c.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere.

Address
DR. J. SILOS BROWN,
546 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 26, 1862.

COD LIVER OIL.

JUST received, a supply of the above, fresh, and of the finest quality. For sale pure, and also in combination with Phos. Lime, Quinine, Iodine of Iron, and the Hypophosphites, which additions greatly enhance the remedial property of the OIL.

JAS. H. MARSH,
Chemist & Druggist,

Quebec, Nov. 17, 1862.

GROCERIES!

The undersigned begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has on Sale, a large and well selected Stock of Articles suitable for the

Present Season;

—AND—

Would invite inspection from intending purchasers, as every article is first quality, and at a very low figure.

Among which will be found:

Layer Raisins, in boxes—halves and quarters—crop 1862,
Seedless do. in boxes—crop 1862,
Sultana do. in drums, quite fresh,
Valentia do. in boxes, do.
Zante Currants, do.
Prunes in jars and cartoons, do.
Eleme Figs in boxes, do.
Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peels,
Preserved Ginger and Chow-Chow in jars,
A variety of Fruit preserved in syrup,
Shelled Almonds, sweet and bitter,
Soft Shelled Almonds, Walnuts, and Filberts,
Baking and Eating Apples, by the barrel and dozen,
A complete assortment of Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Mustard, and Sauces.

TEAS!

CONSISTING OF

Old and Young Hysons, Gunpowder, Hyson Twankay, Souchong, and Congou, Oolong, and Uncoloured Japan, all strong and very fragrant.

Sugars.

Loaf, Dry Crushed, Crushed A, and Bright Porto Rico.

Liquors,

CONSISTING OF

Brandies, Vinegrowers, Jules Robin, Martel's, and other brands,
Very choice Old Port and Sherry,
Le Tour de Bouzy & Imperial Champagne,
Old Jamaica Rum, "warranted genuine,"
De Kuyper's and Houtman's Gin,
Old Tom, Scotch, Irish, and Toddy Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, & a variety of other Syrups and Liqueurs,
English Ales and Porter, in pints and quarts,
Quebec do. do. do.
English and American Cheese,
Fresh Biscuits, in great variety,
Best Family Flour, in bbls and bags,
Durkee's Powder, and an assortment of Ground Spices and Flavouring Extracts.

—ALSO,—

A few Thousands of first quality Cigars,
Some very choice Cut Tobacco, consisting of Sweet Oronoco, Golden Leaf, Honey Dew, & other favorite Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

☞ Together with a complete assortment of other goods in the Grocery line, too numerous to detail.

H. F. WALLACE,

HENDERSON'S BUILDINGS,

St. Lewis Street.

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1862.

THE OVERLAND JOURNEY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *British Columbian* publishes in successive numbers "an account of a journey overland from Canada to British Columbia during the summer of 1862, embracing a general description of the country, together with the various incidents, difficulties and dangers encountered, for circulation in the Eastern British Colonies, by Mr. Thomas McMicking, of Queenston, Canada West." Mr. McMicking, the writer, is well known to many of our readers, and is a gentleman thoroughly competent for the task of giving an accurate and reliable account of the scenes through which he passed. It will be remembered that at the last election he ran against Mr. Simpson, as candidate for the representation of the burgh of Niagara. We quote from his narrative, beginning at the point when the party left Georgetown:—

"During the time we were waiting at Georgetown, parties for the overland trip to British Columbia were continually arriving, so that by the time the steamer was ready to sail about 150 were on hand. We did not leave Georgetown until the 20th day of May, having waited there twelve days. The water in Red River at this time was unusually high, with strong currents setting across the points among the timber. The boat being somewhat unmanageable, it was found impossible to keep her in the channel, and we had not gone more than two miles before she ran among the timber, tearing down both her smoke pipes, and damaging her slightly in other respects.

"On the morning of the 26th, we were informed that we were fifty miles from Fort Garry by land, and about 110 miles following the course of the river, and that we should reach the fort during the day. This information appeared to infuse new life into the company, and to revive the spirits of those who had already begun to despair of ever reaching the end of a journey so inauspiciously begun. All parties were accordingly early on the move, arranging baggage and freight for unshipping, or keeping a keen look-out for the expected fort. We met the first portion of the settlement about thirty miles above the fort. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we sighted the fort, from which a salute was fired, as the boat entered the mouth of the Assiniboine, in honour of the arrival of the new steamer, and bidding a kindly welcome to the 'overlanders.' As the vessel neared her moorings, the salute was answered by a volley from about 150 rifles on board the boat. It appeared as though all 'Selkirk,' by whom our arrival was expected, were there, in their holiday attire, to receive us; and it was an occasion that will long be remembered by them, as inaugurating a new era in the history of the colony. I ought to have stated that Governor Dallas did not wait for the boat to Georgetown, but proceeded overland on horseback, accompanied by Mr. McKay, the celebrated guide; and, reaching Garry before us, had announced our coming and made preparations for our reception. We were honoured with the company of Lady Dallas down the river. We landed at five o'clock, having been over six days in making what ought to have been accomplished in two. Upon reaching the fort we found that, with those who had come down the river in canoes, or overland, besides residents of the settlement who were intending to go with us, our company was increased to about 200 souls. Our next business was to gain all the information possible respecting the trails across the plains, and the different passes over the mountains, as we had not yet fully decided which pass we should take. For this purpose we had frequent meetings and consultations among our own company, and several interviews with Governor Dallas, Mr. McTavish, master of Fort Garry, Mr. Christie, master of Edmonstone, who happened to be in the settlement, Bishop Taché, Timoleon Love, who crossed the mountains from this country in 1860, John Whiteford, the guide, and others. After much deliberation it was agreed to make the Edmonstone House, our next point, and leave the selection of the route beyond until we should know more about it from the people living there.

We now discovered that the delays we had suffered hitherto were rather an advantage than otherwise, and that our only mistake was in leaving home by three or four weeks too early, as the feed on the plains would not have been sufficiently up to have allowed us to have left Fort Garry sooner. Our next care was to procure a guide upon whom we could rely, and as we had so often heard of parties being deserted by their guides in different places, we determined to approach the subject with very great caution. In pursuance of this plan, we made an agreement with one Charles Rochette, a French half-breed, to conduct us to the Edmonton House; and, as he was strongly recommended by Bishop Taché as a trustworthy guide, we supposed we had secured the very man we wanted: but with what results the sequel will show. We were to pay him one hundred dollars for his services, one half of which was deposited with the Bishop, to be handed to Rochette when he should return with a certificate from us that he had fulfilled his engagement; and the balance was to be paid him on our arrival at Edmonton. In the meantime some of our number were engaged in purchasing horses, oxen, harness, and such things as were necessary to complete an outfit. This was in some cases a rather slow operation, not that there was any scarcity of articles in the settlement, but the extraordinary demand induced many of them to ask more than we considered them worth. We succeeded in buying horses at an average of about $40 each, oxen $30, carts $8, and harness $4. There were a few very good animals among the horses, but the majority were of a very ordinary description.—Oxen were, however, more generally used, and we found them all noble animals, possessed of great endurance, and rapid travellers. The Red River carts are odd-looking affairs, constructed wholly of wood, without even a nail for a fastening, and, before we became accustomed to their appearance, were the occasion of many a joke. The harness is made of raw Buffalo hide, and served a very good purpose while we kept it dry, but was somewhat troublesome on account of its stretching if it happened to get wet. Our provisions consisted chiefly of flour and pemican, which we bought principally from the Hudson Bay Company at the rate of $3 90 per 112 lbs. for flour, and six cents per lb. for pemican.—The flour, which was manufactured in the settlement, was a good, sound, wholesome article, but somewhat hard and coarse. From the sample of wheat that we saw, the produce of the colony, with proper mills, number one flour ought to be made. Pemican is prepared buffalo meat, and is prepared in the following manner: As soon as the animal is killed, the lean portion of it is separated from the fat, and cut into thin strips, which, after being roasted over the fire, are thoroughly dried in the sun until they become quite hard and brittle. It is then spread out on the skin of the animal, and beaten with flails until it is quite fine.—This is then put into sacks made of the green hide, with the hair side outward, containing about one hundred pounds, and the fat, after being rendered, is poured over it while hot. The bag is then firmly sewed up, and the pemican is fit for use. Although not a particle of salt is used in its preparation, it will keep in this for years. But few of our party could eat it at first, its very appearance and the style in which it is put up being apt to prejudice one against it; but all by degrees cultivated a taste for it, so that before we reached the mountain it not only became palatable, but was considered by most of us an absolute luxury. It is the principal, and in many cases the only, food used by the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and, indeed, by all the inhabitants of that territory, and is found to be wholesome and nutritious, and admirably adapted to the country. We found the Red River colony a considerable settlement, extending along the banks of the river from about thirty miles above Fort Garry to the mouth of the river, and along the Assiniboine westward for about twenty miles. It contains some ten thousand inhabitants, the great majority of whom are half breeds. The settlement is under the government of the Hudson Bay Company, and the administration of their laws appears hitherto to have given general satisfaction. But the time has arrived when they are no longer suited to the necessities or desires of the people, and they are earnest and united in their appeals for the establishment of some kind of responsible government in which they can have a voice.—They demand that the Imperial, or Canadian, Government shall open up for them some better communication with the rest of the world; and, from the strong feeling so freely expressed to us on the subject, it is very evident that, unless something be done to change their circumstances, they will seek some other national relationship. The soil appears to be well adapted to the production of nearly all the cereals and vegetables common to the temperate zones; but one is forcibly struck while passing through the country by the indifferent manner in which it is cultivated, or rather by the total want of cultivation. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is induced by the want of a market for their surplus produce, when they have any, by the absence of all competition, and by the ease with which they can obtain a subsistence without labour, the rich plains affording unlimited pasturage for their herds.

But let them be supplied with a market such as they had for the short time that our party remained with them, and the country would soon present a very different aspect. Society there seems to be in a sort of semi organized condition and a great many remains of Indian customs and practices are observable in the habits of the people; indeed it is said that the Indian manners are rather being revived. From the difficulty experienced in procuring an outfit for so large a party, our start from Fort Garry was likely to be delayed considerably if we waited until every one was ready; it was therefore agreed that as each separate party were ready they should move slowly on in order to obtain good feed for their animals, that they should rendezvous at White Horse Plains, 25 miles from Garry, and there wait for the balance of the company, and be prepared to start from that point on Thursday morning, the 5th of June. On Sabbath, the first day of June, religious services, specially arranged for our company, were held in the Court House at the fort, and were conducted by the Rev. G. O. Corbet, of the English Church, in the afternoon, and by the Rev. John Black, of the free Presbyterian Church, in the evening. Both these services were peculiarly interesting and appropriate, and very acceptable to the company. An unusual excitement was produced in our camp this afternoon, by a person shouting from the bank of the Assiniboine that a man was drowning in the river. We at first supposed that it must be some one of our own company who had incautiously ventured beyond his depth while bathing, and every one rushed to the scene of the disaster, each anxiously enquiring after the other, when it was ascertained that the unfortunate man was one Anderson, a servant of the Hudson Bay Company,

On Monday the 2nd day of June, at five o'clock in the afternoon, according to our arrangement with other parties, we started from Fort Garry, having one ox and cart for every two men, and each loaded with about 800 lbs. We found this rather too heavy a load for our animals wherever the road was rough and hilly, and especially towards night after a long day's drive, although they could draw it with apparent ease upon smooth and level roads. About 600 lbs. would have been sufficient both for the comfort of the animals and the safety of the cart. Our course was nearly due west from Fort Garry, the trail following up the Assiniboine, but generally at some little distance from the river. The Assiniboine, which flows into the Red River at Fort Garry, is a considerable stream, and is navigable for small craft for some distance above Fort Ellice. Its waters, which are very muddy and run with a strong current, have worn for themselves a deep channel in the soft and mellow soil through which they flow. It, in common with most of the streams in that territory, is bordered by a strip of timber on each side, consisting chiefly of poplar and elm. During the day we passed several very comfortable residences, two of which, namely those of Mr. James McKay, the guide before mentioned, and John Roan, his brother-in-law, would be a credit to any country. But few of the inhabitants speak the English language; and our attempts to gather information from them were frequently frustrated on that account. They represented the season as being unusually dry and unfavorable for the growth of their crops, which appeared to be about as far advanced as the same crops would be in Canada about the middle of May. They consisted principally of oats, barley and spring wheat. We camped the first night at Sturgeon Creek, 7 miles from Fort Garry. Here we found abundance of feed for our cattle. We started the next morning, the 3rd, at nine o'clock, having been delayed until that hour in searching for some of our horses which had strayed some distance from our camp, and halted for the night at 6.30, at White Horse Plains, where there is a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. As this was the place of rendezvous agreed upon, we remained here until 3 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, when but few of the parties having arrived, it was thought advisable to move slowly on a short distance further. We were informed by our guide that we would find water about three miles from White Horse Plains, and we determined to drive to that point and camp for the night. Not dreaming that there could be any mistake about this information, we did not take the precaution to fill our water kegs before starting, and having driven seven or eight miles without finding water, it became a question whether we should go on or retrace our steps to White Horse Plains. After some consultation, we decided to proceed, hoping that we would soon meet with water, for as the evening was very warm, both our animals and ourselves had become very thirsty.

Our road now lay across a wide, open prai-

rie, and as it had become quite dark, we were obliged to trust to our oxen to follow the trail. After travelling along in this way for some time we began to entertain serious apprehensions that we were on the wrong track, and at midnight a halt was ordered for a little, to consider what was best to be done. With many of the party the thirst had become almost intolerable, and the majority preferred enduring the fatigues of a still longer march to camping where we were without water. We accordingly moved on, and had marched a considerable distance in silence, every one bearing his trouble like a Briton, when suddenly above the creaking of our carts, the shrill notes of the sweetest music rang out on the midnight air. It was the song of the bull frog, that had borrowed its melody from the fact that it indicated our approach to water. These indications were soon confirmed by the welcome word from the front, "water ahead." Upon coming up, we found that we had reached long Lake, where we camped at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and though our party were generally considered temperate at home, we might without slander be accused of hard drinking on that occasion. We had travelled eleven hours without rest, and not inured to walking, we were very tired. After coming into camp we discovered that two of our party were missing, and they did not reach our camp until nine o'clock. In wandering in search of water they had missed the track, and in the darkness of the night were unable to find it again.

As many parties had now arrived, it was considered prudent to complete our organization before proceeding further. Upon calling a general meeting it was found that the following parties and numbers were present, viz:—Queenston, containing 24 men; St. Thomas, 21; Huntingdon, 19; Ottawa, 8; Toronto, 7; Montreal, 7; Ogdensburg, N. Y., 7; Red River settlement, 7, including Mrs. Augustus Schubert and three children; Acton, 6; Whitby, 6; Waterloo, 6; Scarborough, 5; London, 5; Goderich, 5; and Chatham, 3; making 136 in all; and with those who overtook us subsequently our party was increased to about 150 before reaching Edmonton. The remainder of those who were with us at Fort Garry, comprising the St. Peter's, or Dr. Symington's party, the Toronto party, under Capt. Redgrave, and the Huron party, numbering about 50 men, followed us in two companies, but neither of them succeeded in overtaking us. After considerable deliberation the following regulations were adopted by the company:—A captain was to be elected by the whole company to whom was to be entrusted the general management of the train, so far as the time for starting, the order of the different parties in the train, the rate of travelling, the time for halting, the arrangement of the camp, &c. were concerned; the guide was under his special direction, and he was to be the only means of communication with the Indians, should we meet any on our way. In the discharge of these duties he was to be assisted by a committee composed of one member from each of the separate parties comprised in the company.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

New Advertisements this Day.

Literary and Historical Society—W. Couper.
Notice—Meeting of Sons of Temperance.
Cotton Goods—Glover & Fry.
Spring Mattrasses—Glover & Fry.
Kent's East India Coffee—James Boyle.
House to let—S. Corneil.
Notice—Joseph Louis.
New York Independent—Joseph H. Richards.
Amalgam Bells—Pratt, Robinson & Co.
Clearing sale—Glover & Fry.
Holloway's Pills—Professor Holloway.
Hair Restorer—Mrs. S. A. Allen.
Illustrated News—Middleton & Dawson.
Sale of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Tobaccos, &c.—A. J. Maxham & Co.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, FEBY. 2ND, 1863.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE DOUBLE MAJORITY.

The approaching session of parliament will test the practicability of working the Double Majority principle, as a substitute for representation by population. The distinctive features of this legislative experiment are,—1st. That no *local* bill shall become law that is opposed by a majority of the representatives from that section of the province to which the measure is applicable. 2nd. That in the administrative action for each section, the wishes of the majority of that section shall be carried out. 3rd. That the government will only exist while sustained by a majority from both sections of the province. These, we believe convey a correct explanation of the intended supplanter of rep. by pop. Upper Canadian journals, unfriendly to the scheme, point to the fact, that last session, after the present ministry came into office, the double majority principle was tried and set aside by their party in the house, without compunction. The occasion referred to was, the granting of an undue privilege to a Roman Catholic convent at Guelph in Canada West—a question solely affecting the western section of the province.—Then there was an Upper Canadian majority against the proposed grant, but a preponderance of Lower Canadian votes was brought to bear upon the question, and it was decided in favor of the convent. The Kingston *Daily News* has taken as an example of the impracticable nature of this principle, M. de Boucherville's grand *credit foncier* scheme, for providing our Lower Canadian *habitans* with a land credit bank sustained by a provincial guarantee. For this project it is believed there will be a full Lower Canadian majority, but against it Upper Canadians will be almost unanimous, so far as the government guarantee is concerned. Our contemporary then argues, that as the pledge of government security in a case of this kind affects both sections, it would require a double majority vote to allow the measure to become law. Such a case, under the double majority principle, would result favorably to the sentiment of Upper Canada; but it is enquired, would the Lower Canadian majority with an Upper Canadian minority, constituting a preponderance of votes in the whole house, be content to submit to the double majority decision? The News asserts that they would not, for the reason that there is no law or constitutional principle to compel them to do so—no arrangement, in fact, but which a subsequent vote can destroy. We look forward with great interest to the result of the experiment, not merely as it will affect the stability of the ministry, but as it will affect the future legislation of the country For ministers to render the principle at all operative or subservient to their purposes, it appears to us that they will require to imbue it with a greater degree of elasticity than on the surface it seems to possess.

DEATH OF SIR J. B. ROBINSON.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, died on Saturday morning last, aged seventy-one years. We learn from the *Montreal Gazette* that Chief Justice Robinson descended from a family of that name, of whom Col. Beverly Robinson of the colony of New York, who was the son of the Honorable John Robinson of Virginia, was the most noted. Colonel Robinson's immense estate on the banks of the Hudson was confiscated for his active adherence to the royal cause, but after the peace the British Parliament voted the sum of eighty thousand dollars in partial compensation. His relatives and descendants for the most part went to settle in New Brunswick, as voluntary political exiles from the comfortable homes and properties left behind them in the revolted states, rather than forego their allegiance to the king. Among these was Christopher Robinson, an officer in the Rangers, and the father of the Chief Justice. Christopher Robinson afterwards removed to Nova Scotia, in which colony he was Crown officer, and subsequently removed to Upper Canada where John Beverly Robinson was born. The boy, we believe, was a pupil of the present Bishop of Toronto, who was in those days a schoolmaster, but he went to England for his legal education, and was there admitted to the Bar. He returned to Canada, and in the war of 1812, fought against the United States in the service of the Crown, as his kindred had done before him. He was one who followed Brock in the gallant capture of Detroit, and he was in several battles. And during the rebellion in Canada he shouldered his musket and went into the ranks, accompanied by his two sons.—When a young man, he held office as a clerk of the Assembly, and at the age of twenty-one he was made attorney general; afterwards he occupied the post of solicitor general until he attained the age of twenty-nine; he then became attorney general again, which office he held for many years; and he was appointed chief justice in 1829, at the age of thirty-eight. As a judge, he sat in the upper house of the sister province until the Act of re-union in 1840. He received the thanks of the legislature of Upper Canada for the part he took in adjusting the financial difficulty between Upper and Lower Canada. He was created a baronet by the Queen a few years ago, together with Chief Justice Lafontaine.

THE OTTAWA COMMISSION.

The report of the commissioners on the public buildings at Ottawa is said to be a formidable document, comprising no fewer than three hundred closely-written pages of foolscap. Mr. Starke, the secretary to the commission, was expected to leave Ottawa on Friday last for Quebec, entrusted with the delivery of the report and accompanying documents.

ACQUITTAL OF PICHE.

It will be remembered that on the 23rd December last, a habitant named Beaupré was killed near the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, and that two carters, named, respectively, Germain and Piché, were arrested for the murder. At the coroner's inquest, Germain was acquitted, there being no evidence against him; and a verdict of manslaughter was found against his companion, Piche. The trial took place to-day, and resulted, we were informed when going to press, in a verdict of "not guilty."

CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting of Friday, a letter was read from Mr. Tibbits, stating that he was willing to run his steamer Arctic during the winter, provided the Corporation and Government join with the Grand Trunk (who have already acceded to Mr. T's. terms) in assuming the responsibility of the value of the boat ($20,000) in equal proportions. Coun. Marsden moved a couple of resolutions pledging the Council's guarantee for the amount requested, provided the Government also agreed to the proposal. These resolutions were referred to the Finance and Ferry Committees. Mr. Hurly applied for the painting of the street and carters' numbers. Dr. Marsden was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee. A report from the Road Committee was presented; the estimated expenses for the year are $14,894. The report of the Chief of Police was also presented, and that of the Police and Fire Department. The sum required for these departments is £6,599 3s. 4d. A tavern license was granted to H. O'Neill, on motion of Coun. Kirwin.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORWEGIAN.

The Canadian royal mail steamship Norwegian arrived at Portland yesterday.

APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Skeffington Connor, L.L.D., and Q.C., of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Robert Easton Burns, deceased.

The Honorable Skeffington Connor, L.L.D., one of the Puisne Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, to be Chancellor of the University of Toronto, in the room and stead of the Honorable Robert Easton Burns, deceased.

THE HARBOUR COMMISSION.

We are glad to learn that the Commissioners have been advised by Mr. McDougall, the contractor in Montreal, that the frame of the elevator which he is constructing for their use, is now in a forward state. It is to be hoped the elevator will be in readiness to commence operations in spring.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD BISHOP.

A numerous and respectably-attended meeting of members of the Episcopal Church was held on Saturday afternoon last, to adopt measures for securing a suitable memorial to the late Lord Bishop. It was resolved, on motion, that a memorial window should be erected in the east end of the Cathedral; that a subscription list should be opened, to which the members of other dioceses will be permitted to contribute; and that any surplus, after defraying the cost of the memorial window, should be added to the "Bishop Mountain Labrador Fund." About five hundred dollars were subscribed by the gentlemen present at the meeting.

FOUND GUILTY OF POISONING.

A man named Pierre Duval *dit* Barbines, of St. Germain, in the Eastern Townships, was found guilty by a Coroner's jury of causing the death of his wife by administering poison. He will be tried at the ensuing session of Queen's Bench in the District of Arthabaska, in the jail at which place he is confined.

CORRECTION.

In our notice of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, in Friday's issue, it was stated that the sum of $200 had been presented to the President for his services. There was a mistake in the amount. It should have read £200 ($800.)

A BAKED BIBLE.—There is a Bible in Lucas county, Ohio, which was once baked in a loaf of bread. It now belongs to Mr. Schebolt, a worthy member of the United Brethren Church, who resides near Maumee City. Mr. Schebolt is a native of Bohemia, and the baked Bible was originally the property of his grandfather, who was a faithful Protestant Christian in the times that tried men's souls. During one of the cruel persecutions which have been so common in Bohemia an edict was passed that every Bible in the hands of the peasants should be delivered up to the authorities and destroyed.

Various expedients were resorted to by the Bible-loving Protestants to preserve the precious Word of Life. Mrs. Schebolt, grandmother of the present, placed hers in the centre of a batch of dough, which was ready for the oven, and baked it. The house was carefully searched, but no Bible was found, and when the tools of priestly tyranny had departed, and the danger was passed, the Bible was taken uninjured from the loaf. It was printed one hundred and fifty years ago.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Reported for the Daily News.)

The Court resumed its duties on Friday morning at ten o'clock. The jury in Crozier's case for murder, were brought up and returned a verdict of MANSLAUGHTER against the prisoner. When the foreman pronounced the words of the verdict an attempt was made by the persons in Court, to show their approval of it by applause. This attempted demonstration was immediately suppressed by the Court, and orders issued to bring up the first person who created a noise. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

Mr. Cairns laid an indictment for conspiracy, preferred against 3 persons, before the Court, for the purpose of the Judges taking communication of the papers, Mr. C. would offer no argument in support of his application, as the particulars were disclosed in the affidavit which he filed at the same time.

Mr. Secretan renewed an application made the day previous to admit Mr. John R. Healey to bail, and also to postpone the trial until next term. He produced an affidavit sworn to by Mr. William Cole, to the effect that he, Mr. C., having seen Mr. Cote, (the person whose signature is alleged to have been forged) sign the name of his firm on several occasions, he believed the signature on the note in question to be the real and genuine signature of the firm. Another affidavit was produced stating that two material witnesses were absent, Mr. J. H. Morgan, who is now in Upper Canada, and another witness who was at present in the Eastern Townships, where a mail was received only once a week.

Mr. Stuart, for the Crown, said that after hearing the important facts of the affidavits, he would feel sorry to deprive Mr. Healey of an opportunity of having a fair trial. The case was therefore postponed until the first day of next term. Bail was also accepted by the Crown officer for his appearance on that day.

BILLS.

The Grand Jury came into Court and returned a True Bill against Napoleon Jobin for obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner was immediately arraigned, and he pleaded Not Guilty.

TYNAN'S CASE.

Mr. Stuart informed the Court that it was impossible for him to proceed with the trial of Tynan to-day, owing to the present state of the jury panel. A number of the jurors had been confined for several days on another trial, and seperated from their families during that period. For this reason he considered it would be inexpedient to try the case before such panel. When the list was first called over, a number of the English speaking jurymen who were summoned to attend claimed exemption as members of the Active Volunteer Force; other exemptions were claimed by those over 60 years of age, which greatly reduced the panel. The prisoner's witnesses were principally military men, whose attendance in Court on the day of trial could be secured without any difficulty. He therefore prayed that for these reasons the trial of Tynan would be deferred till another day.

Mr. Hearn appeared for the prisoner, and opposed the application of the Crown officer to put off the trial. He considered that Tynan had a strict right to claim his trial on this day, moreover as this was the day appointed by the Crown officer himself. The argument of the officer, he considered, was not sufficient to claim a postponement. The jury who served on Crozier's trial had made no complaint to the Court of their confinement. Tynan had no friends outside to meet the expenses of bringing medical witnesses to Court from day to day, and he considered that the trial should proceed.

Mr. Justice Duval said the fixing of the day of trial was discretionary with the Court. This case was fixed for the day before (Thursday), but owing to the jury, in Crozier's trial, being under deliberation, they could not proceed. The jury had been confined for several days, and must have undergone a good deal of bodily suffering. The Court anticipated this application, and had decided on granting the postponement of the trial.

Tynan's case was, therefore, fixed for Monday.

In this Court on Saturday morning, the following business was disposed of:—

The case of the Queen *vs.* John Donahoe was called, but in consequence of the absence of several witnesses, the trial was postponed on the necessary application being made by his counsel, Mr. A. Campbell.

GRAND JURY RETURNS.

The Grand Jury came into Court and returned bills in the following cases:—

The Queen *vs.* Daniel Mahony and others, for cutting and wounding, True Bill.

The Queen *vs.* Peter Wade and others, for riot and assault, True Bill.

In the case of the Queen against William Callaghan, for assault to commit murder, and in the case of the Queen against Ignace Grinville, they returned *ignoramus*.

Peter Wade and Matthew Woods were arraigned on their indictments and pleaded Not Guilty.

The Grand Jury for the District of Quebec having disposed of all the business submitted for their consideration, respectfully make, to the Court, the following—

PRESENTMENT:

Province of Canada, }
District of Quebec, }

"The Grand Jury have given their attention to the subject of the inadequacy of the remuneration of Petit Jurors, referred to in the instructive charge delivered by the Honourable the President of the Court at the opening of this Term.

"The Grand Jury are of opinion that the Petit Jurors receive no fair remuneration for their services as such, and therefore strongly recommend that some steps should be taken to ensure them a sufficient compensation.

"The Grand Jury are also of opinion, that the Crown witnesses should also receive a reasonable compensation for their loss of time and absence from business.

"The necessity for a change in the Jury Law of Lower Canada, not only in this respect, but in many others, being admitted by all who are acquainted with its working and who desire to ensure a right administration of justice, the Grand Jury embrace this opportunity of earnestly urging the subject upon the attention of the Legislature. It seems to be generally desired that the qualification of both Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors be increased, so that the protection of property may be entrusted, in the jury box, to those who have property to be protected. The exemptions from service are now so many, owing to the number of persons belonging to the Active Militia not bound to act as Jurors, that more Petit Jurors should be summoned, and any means of learning, before hand, the names of those to be summoned or likely to serve as Jurors should not exist.

"These are some of the principal changes deemed requisite by the general public in the present Jury-Law, and more, it is believed, might be borrowed from the Law of Upper Canada on the same subject. That Law, it is thought, might be adopted, especially with reference to the mode of selecting Jurors, and thus another step would be made by the Legislature towards assimilating the laws of both sections of the Province in criminal matters.

"The Grand Jury have confined themselves in this presentment to noticing this important topic on which they have been led to reflect by His Honor the Judge's charge, and trust their representations, under the approval of the Court, will meet with that attention from the Executive which the Grand Jury conceive they merit.

"The Grand Jury, however, cannot close their Presentment without acknowledging the assistance they have received from the officers of the Court, and especially from Mr. Prendergast, the Translator, whose services have materially aided them in the discharge of their duties. The Grand Jury hope that hereafter there will be (as in Montreal and other places) a clerk appointed, whose duty it will be to keep the witnesses required before the Grand Jury together, and to see to their regular and punctual attendance, so that no time may be lost in disposing of the business before the Grand Jury.

"The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WM. RUTHVEN, "Foreman.

"GRAND JURY ROOM, }
Quebec, 30th January, 1863. }

The Court, on behalf of the District, returned thanks for the successful manner in which the Grand Jury performed their duties since the commencement of the term.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Auditor's summary of Bank statements appears in last Saturday's Official Gazette, and the results are as follows:—

Capital authorized	$35,266,666.00
Capital paid up	26,416,503.00
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in Circulation	9,868,997.00
Balances due to other Banks	839,066.00
Deposits not bearing interest	10,214,449.00
Deposits bearing interest	9,600,240.00
Total Liabilities	$30,522,752.00
ASSETS.	
Coin and Bullion	6,171,677.00
Landed and other Property	1,944,783.00
Government securities	5,040,661.00
Notes of other Banks	1,133,383.00
Balances due from other Banks	2,376,734.00
Notes and bills discounted	41,601,260.00
Other debts, not before included	2,659,437.00
	$60,927,945.00

Comparing this with former returns we remark the following changes:—

1. CIRCULATION has decreased considerably.—Low as it was in November, it has again fallen some $550 000 and it is now only little more than it was in December, 1858. Low prices of produce, failure of crops in some districts, a remarkably mild winter, preventing the formation of winter roads, and keeping ordinary roads in a condition all but impassable for produce, go far to account for this state of things. The depression in the lumber trade must also be taken into account, for the circulation connected with this business, though not to compare with that arising from the produce trade, is still considerable in some parts of the country.

The low state of the circulation accounts for the scarcity of money in various localities; for where the produce still remains undisposed of in the barn, or has been so small that the greater part has had to be reserved for seed, it is evident that debts to storekeepers have not been paid, unless the farmer had a reserve-fund in the shape of a deposit in the bank. As to borrowing to make up such a deficiency, it is a most unsatisfactory business; for the loan of necessity must be for a considerable time. If obtained from a bank, it must give rise to dissatisfaction; if obtained from a shaver, it will be at a rate of interest entirely ruinous to a farmer; and if obtained on mortgage, the farmer will find that he has, in mortgaging his farm, put a collar round his neck that he may never get rid of as long as he lives.

The great point, (financially) in farming, as in any other business, is not to lock up too much means in stock or otherwise. If a trader keep too many goods for his business, or embark his means in real estate, he will be continually cramped; and if a farmer, anxious to extend his business, buy an adjacent farm, or make provision for his family by purchasing wild lands for his sons, neglecting meanwhile to keep a margin of ready money for emergencies, he may find his additional lands yield him no additional income; and that the wild lands may pass away from his possession just when they are about to be wanted.

2. *Balances due to other Banks* have increased from $627,000 to $839,000 This increase is unimportant.

3. *Deposits* have decreased nearly a million dollars during the month, and now are below $20,000,000 again. Last month they were $20,717,000, this month they are $19,814,000. The decrease is principally in the deposits not bearing interest and the banks from which money has been drawn and mostly those whose head office is in this city. Still the amount of deposits is satisfactory as compared with former years. They are now $700,000 more than they were last year at this time, and $3,000,000 more than they were two years ago. Deposits have ruled low in December for some years back; and as winter progresses, bringing business with it suitable to the season, we have no doubt that they will rise as customary.

We have before pointed out that deposits here are far from large as compared with other and older countries. We have little enough in reserve, and it should be the general aim to increase the store. Of course, our circumstances are different from those of older countries.—Money is more valuable. It is easier to invest; and consequently banks have not the large sums lying in their hands waiting investment, which form so considerable a portion of the deposits of English banks.

As a whole, however, we owe too much abroad. The country must have more of its own capital, before we can progress as we ought; and nothing can be more delusive than the notion of bringing greater prosperity by an enormous scheme of borrowing. If Parliament is so infatuated as to sanction the *Crédit Foncier*, it will be the beginding of a train of evils, which will last for generations.

4. SPECIE has decreased from $6,930,000 to $6,171,000. The reduction of circulation and deposits fully accounts for the decrease, and the Banks are still in as strong a position as their best friends could desire them to be. They have now two-thirds of their circulation in specie, and of their immediate liabilities their specie amounts to nearly a third.

Some persons seem to apprehend that when matters have come to a crisis in the neighboring States, our Banks may be so affected as to be obliged to suspend payment in specie. No apprehension, however, need be entertained on the subject. Our Banks have now scarcely anything to do with the United States, except on a cash basis. They have little or no circulation there, and consequently need fear no crisis sending bills in for redemption; and they have no paper maturing there, the dishonor and return of which might put them out in their calculations. The Banks are fully prepared for any emergency, and when the crisis arises—which may be within a few months, or even less—it will be found that their engagements are met without the shadow of a difficulty.

5. *Government Securities* have increased from $4,612,193 to $5, 040,661. The increase is principally in the two Banks which took the Government loan lately on the market, viz., the Bank N. A. $743,000 and the Ontario Bank $200,000.

6. *Balances due from other Banks* have decreased from $3,121,000 to $2, 376,000. The decrease in this item is almost entirely in the Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank.

7. *Discounts* are remarkably steady. Last month they were $41, 413,000; this month they are $41,601,000—the difference being very trifling. Discount seldom show much difference during the month of December; but after the turn of the year, and as winter progresses, we may expect an increase.

8. *Other Debts* have decreased from $2,736,000 to $2,659,000. The movement is in the right direction. We should, however, have been glad to see a greater reduction during the year, than has actually taken place. On the 31st December, 1860, it was $4,142,000, so that the reduction last year was more than a million dollars. This year, it is only $400,000.

Taken as a whole, the Banks closed last year in a highly satisfactory position. What changes may take place this year, none can foresee; but they commence the year under favorable auspices; and, we trust, it may be one of uninterrupted prosperity.—*Witness.*

WHO IS TO BE EXTERMINATED?

(From the New York Tribune.)

The organs of the Copperheads assure their readers that the people of the North will be exterminated if the war continues. It is possible that some of the latter may be simple enough to believe them, though the organ grinders do not believe themselves in their own music. They are like finger-posts at the cross roads, which never travel the road to which they point. Pensive people, who may thus be wrought up to the belief of annihilation, may take comfort and be at peace—the end is not yet. They should remember that if slaughtered by thousands, we multiply by tens of thousands. The annihilation of a people has heretofore turned out to be one of the most difficult undertakings ever attempted. We should find it equally so if we attempted to diversify the contest by a similar undertaking with the South. The Chinese rebels have been years at such pastime; but though they have cut off many thousands of heads, yet there are some millions of the same sort still erect and wagging. Russia has been thirty years endeavoring to exterminate the Circassians, but the end is yet in the remote future. Spain was forty-two years in killing 12,000,000 of American Indians, yet was very far from exterminating them. The people of this country have been for 200 years engaged in the same Christian enterprise, yet millions of the aborigines survive. The Spaniards slaughtered with only matchlock and sabre, with interludes of the faggot. We kill with rum and rifles. Yet these two deadliest weapons of high civilization have failed to exterminate a race infinitely more defenceless than our own.

Since the Christian era, the Providence of God seems to have put an end to such entire destruction of a nation as was frequently enjoined on Moses. Modern history affords no counterpart to Edomite or Hittite extermination. Even dispersions have been of rare occurrence. The lying oracles of treason cannot now revive the practice of the Mosaic age, though seeking to do so against the very people among whom they live and move. Their treasonable utterances may poison some minds, and frighten timid ones from their propriety. But the nations of modern times cannot be exterminated. Classes may be—the French aristocracy perished in the first Revolution, and, like all other perishing aristocracies, it died hard. Our own slaveholding aristocracy dies with the same bloody obstinacy. The class may perish, but the people will survive. As France came forth from her sanguinary struggle and developed an energy that astonished the world, so it must be the case with us.

But the havoc of war is undeniable. Yet, great as has been the waste of life in this, it dwindles into small proportions when compared with the slaughter of former contests. Napoleon and the Revolution sacrificed 10,000,000 of men. The scourge of Asia, Jenghis Khan, massacred 200,000 in the capture of a province, and during a reign of twenty-seven years destroyed 500,000 per annum. Of the famous host of Xerxes, numbering 5,000,000, only 8,000 escaped destruction. At Austerlitz, 50,000 fell; at Borodino 100,000, and as many at Waterloo. Our war has given occasion for no long sieges, yet in that of Paris 50,000 people perished from hunger alone. European history is full of shocking pictures of the horrors suffered in beleaguered cities, from all which the war for the Union has been freed. Famine destroyed more lives when Titus was besieging Jerusalem than this contest can possibly require. There is less sacrifice of life in modern than in ancient warfare.

It is true that there have been resemblances to extermination, even in modern experience. The heart of Europe was so devastated by the war of 1756, that twenty contiguous villages were left without a single man or beast. Large tracts were converted into solitudes, so that a traveller would find no living creature in a day's ride. Such of the population as had not perished had been driven by starvation from their homes. The Thirty Years' War of the seventeenth century came nearer to a war of extermination than any contest of modern times. The population of Germany was reduced from 12,000,000 to 3,000,000, while that of Wirtemburg sunk from 500,000 to 48,000. In some districts, the population actually died out, so that over vast tracts of fertile country, abounding in highly-cultivated farms, there grew up immense forests. But to accomplish this desolation, it required thirty years of uninterrupted carnage. The North exhibits no indication of such a catastrophe as this. But can as much be said for the South? Agriculture and manufactures are already banished from many portions of Virginia. In Mississippi and Louisiana, the desolation is even more frightful. There is weeping in every homestead over slaughtered fathers and sons. Of property, almost every description, except the soil, has taken wings and flown away. Destitution exists everywhere, and increases in intensity as the war continues. The pretence of Northern extermination is a traitorous one. In a struggle to avoid that calamity, it is the South that must first go to the wall.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AUSTRALASIAN."

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st.—The S. S. Australasian, from Liverpool, Jan. 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Londonderry correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on the emancipation proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of the opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for the European intervention in the interests of humanity.

The Times again replies to the New York Chamber of Commerce respecting the Alabama case, and admits the resentment of the North as very natural, and as the case is seen from a Federal point of view, it claims a certain degree of sympathy; it argues, however, that complaints against the British Government really amount to very little.

Among the French diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forey, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

Bright and Schofield had been again speaking in Birmingham, in reference mostly to belligerent rights. Bright questioned whether commercial men desired peace in America. It would bring ruin to many. He complained of Russell and Gladstone, and bitterly denounced the Times for misleading the public on the American question.

A movement was on foot in Liverpool to test public opinion, by a meeting to consider American affairs and the emancipation question.

Movements of a similar kind had taken place in Manchester, where a branch emancipation society was being formed.

Continental news unimportant.

LONDON, Jan. 16th.—The action of the Bank raising the minimum rate from 3 to 4 per cent was generally regarded as a timely and salutary precaution against the flood of joint stock projects, which were starting up under the ease in the money market.

Consols weak at 92¼ to 92⅝.

American securities 52 to 61¾. Virginia 5's at 49 to 51.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17th, A. M.—Owing to anticipations that the next accounts from America might be favorable to peace the market was dull and irregular.

On Wednesday advices were received from America announcing the emancipation of the slaves in the Confederate States, and the determination of the people of the North to preserve the Union at all hazards. This, together with the favorable news from India, led to a large demand and an advance of ¼ a ⅜ on American. The business has been very limited, prices remaining without material change from last week's prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour at firmer rates. Wheat in fair demand, 9s 2d a 9s 10d, for Red Western 9s 10d a 10s 2d, for Southern; 10s a 11s; White Western; 11s a 12s, for Southern per 100 lbs; some in good demand and firm; for good mixed 29s a 29s 6d; White 30s 6d a 32s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Beef and Pork dull and much depressed by heavy receipts. Prices are called 2s 6d lower. Bacon in large supplies and rather cheaper. Lard has been active but closes quiet at 37s a 38s 6d. Tallow without material change. Butchers' association 44s a 44s 6d. Ashes, 32s a 32s 6d for Pots, and 31s a 31s 6d for Pearls.—Sugar fairly supplied for previous rates. Coffee quiet.

The American Civil War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st.—The *Times* Washington special says it is ascertained that the Confederate Government have regular commissioned agents at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Jamaica, & all the principal points on the Spanish main. These agents continually communicate with the insurgents, and advices received by the pirate Semmes are communicated through these sources.

The Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the U.S. the important question of the power of the President, in times of rebellion, to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The Administration is determined to settle this question at once, as there are cases now pending in several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31st.—The Sonora took $1,190,000 for England, and $28,000 for New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30th.—Gen. Burnside arrived here this morning.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31st.—The Fortress Monroe letter, dated yesterday, says that the Confederates crossed the Blackwater on Friday.

Gen. Peck immediately sent out a force who met the Confederates and drove them back with some loss.

WASHINGTON, January 31st.—Major-General Hooker was in the city to-day.

Gens. Butler and Hamilton, the Military Governors of Texas, were in consultation to-day with the executive authorities.

There is nothing new concerning the Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, Feby. 1.—The Herald contains details of the late fight near the Blackwater on the night of the 27th, with 3 regiments of infantry, 4 detached battalions of infantry, 900 cavalry, and 14 pieces of artillery.

The next night Gen. Corcoran, under orders of Gen. Peck, advanced to meet them. The Confederates were found 10 miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading of 8½ hours caused the enemy to retire.

Gen. Corcoran advanced his infantry with fixed bayonets, driving the Confederates a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the Confederates took up another position two and a-half miles from the battle-field, and at the latest mail communication Corcoran was moving to flank them. The above battle occurred by moonlight.

A telegram of yesterday indicates that the Confederates were again driven from their position, and are still pursued. Our loss is 24 killed and 84 wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st.—A special despatch to the Herald, says that the resignation of Gen. Campbell on account of the President's emancipation proclamation, has been accepted.

Gen. Hooker paid a flying visit to Washington to-day, in reference to the Commissariat and Guns Departments of his army.

The steamer Pearl, captured by the Iroya, is an iron side-wheel and light draft steamer of 180 tons, and had a cargo of pea jackets.

The gunboat Octarora captured on the 15th the English sloop Brave, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt and sponge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1st.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, in the Times, says that Burnside has been offered the new department, embracing North and South Carolina, with thirty days allowed to decide, which he will not accept.

Jno. Fitzgerald, son-in-law of Senator Doolittle, a wealthy banker of Wisconsin, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, with a pistol. His property amounts to $400,000.

CAIRO, Feb. 1st.—The guerillas continue active in the vicinity of Memphis.

A detachment of the 4th Illinois cavalry had a skirmish on Tuesday with a squad of Confederates.

The Federals lost seven killed, 11 wounded, and one captured.

The *Bulletin* says that the Confederates are advancing on our lines as fast as the condition of the roads will permit. Their object evidently being to get possession of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

By an accident on the Railroad near Moscow, on Tuesday, 4 cars were precipitated down an embankment 40 feet high. 40 soldiers were killed.

From Vicksburg we learn that the water is running through the city at from two to four feet deep, but there are as yet no signs of the channel widening.

A considerable Federal force has crossed the Bend and is now encamped at Warrenton, in order to more readily communicate with the forces from below when they arrive.

It is stated that forty-nine millons of dollars in gold have been received at San Francisco during the past year. This sum would weigh one hundred tons, and freight a train of fourteen railroad cars.

HAIR DYES AND HAIR KILLERS.

If you have read the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," you will remember that the young man John pitched into the Kohinoor one day, and gave him a smart drubbing, which put to bed that astonished and discomfited individual for several days. When the Kohinoor emerged from his temporary confinement—the witty author avers—"his hair had turned grey—around the roots!" Well, we all know the reason of that—for examples of the like phenomenon are too common to be overlooked—the Kohinoor had been using a Hair *Dye*. Now, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is not a dye, but restores grey or faded hair to its *original color*, whatever that may have been, by aiding nature to re-establish sanitary conditions suitable to the age of the subject. The hair is the same in color above and below the surface, because it obtains its coloring matter from healthful nutrition, and not from chemical action.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

EXTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, made at the Quebec Observatory, under the direction of Lieutenant F. D. ARMS, R.N., F.R.A.S., &c., for the week ending Saturday, January 31st, 1863:—

DAY.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer corrected & reduced to 32°. Inches.	Temp. of the air. Deg.	Temp. from self-registering Thermometers, in the shade, from 9 A.M. previous to 9 P.M. of Day. Max. Deg.	Min. Deg.	Daily Range of Temp. Deg.	Wind. Direction.	Force. 0 to 10.	Rain. In inches.	Weather.
SATURDAY	Jan. 26	Noon	29.702	33.0	35.0	14.0	21.0	W.	5	.000	Overcast.
SUNDAY	27	"	29.664	19.0	30.0	9.0	21.0	W.	7	.000	Cloudy.
MONDAY	28	"	29.443	31.0	34.0	27.0	7.0	N.E.	7	.000	Overcast.
TUESDAY	29	"	29.159	27.0	27.0	16.0	11.0	N.E.	7	.000	Showing P.M., snow.
WEDNESDAY	30	"	29.440	30.0	30.0	21.0	9.0	E.	2	.000	Cloudy.
THURSDAY	31	"	29.506	25.0	31.0	27.0	4.0	W.	7	.000	Cloudy.
FRIDAY	Jan. 1	"	29.522	26.0	31.0	25.0	6.0	W.	7	.000	Overcast.
SATURDAY	2	"	29.522	26.0	31.0	25.0	6.0	W.	7	.000	Overcast.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) means *below* zero.

OBSERVER—THOMAS HEATLEY, A.O.

QUEBEC WEEKLY TIDE TABLE,

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.—CIVIL TIME.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2ND, 1863.

Day.	Day of Month.	Morning.	Evening.
Tuesday	Jan. 27	11.50	0.00
Wednesday	Jan. 28	0.19	0.53
Thursday	Jan. 29	1.25	2.02
Friday	Jan. 30	2.42	3.17
Saturday	Jan. 31	3.54	4.28
Sunday	Feb. 1	5.01	5.22
Monday	Feb. 2	5.49	6.10

*** The stream of tide continues to run up three-quarters of an hour after high water.

NOTE.—To find the time of high water at the following places, subtract the time opposite to each from that shown on

DR. McKENZIE'S

DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY

IS WORKING MIRACLES BEYOND ALL conception. The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do MORE good than ALL other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A.D. 1765. nearly one hundred years, which, almost every son and daughter of old Scotia can testify. It has always borne the name of

Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy Stick.

As it resembles a candy stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconscious of taking medicine, and where worms exist, the results are beyond description.

A child of ten years of age, of Rev. J. McDougall, Dundee, passed over 500 WORMS in Three Days, which he testifies, that he believes by God's blessing, it saved the child's life. Thousands of similar testimonials are given (without solicitation) to the present proprietor.

General Symptons of Worms:

Restless, Sudden Starting and Grinding the Teeth in Sleep, Convulsions, Ravenous Appetite, (sometimes no Appetite,) Paleness, Picking the Nose, Bowel Complaints, Fever, Fretfulness Emaciation, Looseness of the Flesh, Dry Cough Sour Breath, &c., &c.

All of the above symptoms will immediately cease to exist by using this medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no worms exist. It is perfectly harmless, even to the most tender infant.

Warranted Purely Vegetable in its Combination.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH PACKAGE.

Sold at Retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7½ pence sterling (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings (50 cents) for four packages. Be sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKenzie, M.D., Glasgow, on the wrapper.

Call for Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W.
CARTER, KERRY & Co., Montreal, C.E.
HAMILTON, MUIR & Co., Hamilton, C.W.

A. N. McDONALD & Co.,
Importers for the Canadas,
BROCKVILLE, C.W.

To whom all orders should be Addressed.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE No. 20 Berthelot Street, containing eleven rooms, occupied by F. LEWIS, Esq., with garden, couch-house, and stable.

Apply to
S. CORNEIL,
41 St. John Street,
(Who will show the premises.)

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber, about to give up his retail trade in the BOOT and SHOE line, offers for sale his large and well selected stock, both for quality and variety.

The business is profitable, and offers many advantages, and a good opportunity for any one desirous of following it, and would be dealt with on favorable terms.

JOSEPH LOUIS.
St. John Street.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863. 1m

Cotton Goods

We beg to call the attention of the public to our large stock of

PLAIN COTTON GOODS,

Which are of the same makes and qualities sold by us for many years.

To our regular customers, we would advise them to make their purchases early, from the fact that fresh importations will be from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than the Cotton Goods we are now selling; and this applies also to all Goods where Cotton is used in the manufacture.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863.

Spring Mattrasses.

WE invite the residents of Quebec to inspect our SPRING MATTRASSES, manufactured on our premises from the best materials, and superior in every respect to what is generally made in Quebec. The price satisfactory to purchasers.

☞ A large variety of superior IRON BEDSTEADS.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863.

Literary and Historical Society.

THE SIXTH STATED MEETING of the Season will be held at the Society's rooms, Masonic Buildings, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at EIGHT o'clock P.M., when a PAPER will be read by

JOHN B. SELLEY, Esq., M.D.,

On "LIFE AND HEALTH."

By order,
WM. COUPER,
Assist. Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.

LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY.

GOUGH Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance, meets on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, St. Francis Street, Upper Town.

Strangers, Brothers, visiting the city, are particularly requested to attend.

Parties requiring information, or desirous of joining the Division, may apply to Bros. W. & R. Brodie and J. R. Healey, Lower Town; Peter Johnson and David Lawson, Upper Town, and J. P. McEwan and T. Davidson, St. Roch's.

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863. 1

AMALGAM BELLS.

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

AMALGAM BELLS. AMALGAM BELLS.

PRATT, ROBINSON & CO.
Manufacturers.
190 William Street, N. Y.

Quebec Jany. 30 1863. 1y a w.

JAPAN OOLONG TEA.

Just received, per Steamship Mavrocordatus, via Portland,

50 HALF-CHESTS Superior Uncoloured Japan Oolong Tea.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
83 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

Auction Sale

OF

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, & TOBACCOS.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

ON

Wednesday next,

The 4th INSTANT,

AT THE STORES OF

MESSRS.

LEMESURIER, GRANT AND CO.,

83 ST. PAUL STREET:

A General Assortment

OF

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,

Tobaccos, &c., &c., &c.

1,000 PACKAGES VERY CHOICE TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Japans, Souchong, and Congou.
25 Hhds. very Bright Porto Rico Sugars,
56 Hhds. very Bright Cuba Sugars,
23 Barrels Refined Sugars,
30 do. Roasted Java Coffee, very choice,
50 do. do. Rio Coffee,
40 do. do. Maracaibo do., very choice,
200 Boxes Ground Coffee,
150 Boxes Ground Pepper,
100 Boxes Ground Spices, of various kinds,
50 Barrels Pot Barley,
30 Bales Leaf Tobacco,
100 Barrels Cut Tobacco,
100 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, choice brands.

With the usual assortment of Groceries.

Sale at half-past ONE o'clock.

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

Quebec, Feby. 2, 1863.

CLEARING SALE.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,

Having completed stock-taking, and being determined to clear off the remainder of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Have made up into lots the following Goods:

Lot No. 1.

MANTLES.

130 SEALSKIN MANTLES, 7s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
93 Black, Brown, and Gray Cloth do., 10s. to 37s. 6d.
37 Fancy and Diagonal Mohair do., 21s. 3d. to 45s.

Lot. No. 2.

Fancy Dress Goods.

435 Russian Mohair, 7½d. per yard,
220 Repps in Plaids, plain and fancy, from 11½d. to 1s. 10½d. per yard,
175 Mongolian Winseys, 10d. to 2s. 4d. per yard.

Lot No. 3.

Shirts and Shirtings.

84 Balmoral Winsey Skirts, 5s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.,
One lot Skeleton Skirts, slightly damaged (bell shape), will be sold for half-price.

Lot No. 4.

STAYS.

184 pair White Stays, all sizes, slightly soiled, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

Lot No. 5.

Sewed Muslins.

We offer Lace Setts, Worked Jaconets and Swiss Setts, Collars, Sleeves, &c., Linen Collars and Sleeves, at less than half price.

☞ The balance of our RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Feathers, &c., &c., will be found equally reduced in price.

The above Goods are well worth the attention of our numerous customers and the general public, and will be sold *for Cash only.*

WM. LAIRD & CO.

P.S.—Our stock of Shirtings, Cotton Goods, Irish and Scotch Linens, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, and Towellings, will be found well assorted, and worthy the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS.

WM. LAIRD & CO.

Quebec, Jany. 28, 1863.

Board of Trade.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE will be held at the Board Room, Exchange, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th PROXIMO, at NOON.

A. FRASER,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jany. 28, 1863. 3

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

LATE CLARENDON.

MESSRS. W. RUSSELL & SON beg to inform their numerous friends and the travelling community, that they will RE-OPEN the ST. LOUIS HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 7th proximo.

Quebec, Jany. 19, 1863. 1m

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.

USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL.

Only 23 cents per pound.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO GROCERS.

TWICE THE STRENGTH OF THE JAVA,

WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.

(Put up in 1-pound packages only.)

USED extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up town. Recommended by a number of Physicians and Clergymen as the finest Coffee ever introduced.

TESTIMONY OF THE EMINENT

DR. JAMES BOYLE:

I have critically examined and used KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be healthful and nutritious. I particularly recommended it to nervous and dyspeptic persons and for GENERAL FAMILY USE. I regard it in FLAVOR and OTHER QUALITIES SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.

JAMES BOYLE, M.D., No. 186 Chambers-st.

GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 154 Reade St., N. Y.

Quebec, Jany., 30, 1863. 6

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

BETWEEN N. York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor: and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor

—LEAVE—

China, Anderson, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 28
Arabia, Stone, Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4
Australasian, Cook, N.York, Wednesday, Feb. 11
Europa, Moodie, Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18
Persia, Grace, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 25
Canada, Lott, Boston, Wednesday, March 4

From New York to Liverpool:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE..... 165 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ..... 100 "

From Boston to Liverpool:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE..... 140 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ..... 80 "

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
New York.
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES,
103 State street, Boston.

January 26, 1863.

For Sale,

On the Subscriber's Wharf,

PINE DEALS and BOARDS, 1 to 3 inch, assorted qualities,
SPRUCE DEALS and BOARDS,
CULL PINE DEALS.

—ALSO,—

SAWN LATHS, SCANTLING,
BATTENS, PALINGS, &c., &c., &c.

J. H. CLINT,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Jany. 16, 1863.

Fourth Volume.

Subscriptions are for One Year, from the date of their receipt at our Office, unless back numbers are ordered.

THE METHODIST.

It will be edited, as heretofore, by

REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D.D.,

Assisted by

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D.D.,

at present residing in Paris as Corresponding Editor. Among its editorial corps are

REV. DR. ABEL STEVENS,

the Historian of Methodism, and

REV. DR. NADAL.

THE METHODIST has each week a summary of all the news to the moment of going to press. This summary is equal to that of any weekly published, whether Secular or Religious, and is prepared by

PROF. SCHEM.

It has also a thorough report of the Stock and Produce markets, prepared expressly for it by

ORANGE JUDD,

Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

It has the most comprehensive Finance Article written in the country, by

D. MELLISS.

Terms—$2 per year, in advance.

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☞ Specimen Copies and Premium Slips FREE.

The most attractive

Premiums!

Among them is a

Sewing Machine, for Six Subscribers.

Address,
THE METHODIST,
114 Nassau Street,
New York.

☞ A liberal discount to all clergymen.

January 19, 1863. 1aw6

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MARINERS are notified that the two leading LIGHTS erected in 1862, indicating the entrance to ST. PIERRE BAY, called the SOUTH-EAST CHANNEL (Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon), will CEASE to be EXHIBITED each year from the 1st DECEMBER to the 15th MARCH, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

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

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC,
20th January, 1863. 2awlm

ELEPHANT OIL.

25 BARRELS—an excellent substitute for Sperm.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 8, 1862.

Ginger Wine.

VERY superior, in cases, 1 and 3 dozen each.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

Wanted.

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every County at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Address, (post paid,)

S. MADISON,
Alfred, Maine.

December 29, 1862. 3m

Wanted.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our new EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free.* Address, (post paid,)

SHAW & CLARK,
Biddeford, Maine.

December 29, 1862. 3m

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

FOR SALE,

A lot of Champion Coal Oil!

JUST ARRIVED.

Apply to

ANDREW STRANG.

Quebec, Jany. 9, 1863. 5w

High School of Quebec.

INCORPORATED 1845.

Rector:

The Reverend EDWIN HATCH, B.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Masters:

Classics..... { The Rector, E. Hester, Esq.
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The system of instruction is based upon that of the public Schools of Great Britain, with special reference to the requirements of a mercantile community.

For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned.

D. WILKIE,
Secretary.

Quebec, Jany. 5, 1863.

Malaga Raisins.

BOXES Layers, M.R. and Seedless Raisins, landed ex "Orkney," direct from Malaga, via Portland.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

WEST END

Layer Raisins!!

JUST RECEIVED,

A CHOICE LOT

OF

West End Double Crown

LAYER RAISINS,

In boxes, half-boxes, and quarter-boxes.

As fine Fruit as ever imported into this market.

For sale by
J. WHITEHEAD,
48 John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 24, 1862.

Malaga Grapes, Dates, &c.

MALAGA GRAPES,
Fresh Arabian Dates,
Fresh Lemons,
Prunes, in jars and cartoons,
Preserved Fruits,
Eleme Figs, in boxes,
Boxes Orange, Citron, and Lemon Peel,
Lemon and Orange Lemonade,
Pure Virgin Honey, strained and in the comb.

For sale by
J. WHITEHEAD,
48 John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 24, 1862.

Remnants!!

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

SALE OF REMNANTS

OF

Dry Goods,

MADE

During the Last Six Months!!

WILL TALE PLACE ON

MONDAY NEXT,

AND

FOLLOWING DAYS,

ON THE

Centre Tables in the Upper Store.

—ALSO,—

A LARGE LOT OF

Fringed Huckaback Towels!!

25 per cent. under the usual price.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Jany. 12, 1863.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

100 BOXES Webb's CELEBRATED AMERICAN CHEESE.

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 8, 1862.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

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

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

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

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

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

Quebec, Oct. 24, 1862.

Prince's Hair Dressers.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

CALL and examine H. & W. BANSLEY'S extensive stock of Toys, Fancy Cabinet Ware, China Ornaments, of the best French, English, and German manufacture, received per last Steamers from Europe.

☞ Remember No. 10, St. John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 15, 1862.

DETECTION OF THEFT.

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

Quebec, Dec. 1, 1862.

POT BARLEY.

50 BARRELS Ogilvie's Pot Barley.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
38 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1862.

Tobaccos and Snuff.

LEAF TOBACCOS, in hhds. and bales,
Cut Tobaccos, in barrels,
Manufactured Tobaccos, various brands,
Snuff in kegs, assorted qualities and sizes.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
83 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1862.

Skates!

Per Steamer "Hibernian."

JUST received per "Hibernian," a complete assortment of English SKATES (ladies' and gentlemen's) of the most approved patterns.

H. S. SOTT & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 15, 1862.

Time the True Test.—Experience the Best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY.

FOR COUGHS, Colds, Consumption, and all Pulmonary complaints, use the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, which has maintained its high reputation for nearly FORTY YEARS, and is recommended by many of our most eminent physicians and gentlemen in the country, among whom are Rev. Josiah Litch, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, New York; the late Prof. Leonard Woods, Andover Theological Seminary; D. P. Thompson, former Secretary of State, Vt.; Drs. Merrill, Perry, Abell, Parker, Berry, and many others; by the Press, and by the largest and oldest dealers in drugs and medicines in the United States and Canada.

OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.—"We know of no medicine which has deservedly sustained so high a reputation for so long a term of years, or which more rarely disappoints the reasonable expectations of those who use it."

[Signed by many of the oldest and most respectable druggists in the United States.]

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM PHYSICIANS.

"I, with confidence, recommend it as superior to any other preparation for the above complaints." "It has a superiority over every kind of medicine used, and has been used for lung complaints with wonderful success." "I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine." "It is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." "To my knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it." "I confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge." "Of all the principal remedies used for coughs, I am satisfied yours is the best, and hope it will be better known and more generally used." "I have prescribed your balsam, and regard it as the most valuable and effective remedy within my knowledge."

Extract from a letter just received from a gentleman, ordering some of the Balsam:—

"Markesan, Green Lake Co., Wisconsin,
"December 12, 1862.

"Messrs. Reed, Cutler & Co.—Gentlemen—For some twenty years I have used your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in my family, but more particularly for myself. When I first used it, I was given up by physicians as past cure of consumption. I obtained immediate help. I have always kept it since, and consider it, for the lungs, the best medicine I ever used. I have recommended it in several cases, and in nearly every case it has proved beneficial. It cured one lady after the doctor had pronounced her incurable.

"Respectfully yours, H. H. ROBINSON."

PRICE.—Small size, 50 cents; large, $1. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

J. MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.

Dec. 29, 1862. 3m

Valentia Raisins.

BOXES and half-boxes now receiving, ex "Mavrocordatos," via Portland.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

Fresh Currants.

IN carotels, half carotels, and boxes.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO STREET--TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1849.—CAPITAL, $1,743,520

DIRECTORS.

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MANAGER AND SECRETARY—JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, ESQUIRE.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—DONOUGH O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS. || BANKERS—COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

THIS long established Company, with its numerous and responsible Stockholders, and its large subscribed capital, affords an amount of security to the assured unsurpassed by any other transacting business in this Province.

For Insurance against Fire, apply to
WALTER C. HENDERSON,
Hunt's Wharf.

Quebec, January 20, 1862.

La Banque NATIONALE.

FROM and after MONDAY next, 22nd inst., the affairs of this institution will be carried on in its BANKING HOUSE, opposite Tetu & Garneau's Store, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

Office Hours: from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 2 o'clock, P.M., on Saturday from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

F. VEZINA,
Cashier.

Quebec, Dec. 22 1862.

Finnan Haddies!

JUST RECEIVED.

WOODS & CO.,
No. 22, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1862.

Reduced Prices!

FOR

FURS!!

Ladies' Mink and Marten Setts,

Gents' Caps,

In Otter, Creamer, and Mink.

Children's Muffs and Capes,

Moccassins and Snoeshoes.

SLEIGH ROBES,

FUR COATS,

BUFFALOS!

ALL AT

REDUCED PRICES

FROM THIS DATE!

HENDERSON, RENFREW & CO.,
Buade Street.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1862.

Employment.

THE Undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business, which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any person of ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours' practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several young ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York State and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of $15 per week by it, and there is no reason why any one else cannot do the same. Invalids, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one that they will take great interest in. On receipt of $1, I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relative to the carrying it on so that it will be highly profitable. The purchaser of the "printed instructions" will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as $200, for teaching it personally to a single individual. I would state further that $2.50 or $3 will buy everything that is necessary to commence the business with, and the articles can be got almost anywhere, in city or country, or, if preferred, I can furnish them.

Address,
ALVORD T. PARSONS,
No. 36 Liberty Street,
New York.

Quebec, Dec. 22, 1862. 1m

FRESH CURRANTS.

60 BARRELS of FINE QUALITY.

For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

Perfumery, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

THE Subscribers have just received, *via* Portland, a fresh supply of the NEWEST PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, among which they beg leave to notice—

Mr. Madan's Celebrated Tooth Paste,
White's Eau de Lavande à la Vanille,
Guerlain's Ambrosial Shaving Cream,
Bucknell's Skin Soap,
Patey's Glycerine and Almond Soap, in bars and cakes,

—ALSO,—

Dr. De Roos' Celebrated Gutta Vitæ, or Life Pills,
Dr. Davenport's Specific for Gout and Rheumatism,
Nonpareil, a splendid Polish for Patent Leather and other Boots, &c., &c.

☞ A large stock of Surgical Instruments, comprising some of the latest improvements.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 29, 1862.

Candied Peels.

CITRON, Lemon and Orange Peels, now receiving ex "Mavrocordatos," via Portland.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

nebec, Dec. 26, 1862.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co'py.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry, Glasgow, or Liverpool.

☞ *Return Tickets granted at reduced Rates.*

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Steamships:—

NORWEGIAN, 2500 tons.....Capt. McMaster.
HIBERNIAN, 2500 tons..... " Grange.
BOHEMIAN, 2200 tons..... " Borland.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 2200 tons,... " Ballantine.
ANGLO SAXON, 1800 tons,... " Graham.
NORTH AMERICAN, 1800 tons. " Burgess.
JURA, 2300 tons..... " Aiton.
PERUVIAN..... Building.

Carrying the Canadian & United States Mails.

One of the under-noted or other Steamships will sail from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY for, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Passengers to and from Londonderry.

The following are the dates of sailing:—

	From Liverpool.	From Portland.
Nova Scotian.....	Dec. 25	Jan. 17
Jura.....	Jany. 1	" 24
North American.....	" 8	" 31
Norwegian.....	" 15	Feby. 7
Bohemian.....	" 22	" 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND.

CABIN. (According to accommodation.	STEERAGE.
To Glasgow...$66 a $80	To Glasgow..$30.00
To Londonderry.....$66 a $80	To Londonderry.....$30.00
To Liv'pool...$66 a $80	To Liverpool..$30.00

Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, Jany. 12, 1863.

WM. A. CURRY,

STOCK, EXCHANGE, AND INSURANCE BROKER,

Accountant, and Land Agent,

Gowen's Buildings, St. Peter Street,

Quebec.

Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Bills of Exchange and all descriptions of Securities bought and sold. Loans negotiated.

☞ Business conducted with the Crown Lands Department, and other Government Offices.

Quebec, Nov. 24, 1862. 1w

NEW GOODS.

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's Gifts.

THE subscriber having LEASED the SHOP adjoining J. B LIVERNOIS' Photographic Establishment, St. John's Street, solicits inspection of a choice variety of

Jewellery,

Plated Ware,

Fancy Articles,

&c., &c., &c.

Suitable for the Holiday Season.

J. ARDOUIN.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought or taken in exchange.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery cleaned and repaired.

Quebec, Dec. 22, 1862.

Coffees—Green and Roasted.

150 BAGS Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, very choice.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
83 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1862.

BUTTER FOR SALE.

25 KEGS superior Upper Canada Butter.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Jany. 14, 1863.

The Most Suitable PRESENT for Christmas is

MUSIC!

And the Best Place to Obtain it is at the

MUSIC STORE,

27 ST. JOHN STREET,

Where a splendid variety is to be obtained, both bound and unbound.

Also,—Miss K. VANKOUGHNET's new Waltzes, the "*Rocky Hollow*," dedicated to Mrs. D. C. THOMSON.

R. MORGAN,
Dealer in Music only.

Quebec, Dec. 17, 1862.

STARTLING BUT TRUE.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE HISTORY of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching painless, and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation	Stone and Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,	Secondary
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,	Symptoms,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Lowness of Spirits,	Venereal Affections,
Chest Diseases,	Headaches,	Piles,	Worms of all kinds,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,		
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,		
Diarrhœa,			

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS

From whatever cause. LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; what ever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known the world for the following diseases:

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

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

May 21st, 1862.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY

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

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

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

By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,

Quebec, April 22, 1856.

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

Eighteenth Year!

VOLUME VIII.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW VOLUME of this popular JOURNAL commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To the Mechanic and Manufacturer.

No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication.

To the Inventor.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in these old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instructions, as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free, on application.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than SEVENTEEN years, in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and they refer to 20,000 patentees for whom they have done business.

No charge is made for examining sketches and models of new inventions, and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights and Farmers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked: all the new discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

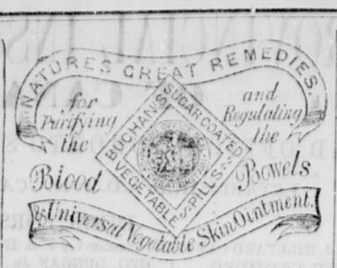
TERMS.

To mail subscribers—Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-Office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra, on each year's subscription, to prepay postage.

MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
37 Park Row, N. Y.

December 17, 1862.



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

DR. BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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

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

DR. BUCHAN'S INVIGORATING ESSENCE,

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

DR. BUCHAN'S VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT

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

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Druggists,
Buade Street, Upper Town.

October 17, 1862.

DES MEILLEURS ROMANS ETRANGERS.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have just received the following FRENCH translations:—

Histoire De Pendennis, 3 volumes, par W. H. Thackeray.
Memoires De Barry Lyndon, do.
Henry Esmond, do.
Jane Eyre, par Currer Bell.
Shirley, 2 vols, do.
Marie Barton, par Mrs. Gaskell.
Nord et Sud, do.
Les Pirates du Mississippi, par Frédérick Gerstäcker.
Tueur et Pupille, par Julia Kavanagh.
La Quartoronne, par le Capitaine Mayne Reid.
Lichtenstein, par W Hauff.
Le Désavowé, 2 vols, par Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
Paul Clifford, par do.
Adventures de Pisistrate Caxton, par do.
Les Derniers Jours de Pompée, par do.
Les Temps Difficiles, par Charles Dickens.
David Copperfield, 2 vols, par do.
Contes de Noel, par do.
Le Magasin D'Antiquités, 2 vols., do.
Bleak House, 2 vols., do.,
Adventures de Nicolas Nickleby, 2 vols., do.,
Oliver Twist, do.
Barnabé Rudge, 2 vols., do.
Dombey et Fils, 2 vols, do.
Adventures De Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols. do
La Petite Doirit, 3 vols., do.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.
For sale at
SHAW'S BUILDINGS,
Foot of Mountain Hill

Quebec, July 28, 1862.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

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AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N.B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, New York

Cigars.

20,000 CIGARS, various Brands,

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.

Quebec, June 16, 1862

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES

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

☞ NO CHARGE made for the POLICY.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also effected on advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, April 27, 1860.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

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

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

PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

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

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

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

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

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.
PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,
an infallible cure for all diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blotches, pimples on the face and body &c. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

ON NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION AND EXHAUSTION.

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

THE SILENT FRIEFD.

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

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

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

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

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

R & L Perry & Co

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Great English & American Remedy,

MAGIC LOTION, FOR RHEUMATISM. It is not like any of the weak stuff of the age.—See Testimonials at all the Drug Stores, where it can be obtained. Compounded by Dr BOWKER, Boston, Mass. It cures NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, and SORE THROAT.

Quebec, Nov. 1, 61. 12m

LIQUEURS,
LIQUEURS,

Liqueur Horacheque de La chatrinte.

CHERRY CORDIAL.
MARASCINO,
CURACOA, white & red.
GINGER WINE, &c

For Sale by
WOODS & CO.,
No 22, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, July 18, 1862.

HICK'S
Eraser & Burnisher.

The *right* thing in the RIGHT place

ALL WHO USE IT, PRAISE IT.

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS:

1st.—It erases more smoothly,
2nd.—It keeps sharp longer.
3rd.—It dulls less easily than any Eraser extant
4th.—It combines with it a *good Burnisher.*
5th.—It keeps itself in order—The great desideratum for Accountants.
6th.—It erases upon a new principle—Shaving the paper, instead of scratching and roughening it—as all other Erasers do.

To ERASE—Place the flat side perpendicular o the paper and draw towards the flat side.

To BURNISH—Turn upon its convex surface.

To SHARPEN WHEN DULL.—Place the flat side upon an Oil Stone and move back and forth.

A fine edge can be put upon the Eraser, by holding it when erasing and drawing it backwards towards the convex surface upon the paper, as is continually done when erasing—thus keeping it in good order, and constituting it a self-sharpener.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, August, 22, 1862.

Books ! !

HAWKSVIEW: by Holme Lee,
Confidences: by the author of "Rita."
Tender and True: by the author of "Clara Morison."
Lost and Won: by the author of "Riverston,"
Cousin Stella: by the author of "Who Breaks Pays."
Erlesmere: by S. S. Lawrence,
Florence Temple: by Mrs. Vidal,
Rose Douglas: Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter,
Highland Lassies: by Erick Mackenzie,
Gilbert Messenger: by Holme Lee,
Thorney Hall: by Holme Lee,
&c., &c., &c.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Rifle Ammunition.

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

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

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

H. S. SCOTT & CO.

Quebec July 4, 1862.

Collecting Agency.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has opened an AGENCY OFFICE at the corner of St. Genevieve and d'Aiguillon Streets, St. John Suburbs, where he is prepared to take charge of the collection of all Accounts, and the transaction of all other business which may be confided to him. He will do all in his power to merit the encouragement of the public.

WILLIAM HANFORD.

Quebec, June 18, 1862.

Admiralty Charts.

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

MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.

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

QUEBEC TO THE GULF.

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

GULF.

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

NORTH SHORE.

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

SOUTH SHORE AND NOVA SCOTIA.

1163	Gaspé and Mal Bays	0 75
1715	Bay Chaleur	0 75
1943	Shediac Bay and Harbour	0 75
1969	Pictou Harbour	0 75
2342	Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay	1 50
2517	Green Island to Cape Canso	1 25
2320	Halifax Harbour	1 50
2396	Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour	1 50
2519	Liscomb Island to Green Island	1 20
2410	Mars Head to Shut-in Island	1 50
2439	Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour	1 50
2547	Country Harbour	1 25
2624	Ship Harbour	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

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

North America.

JUST RECEIVED,—

North America: by Anthony Trollope, author of "The West Indies," "The Clerks" "Orley Farm," etc.

Harper's Hand Book for Travellers in Europe and the East: being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, etc, etc., etc., by W. P. Fetridge, with a Map embracing Colored Routes of Travel.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, June 27, 1862.

The New York Tribune.

1863.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the war for the Union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:—

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Preëminently a journal of news and of literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions, which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail, in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart, the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall, indeed, be "one and inseparable," henceforth and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present, its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army, and report every important incident, of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the National arms, and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the coöperation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of THE TRIBUNE. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	3 cents.
Mail subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year (104 issues)	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	12 00
Ten copies, one year	22 50

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year (52 issues)	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	8 00
Ten copies, one year	15 00

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25; and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty, THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent. To clubs of fifty, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

When drafts can be procured, it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should, in all cases, be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

☞ THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, for 1863, will be ready about Christmas.

New York, December 17, 1862.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND.—RIVER THAMES.

Alteration of the Mouse Light.

THE CORPORATION of the TRINITY HOUSE, London, has given notice, that on and after the first day of September, 1862, the following alteration will be made in the Mouse light, at the west end of the sand, in the river Thames:—

The light, which was a fixed white light, is now altered to a quick *revolving green* light, showing a *flash* every *twenty seconds.*

FIXED GREEN LIGHT ON THE EAST PIER, NEWHAVEN.

A harbour light (in addition to the present lights on the western pier) is exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the east pier at Newhaven, on the south coast of England.

The light is a *fixed green* light, placed at an elevation of eighteen feet above high water, and should be seen, in clear weather, from a distance of three miles.

The tower is built of wood, painted stone colour, and is directly opposite the low light. The light is intended to assist vessels in entering the piers.

By command of their Lordships,
JOHN WASHINGTON,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY,
London, Sept. 23rd, 1862.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—River Thames, Sheet 2, No. 1607; River Thames to St. Abbs Head, No. 2902; England, East Coast, Entrance to the Thames, Sheet 2, No. 1610; English Channel General, No. 1598; English Channel, No. 2685a; Newhaven, No. 2154; Portsmouth to Beecby Head, No. 2451.—Also, North Sea Pilot, Part 3, p. 101; and British Lights List, No. 82.

Sugars.

FORTY HHDS. EXTRA BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGAR,
60 do. choice Cuba do.
For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.

Quebec, June 16, 1862.

Photograph

ALBUMS!

THE undersigned have now ON SALE, a large COLLECTION of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, bound in new and unique styles, embracing every variety, and all prices, suitable for the Pocket, Centre Table, and Christmas and New Year's Presents.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1862.

Medical Books.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

Miller's Principles of Surgery;
Druitt's Modern Surgery;
Cooper's Surgery;
Erichsen's Surgery;
Paget's Surgical Pathology;
Wilson's Human Anatomy;
Jones & Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy;
Carpenter's Human Physiology;
Kirk's Manual of Physiology;
Reese's Analysis of Physiology;
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory;
Taylor on Poisons;
Fordyce on Fevers;
Stokes on the Heart and Aorta;
Lawrence on the Eye;
Bennet on the Uterus;
Bird on Urinary Deposits;
Walshe on the Heart and Lungs;
Curling on the Testis;
Gross on the Urinary Organs;
Ashwell on Diseases of Women;
Churchill on Diseases of Children;
Cardie do. do.;
Meigs do. do.;
West do. do.;
Meigs on Obstetrics;
Gardiner on Sterility;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Dunglison's Materia-Medica;
Watson's Practice of Physic;
Headland on the Action of Medicine;
Ludlow's Manual of Medical Examinations;
Mendenhall's Student's Vade Mecum;
Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology;
Swett on Diseases of the Chest;
Meigs on Childbed Fevers;
Meigs on Diseases of the Uterus;
Rand's Medical Chemistry;
Kane's Chemistry;
Pocket Dose-Book;
Physicians' Prescription Book.

For sale at
SHAW'S BUILDINGS,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, 11th March, 1861.

Vesper Gas Light.

A SUPPLY of the above excellent LAMPS on hand. Attenion is requested to the following new certificate:—

QUEBEC, April 1, 1862.

Messrs. Scott & Co.—Gentlemen,—After a fair trial of the Vesper Gas Lamp, purchased of you some months ago, I can bear testimony to the brilliancy, clearness, and mildness of the light afforded by it, and of the economy in the production of that light by the use of Carbo-Naptha. I consider that with ordinary care, it is as safe as any other kind of lamp. For a library-table lamp it affords the best light for reading by that I have met with. Your obedient servt,

GEO. FUTVOYE.

For sale by
H. S. SCOTT & CO.,
Quebec.

Quebec, April 9, 1862.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS,
INCLUDING
LEDGERS,
JOURNALS,
CASH BOOKS,
BILL BOOKS, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN
TO
Merchants' and Bankers' Books,
AS THEY HAVE EVERY FACILITY
For having the different branches connected with their manufacture,
PRINTING,
RULING,
BINDING &c.,
Executed on the Premises.

All descriptions of goods required for the use of the
COUNTING HOUSE
ARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SELF-BINDER,
FOR
LETTERS AND ALL PAPERS
REQUIRING
CONSTANT REFERENCE.

THE patented SELF-BINDER is a small machine in the shape of a book, which in so short a time has received the approbation of many distinguished personages. It has been introduced in some Canadian cities in the leading Offices, Banks, and Commercial Houses, and is greatly preferred to all former systems of filing papers, manuscripts, &c.

The possessor of the SELF-BINDER has the advantage of being his own binder, inasmuch as he can, without any inconvenience and in a short time, bind by the aid of this simple machine any amount of papers, manuscripts, invoices, letters, law papers, music, &c., and by this means is able to form his own Bibliotheque.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

B. DAWSON & SON'S
NEW MAP OF CANADA,
NOVA SCOTIA,
New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c.

IT has been engraved by one of the best Artists in Edinburgh, and its size—22 x 32 inches—renders it equally suitable for framing or for binding. There is a decided superiority about this Map over any of its size, whether as regard, the distinctness of its coloring, or the accuracy and clearness with which Boundaries, Rivers Railroads, &c. are defined. In these essentials, it forms a striking contrast to the generality of Maps published in this country. The insertion of the different Railroad lines throughout the Province has likewise been particularly attended to in the execution of the work; and then, to give completeness to it, there are outlines of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, &c., clear through to the seaboard—thus presenting not only the configuration of the British American provinces, but the boundaries and railroad and steamboat connections existing between them and their neighbours.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

QUEBEC, January, 1862.

NOTICE.

GLASGOW CARPET AND OIL CLOTH *WAREHOUSE.*

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, are the SOLE AGENTS, and the only house in Quebec where Hare's (of Bristol) celebrated PATENT seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTH can be obtained.

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique & Hope streets.

Quebec, March 26, 1862.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remed