



DO NOT NEGLECT IT CONSUMPTION

Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHEERY AND LUNGWORT

and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the cough so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and healthy as ever.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only palliative but a cure for tubercular Consumption.

DEAFNESS

Use DR. LAZETTES ACUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. After all those disconcerting noises, like the bustling of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success.

TO THE LADIES

The Genuine Balm of Columbia for restoring the Hair. "Long hair is a glory to a woman," says Paul, and all feel the truth of the above quotation.

RHEUMATISM

Constock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Muscles and stiff joints, strengthened Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG! HO! YE RED HEADS AND GRAY!!! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY!!!!

HAST INDIA HAIR DYE

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the next morning the lightest RED or GRAY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night to a bright jet black.

All of the above named articles are sold ONLY in Quebec by JOHN MUSSON and JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall; in Montreal by WM. LYMAN & Co.; also, by one house in every town in Upper & Lower Canada; also, G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec, Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1850.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital - \$100,000. Organized on the Mutual plan, and incorporated by the State of Connecticut.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT: FERRIS WADSWORTH, Vice-President. B. E. HALE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Barzillai Hudson, Ferris Wadsworth, Francis Parsons, William W. Hoopin, Albert Day, James B. Hooper, Francis Gillitt, Edson Fessenden, Noah Wheaton, John H. Goodwin.

The Officers and Directors (whose names are mentioned above) are some of the wealthiest men in the State, as will be seen by the Comptroller's certificate, of which the following is a true copy:—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. Be it known that, in conformity with the act incorporating the American Temperance Life Insurance Company, I hereby certify, that the Capital of said Company, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), has been paid in, or invested in undoubted securities, which have been passed and approved by their board of directors, and by me, each vote having my official endorsement.

The subscriber has been favoured with the Agency of the above Company, and is prepared to take risks at Two and Five per cent. lower than any other Company in the city.

MR. GEORGE ANDREW, of Trinity College, Cambridge, PROPOSES, on the 1st of NOVEMBER, to OPEN CLASSES FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

For particulars enquire of MR. ANDREW, 1, D'Almeida Street, Lehigh-st. Quebec, 23rd Sept. 1853. 3m

FIRE ENGINE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale several FIRE ENGINES (Lemire manuf.) from £2 10s. to £25—also, American Gard' Engines. HENRY SCOTT, Quebec, 13th June, 1853.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS. NURSES' TREASURE.

THIS is now offered to the public; it has for many years been gradually, by its valuable properties alone, gaining a reputation far beyond that of any remedy for the same purpose.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE. DR. LAZETTES JUNO CORDIAL, or Preervative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, and all irregularities of nature.

CARTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT. For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoofbone Sore, Hives, contracted Hoof, Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Hocks, Cracked Heels, Scatches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARTON'S RING-BOX CURE. For the cure of Ring Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splints, &c.

W. J. BICKELL, Mountain Street, Lower Town, ANNOUNCES to the public, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of GROCERIES,

GLASS, STONE AND EARTHENWARE, In all their varieties.

Georgian Spring Plantagenet Water, which for efficacy in the cure of RHEUMATISM, SCURFULOUS, and other CHRONIC DISEASES is certainly unrivalled.

PRIVATE BILLS

PARTIES intending to make application to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY for PRIVATE and LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial and other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything which may tend to affect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules, (which are published in the Canada Gazette) to give two months notice in an English and a French newspaper in the District affected.

Attest, W. B. LINDSAY, Clk. Ably. Quebec, 28th Oct. 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice, that a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable to Proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies on and after the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JANUARY, 1854, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks.

By order of the Court, G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary. No. 7, St. Helen's Place, London, 5th December, 1853.

£50 REWARD

WHEREAS a number of the Proprietors of St. Roch Suburb have reported to this Company that they have every reason to believe that the Fires which consumed several buildings in St. Joseph and Grand Streets, on the morning of the 26th instant, were the acts of an incendiary or incendiaries; a REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person giving such information as will bring the guilty persons to trial and conviction.

P. SHEPPARD, Secretary. QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE Co. 3rd January, 1854.

MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS for the SITUATION of MATRON to the MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, will be received by the Trustees of the said Institution until SATURDAY, the 14th January next, at NOON.

MR. SHAW will commence Business on THURSDAY NEXT, in the Shop at present occupied by MR. BOYCE.

NOTICE. CAPTAIN MARSHALL will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Barque "Thomas James" of Gloucester. Quebec, 5th Jan. 1854.

NOTICE. CAPTAIN SERJEANT will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Barque "Baechus". Quebec, 5th Jan. 1853.

QUEBEC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the QUEBEC HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the election of Officers, Directors, and Committees, will be held at the CITY HALL, St. Lewis Street, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at FOUR o'clock, P.M.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. SIX Boxes Sperm Candles, White, Red and Green, 4's, 11 Boxes, all white, 5's, 6's, & 12's, 28 Belmont do, and Carriage Lights, 16 Barrels Apples, (Greenings), 11 " (Grises), 10 Boxes Muscat Raisins, Crop 1853, 23 Halves " in layers, Crop 1853.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA. 62nd DIVIDEND. NOTICE is hereby given, that the 62nd DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been this day declared at the rate of Three and a half per Cent for six months ending the 31st instant, and will be payable at the Bank, and at its Agencies, on and after TUESDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY NEXT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUEBEC BANK will apply to the Provincial Legislature, at its next Session, for an Act to amend its Charter by increasing the Capital Stock thereof, and for other purposes.

TURNPIKE ROADS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving Tenders for Manumitting the Roads named in the advertisements of the 22nd October and 4th November last, (with the exception of the Chateau Richer Road, for which tenders will be received on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.) is further extended to the FIRST day of FEBRUARY next.

THE OLD YEAR. Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours smile instead, For the year is but asleep.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN ROAF. TO THE HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

Sir,—Your published letter upon the Clergy Reserve question is unsatisfactory; and as one of those who ordinarily admire your course and your explanations, I step forward to point out your mistakes.

Your arguments and phraseology in this case have, for several weeks, been repeated almost daily in the leading newspaper,—but have apparently been universally ineffective.

The balancing of the "responsible" judgment of yourself and your colleagues, against the "irresponsible" judgment of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of this place, is a new and very decisive method of dealing with political discussions and public dissonances.

The "irresponsible" judgment which you set at naught, is the common sentiment of men of various parties, who appear to you "impotent," just because they are "in earnest"—in earnest, because they see that upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, depends in this country the struggle between active religion and mere Churchism—between Christianity and a clergy.

All the other interests in the country put together appear to you insignificant, in comparison with this; and we are impatient of mere technical difficulties, brought up by our own friends just at the moment when a thirty years' agony seemed about to close.

Quebec, 10th Dec., 1853.

THE OLD YEAR

Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours smile instead, For the year is but asleep.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN ROAF

THE PREMIER'S LETTER ON THE CLERGY RESERVE

Toronto, December 29, 1853.

TO THE HON. FRANCIS HINCKS

Sir,—Your published letter upon the Clergy Reserve question is unsatisfactory; and as one of those who ordinarily admire your course and your explanations, I step forward to point out your mistakes.

Your arguments and phraseology in this case have, for several weeks, been repeated almost daily in the leading newspaper,—but have apparently been universally ineffective.

The balancing of the "responsible" judgment of yourself and your colleagues, against the "irresponsible" judgment of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of this place, is a new and very decisive method of dealing with political discussions and public dissonances.

The "irresponsible" judgment which you set at naught, is the common sentiment of men of various parties, who appear to you "impotent," just because they are "in earnest"—in earnest, because they see that upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, depends in this country the struggle between active religion and mere Churchism—between Christianity and a clergy.

All the other interests in the country put together appear to you insignificant, in comparison with this; and we are impatient of mere technical difficulties, brought up by our own friends just at the moment when a thirty years' agony seemed about to close.

Quebec, 5th Jan., 1854.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. SIX Boxes Sperm Candles, White, Red and Green, 4's, 11 Boxes, all white, 5's, 6's, & 12's, 28 Belmont do, and Carriage Lights, 16 Barrels Apples, (Greenings), 11 " (Grises), 10 Boxes Muscat Raisins, Crop 1853, 23 Halves " in layers, Crop 1853.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA. 62nd DIVIDEND. NOTICE is hereby given, that the 62nd DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been this day declared at the rate of Three and a half per Cent for six months ending the 31st instant, and will be payable at the Bank, and at its Agencies, on and after TUESDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY NEXT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUEBEC BANK will apply to the Provincial Legislature, at its next Session, for an Act to amend its Charter by increasing the Capital Stock thereof, and for other purposes.

TURNPIKE ROADS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving Tenders for Manumitting the Roads named in the advertisements of the 22nd October and 4th November last, (with the exception of the Chateau Richer Road, for which tenders will be received on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.) is further extended to the FIRST day of FEBRUARY next.

THE OLD YEAR. Orphan hours, the year is dead, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours smile instead, For the year is but asleep.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN ROAF. TO THE HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

Sir,—Your published letter upon the Clergy Reserve question is unsatisfactory; and as one of those who ordinarily admire your course and your explanations, I step forward to point out your mistakes.

Your arguments and phraseology in this case have, for several weeks, been repeated almost daily in the leading newspaper,—but have apparently been universally ineffective.

The balancing of the "responsible" judgment of yourself and your colleagues, against the "irresponsible" judgment of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of this place, is a new and very decisive method of dealing with political discussions and public dissonances.

The "irresponsible" judgment which you set at naught, is the common sentiment of men of various parties, who appear to you "impotent," just because they are "in earnest"—in earnest, because they see that upon the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, depends in this country the struggle between active religion and mere Churchism—between Christianity and a clergy.

All the other interests in the country put together appear to you insignificant, in comparison with this; and we are impatient of mere technical difficulties, brought up by our own friends just at the moment when a thirty years' agony seemed about to close.

Quebec, 5th Jan., 1854.

RETROSPECT FOR 1853.

(From the Globe.) We wish that we could draw as favourable a sketch of the political events of 1853 as of the commercial, but truth forbids. Two great classes of political incidents present themselves in looking back over the last twelve months.

One is made up of exposures of corrupt conduct on the part of men high in office; the other of attacks upon the religious liberty and civil rights of one section of the people by another.

Many years have elapsed since a British responsible ministry has been convicted of a breach of trust proceeding from pecuniary motives, and we grieve that Canada has exhibited so evil an example.

It is almost impossible to imagine a higher offence against morality than the act of a legislator who sells his influence and his vote, who uses them to help his corrupt speculations.

If such crimes were to be unrebuked and unpunished by public opinion, the bonds of society would be unloosed, and there would be nothing but dishonesty and speculation through the entire community.

The days of the Sturms, when every official sold his patronage and his influence for what they would bring, would re-appear in Canada, justice would be refused to all who could not pay, judges and rulers alike would be at the command of the highest bidder.

The present premier will be the first minister in Canada to retire from office having gained a fortune from occupying that position, and we sincerely hope that he may be the last; that the developments of 1853 may afford a beacon by which the advisers of the Crown may steer, and by which public opinion may guide their course.

Men in office can always find advocates and defenders, and at present the full expression of aversion towards the persons who have committed these wrong acts has not been obtained, and it is probable that the same will be the case at our polls.

It is there that corruption must receive its deserts, and a pledge be given that the events of 1853 shall never be repeated. The Gavazzi riots, the freedom from punishment enjoyed by the rioters, and the legislation in favour of Romanism of last session, form the second group of political incidents to which we have alluded.

1853 will be remembered for the slaughter of eleven Protestants in the streets of our chief city, and for the driving away by violence of a lecturer, who fearlessly testified against the errors of Romanism.

These fearful events have cast a stain upon the character of the Province, which it will require long years to wipe off. Riots of a similar kind have occurred in other places, but never before were acts so gross permitted to pass unpunished, never was so much countenance given to breakers of the law by men in authority.

With deep sorrow shall we look back upon the events of the last twelve months, until we can feel assured that they have worked their proper result—the incitement of all Protestants to unite in defence of their rights.

Out of evil will come good, if 1854 should witness that end attained. We will not regard the errors of Ministers as so bad, if it should cause a fixed determination in the public mind to shun official corruption, and to keep pure for the future the department of the Executive.

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEWS OF EDUCATION. The Shepherd of the Valley, dear readers, is the title of a newspaper, published at the city of St. Louis, which parades the following card immediately under its editorial head:—

APPROBATION. THE SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY is published with my approbation, and I recommend it to the support of the Catholics of this diocese.

PETER RICHARD, Archbishop of St. Louis. We have before us the aforesaid Shepherd of the Valley, dated Oct. 22, 1853, the leading editorial of which is headed, "Catholic Reading Rooms."

We propose to make a few selections from this article, to show what sentiments a paper puts forth, which is published with the approbation of the Archbishop of St. Louis. The editor says:—

"We are not the friend of popular education, as at present understood. The popularity of a humbling shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that 'the mass,' as our modern reformers insultingly call the labouring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed, for knowing how to read."

"That's honest and plain, anyhow. "We think that the 'masses' were never less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the reformation, and particularly within the last 50 or 100 years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large portion of the English nation—of which, in spite of all our talk, we are too often the servile imitators."

"One of the best informed, most respectable, and most respected men of his station in life that we ever knew, could not and cannot read a letter to this day."

"In view of these and other facts, we, on our own private account, and not as a Catholic, but as a prudent man and a good citizen, unhesitatingly declare that we regard the invention of printing as the reverse of a blessing, and our modern ideas of education as entirely erroneous."

Seeing, however, that heretical Protestants will encourage popular education, and provide means for literary acquisitions, this good Shepherd would in self-defence—not because it would do the people good—encourage the formation of Catholic schools, Catholic reading rooms, &c. &c.; and if men and women will read, and improve

TO HIS LEANINGS

If we had as much confidence in our leaders as we have in the electors, we shall be easy,—and to myself it is quite clear that the best thing for the friends of religious liberty to do is, to return as many as possible of the friends of their principles, but to exclude from the House, and therefore from the Government, every one of the Ministry that has proved recreant.

Regretting that after repelling your early and your recent assaults, you should now have given so much countenance to their criminations, I remain, Mr. Hincks, Yours respectfully, J. ROAF.

RETROSPECT FOR 1853.

(From the Globe.)

We wish that we could draw as favourable a sketch of the political events of 1853 as of the commercial, but truth forbids. Two great classes of political incidents present themselves in looking back over the last twelve months.

One is made up of exposures of corrupt conduct on the part of men high in office; the other of attacks upon the religious liberty and civil rights of one section of the people by another.

Many years have elapsed since a British responsible ministry has been convicted of a breach of trust proceeding from pecuniary motives, and we grieve that Canada has exhibited so evil an example.

It is almost impossible to imagine a higher offence against morality than the act of a legislator who sells his influence and his vote, who uses them to help his corrupt speculations.

If such crimes were to be unrebuked and unpunished by public opinion, the bonds of society would be unloosed, and there would be nothing but dishonesty and speculation through the entire community.

The days of the Sturms, when every official sold his patronage and his influence for what they would bring, would re-appear in Canada, justice would be refused to all who could not pay, judges and rulers alike would be at the command of the highest bidder.

The present premier will be the first minister in Canada to retire from office having gained a fortune from occupying that position, and we sincerely hope that he may be the last; that the developments of 1853 may afford a beacon by which the advisers of the Crown may steer, and by which public opinion may guide their course.

Men in office can always find advocates and defenders, and at present the full expression of aversion towards the persons who have committed these wrong acts has not been obtained, and it is probable that the same will be the case at our polls.

It is there that corruption must receive its deserts, and a pledge be given that the events of 1853 shall never be repeated. The Gavazzi riots, the freedom from punishment enjoyed by the rioters, and the legislation in favour of Romanism of last session, form the second group of political incidents to which we have alluded.

1853 will be remembered for the slaughter of eleven Protestants in the streets of our chief city, and for the driving away by violence of a lecturer, who fearlessly testified against the errors of Romanism.

These fearful events have cast a stain upon the character of the Province, which it will require long years to wipe off. Riots of a similar kind have occurred in other places, but never before were acts so gross permitted to pass unpunished, never was so much countenance given to breakers of the law by men in authority.

With deep sorrow shall we look back upon the events of the last twelve months, until we can feel assured that they have worked their proper result—the incitement of all Protestants to unite in defence of their rights.

Out of evil will come good, if 1854 should witness that end attained. We will not regard the errors of Ministers as so bad, if it should cause a fixed determination in the public mind to shun official corruption, and to keep pure for the future the department of the Executive.

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEWS OF EDUCATION. The Shepherd of the Valley, dear readers, is the title of a newspaper, published at the city of St. Louis, which parades the following card immediately under its editorial head:—

APPROBATION. THE SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY is published with my approbation, and I recommend it to the support of the Catholics of this diocese.

PETER RICHARD, Archbishop of St. Louis. We have before us the aforesaid Shepherd of the Valley, dated Oct. 22, 1853, the leading editorial of which is headed, "Catholic Reading Rooms."

We propose to make a few selections from this article, to show what sentiments a paper puts forth, which is published with the approbation of the Archbishop of St. Louis. The editor says:—

"We are not the friend of popular education, as at present understood. The popularity of a humbling shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that 'the mass,' as our modern reformers insultingly call the labouring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed, for knowing how to read."

"That's honest and plain, anyhow. "We think that the 'masses' were never less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the reformation, and particularly within the last 50 or 100 years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large portion of the English nation—of which, in spite of all our talk, we are too often the servile imitators."

"One of the best informed, most respectable, and most respected men of his station in life that we ever knew, could not and cannot read a letter to this day."

"In view of these and other facts, we, on our own private account, and not as a Catholic, but as a prudent man and a good citizen, unhesitatingly declare that we regard the invention of printing as the reverse of a blessing, and our modern ideas of education as entirely erroneous."

Seeing, however, that heretical Protestants will encourage popular education, and provide means for literary acquisitions, this good Shepherd would in self-defence—not because it would do the people good—encourage the formation of Catholic schools, Catholic reading rooms, &c. &c.; and if men and women will read, and improve

