Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

[No. 9306 WEDNESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 26TH, 1862. [VOL. 100.

The Quebec Gazette,

IS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK,

BY MIDDLETON AND DAWSON,

PRINTERS,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL, LOWER TOWN,

IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

TERMS:—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in before two o'clock P.M. on the day of publication, inserted according to written orders—or till forbid, if no written directions—at 50 cents for six lines and under, for first insertion, and 12½ cents for each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six, 75 cents for first insertion, and 17 cents for each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and upwards, 8 cents per line for first insertion, and two cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

*** All communications must be POST-PAID.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

A SPLENDID assortment of NEW TEAS, &c., consisting of Old and Young Hysons, Hyson Twankay, Gunpowder, English Breakfast Souchong, "very superior," Congou, and Oolong,
Mocha, Java, and Maracaibo Coffees,
Loaf, Dry Crushed, Crushed A and Porto Rico Sugars,
Layer, M. R. Seedless and Valentia Raisins,
Fresh Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes in jars, cartoons, and boxes,
Orange, Lemon, and Citron Peels, &c.,
Assorted Flavouring Extracts, Spices, &c., for cooking purposes,
Fresh Ginger and Chow-Chow in jars,
Fresh Lobsters, Sardines in oil, and salmon in tins, with a variety of other preserved Fish,
Sugar cured Bacon and Hams,
English, English Dairy Sweet Cream and Pine Apple Cheese,
A large variety of fresh Biscuit,
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.,
London, Belmont, Victoria, Adamantine, and other Sperm Candles and Night Lights,
Olive, Coal, and other Oils,
A general assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Mustards, &c., &c.
Liquors and Wine of every description, among which will be found United, Vineyard, Henessey's, Otard, and other Brandies, in wood and bottle,
DeKuyper and Old Tom Gin, in wood & bottle.
Toddy, Scotch, and Molson's Whiskeys,
Fine old Jamaica Rum,
High-Priced Port and Sherry, Champagne, Claret and other Wines,
English and Quebec Ales and Porter,
A small lot of very best Cigars and Tobaccos,
Favourite brands Snuffs, &c.,

—TOGETHER WITH—

Fancy and other Soaps, Am. Pails, Wash-tubs, Tubs with Covers, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Brooms, Dusters, Scrubbing and Shoe Brushes, Washing and Baking Soda, Durkee's Powder, Day and Martin's Liquid and Tin Blacking; with a thousand and one other articles necessary to a well-assorted Stock.

H. F. WALLACE,
Henderson's Buildings,
St. Lewis Street.

Quebec, May 22, 1861.

Room Paper! Room Paper!

ROOM PAPER!

RECEIVED, per Steamship BOHEMIAN, a Flock and Gold, Gold and Satins, for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms; also, Sienna and other Marbles, for Halls, Staircases, Vestibules, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

White Lead, Zinc, Black, Brown, Red, Yellow, Paris and Saxon Greens and Umbers, in OIL.

Vermilion, Vandyke Red, Vandyke Brown, Terra-Siennas, Umbers, Chrome Yellows, Purple and Mahogany Browns, Fire-proof Ochres, &c., &c., in POWDER.

Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Coach-body, Cabinet and Darnar Varnish, Black and Brown Japans, Patent Knotting, Patent Dryer's Putty, Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by
S. CORNEIL,
41 St. John Street.

Quebec, April 12, 1861.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

SHIP BROKERS & FORWARDERS,

FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE INSURANCE

AGENTS AND BROKERS,

NUNS' BLOCK,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, June 24, 1861.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT "The Drummondville Mining Company," to be conducted under Chap. 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled—"An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the Erection of Public Hotels or Baths or Bath-houses, or the Opening or Using of Salt or Mineral Springs, or for Carrying on Fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said Act.

CHAS. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 8th February, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, under the Joint Stock Companies' Judicial Incorporation Act, there has been this day filed in the Office of the undersigned, Provincial Secretary, an authentic copy of a Decree, granted by the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Percé, on the Thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to incorporate "The Gaspé Bay Mining Company," and also of the declaration whereon the same is based.

Dated at my said Office, this THIRTY-FIRST day of JANUARY, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Genl.* WHEREAS, in and by the Thirty-Seventh Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, it is, amongst other things, in effect, enacted, that so soon as the Municipal Council of any Electoral County which has not become a County for Registration purposes, under the Act 18 Vic., cap. 99, has fixed the place at which the sittings shall be held, and has provided thereat a proper place for the County Registry Office, with a sufficient Metal Safe or fire-proof Vault for the safe keeping of the books and papers thereof, the Warden of the County shall represent the same to the Governor; and upon the report of the Attorney or Solicitor General that the foregoing requirements have been complied with, the Governor shall, by Proclamation, declare the same, and such Electoral County shall be a County for Registration purposes; and that upon and after the day named in such Proclamation, a Registry Office shall be kept in and for the said Electoral County at the place therein appointed, in which Office the Registration of all Deeds, Instruments, and Documents affecting real property situate within such Electoral County shall be made, and all other things provided for by that Act shall be done, except in so far as it is otherwise thereinafter provided;—AND WHEREAS, the Warden of the Electoral County of IBERVILLE hath represented to our Governor General of the Province of Canada, that the Municipal Council of the said County of Iberville have, by By-Law, fixed the place at which the sittings of that Council shall be held—to wit: at the TOWN of IBERVILLE, in the said County—and have provided thereat a proper place for the County Registry Office, with a fire-proof vault for the safe keeping of the books and papers thereof;—AND WHEREAS, the Attorney General for Lower Canada hath reported that the foregoing requirements of the said Act have been complied with: NOW KNOW YE, that We do by this Proclamation declare and make known the same, and do hereby further declare, that upon and after the TWENTY-FOURTH day of FEBRUARY next, ensuing, the Electoral County of IBERVILLE shall be a County for all the purposes of the said Act, and that a Registry Office shall be kept for the purposes thereof at the said TOWN of IBERVILLE, in and for the said Electoral County, and that in the said Office the Registration of all Deeds, Instruments and Documents affecting real property situate within such Electoral County shall be made, and all other things provided for by the said Act, and having respect to such real property, shall be done; except only in so far as it is otherwise provided. Of all which Our loving subjects are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

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

By Command,
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, February 12, 1862.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES INTENDING to MAKE APPLICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASEMBLY, 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 51st and subsequent RULES (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to PUBLISH TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the APPLICATION in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also (in both languages) in ONE or MORE NEWSPAPERS, in the DISTRICT affected;—sending copies of the FIRST and LAST of such NOTICES to THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE, Quebec.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1861.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

OF TORONTO, C.W.

INCORPORATED, - - - - - - 1851.

ASSURANCES effected AGAINST loss or damage by FIRE, on all kinds of
BUILDINGS,
FURNITURE,
STOCK-IN-TRADE,
VESSELS ON THE STOCKS, ETC.,
At reasonable Rates.

Agents, { JOHN ANDERSON, St. Peter Street
W. ST. LAURENT & CO., St. John Street.
J. B. PRUNEAU, Desfosses Street.
St. Roch's.

Quebec, June 24, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Genl.* WHEREAS, in and by the Seventy-Ninth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, it is, amongst other things, enacted that "The Circuit Court may be held in and for any "County other than that in which the Superior "Court is held for the District in which such "County lies—except the Counties hereinafter "mentioned—so soon as the Municipality or such "County has provided proper accommodation "for the Court and the Officers thereof, and "made permanent provision for the maintenance "of such accommodation, and when the "Governor, being satisfied thereof, has, by "Proclamation, directed the Circuit Court to be "held in and for such County," that "The place "or places at which the Circuit Court may be "appointed by Proclamation to be held in any "County other than one of those in which the "Superior Court is held, shall be such as "having been selected for the purpose by "the Municipal Council of such County, and "approved by the Governor in Council, shall be "fixed by Proclamation of the Governor," that "The Circuit Court held in and for any County "shall be designated as 'The Circuit Court in "and for the County of .....,' (naming "the County)," and that "The Governor may, "by Proclamation, from time to time, fix the "number of Terms of the Circuit Court to be "held in and for all or any Districts or Counties "(and at each place in any County wherein "there is more than one place for holding it), "the times at which such Terms shall be held, "and the number of days to be included in each "of them; And may, in like manner, from time "to time, alter the same, so as not less than "three Terms shall be appointed to be held in "and for each District and County in every "year, except in the Courts of Gaspé and "Bonaventure, in which not less than two Terms "shall be held in each year; and no Term shall "be so fixed as that any part of it will be "between the Ninth day of July and the First "day of September, both days exclusive, except "in the Districts of Gaspé and Saguenay; but "the Terms of the Circuit Court at the places "where it was held when these Consolidated "Statutes came into force, and at which it may "continue to be held under this Act, shall be "held at the times then fixed by law, until they "are respectively altered by Proclamation;"—AND WHEREAS, the Municipal Council of the County of IBERVILLE have selected the TOWN of IBERVILLE as the place at which "The Circuit Court in and for the COUNTY OF IBERVILLE" shall be held; AND WHEREAS, the Governor Governor of our said Province of Canada has approved of the said *Town of Iberville* as the place at which the Circuit Court shall be held in the said County of *Iberville*; AND WHEREAS, it has been shown, to the satisfaction of the Governor General of our said Province, that proper accommodation has been provided in the said TOWN of IBERVILLE, in the County of IBERVILLE, for the Circuit Court and its Officers, and that permanent provision has been made for the maintenance of such accommodation: NOW KNOW YE, that We do hereby direct that the Circuit Court shall be held in the said *Town of Iberville*, in the County of *Iberville*, and We do hereby fix the number of Terms of "The Circuit Court in and for the County of IBERVILLE," and the number of days that shall be included in each of them—to wit: Three Terms of the Circuit Court in each year shall be held in the said County of IBERVILLE, and each of the said Terms shall include FIVE days, and shall be held from the TWENTY-SIXTH to the THIRTIETH day of each of the months of MARCH, JUNE, and NOVEMBER, both days inclusive; Of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

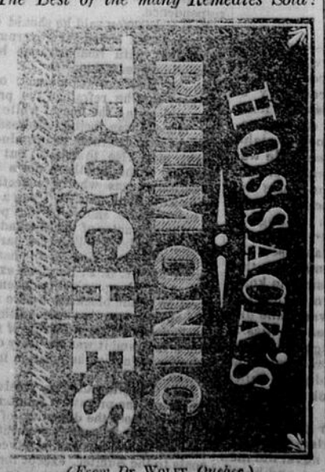
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford,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

By Command.
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 14, 1862.

Hossack's Cough Lozenges.

The Best of the many Remedies Sold!



(From Dr. WOLFF, Quebec.)

HAVING used Hossack's "TROCHES," and examined the ingredients of which they are composed, I can recommend them as safe, simple, and efficacious.

Price—25 Cents per Box.

For sale in Quebec by Messrs. John Musson & Co., Joseph Bowles, J. S. Bowen, J. E. Burke, O. Giroux, Jas. H. Marsh, and John W. McLeod.

JAS. HOSSACK & CO.,
Proprietors, Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1861. 6m

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.

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.

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

ON NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION AND EXHAUSTION.

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

THE SILENT FRIEND.

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

Also to be had from all Agents in all parts of the world.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SILENT FRIEND, Price 6d., which contains directions for the guidance of patients, and is included in the price charged for the medicines.

Sold at Messrs. R. & L. PERRY and Co's. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London. W. H. Florance, 228, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Pinkey, 112, Pitt Street, Sidney. T. and G. Carroll, Antigua. N. J. Ruck, Barbadoes. Edward Aaron, Kingston. T. Bruce, Nassau. J. E. Eaton, Ceylon. Messrs. Framjee, Nesserwanjee, and Co., Forbes Street, Bengal. Hulse and Nephews, Medical Hall, Agra.

R. & L. Perry & Co.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.

Quebec, January 3, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SMEATON'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

Opposite Russell's Hotel, Palace Street.

CARD PORTRAITS, ALBUM PICTURES and all the latest Styles, done in the very best manner. PORTRAITS, from the smallest miniature up to full length life size, PAINTED IN OIL OR WATER COLORS.

Quebec, Aug. 14, 1861. 12m

NAPTHA.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the Portland KEROSENE COAL OIL, is prepared to receive orders for the above. It is an excellent substitute for Spirits of Turpentine, and is used for illuminating in the "Vesper Lamp."

M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Sole Agent for Quebec and District,
Portland Kerosene Oil Co.

Quebeb, Jany. 3, 1862.

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

150 PUNCHEONS, of superior quality.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Feby. 17, 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.

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.

Flower Roots.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received a large assortment of

Choice Flower Roots,

BY

STEAMER NORTH BRITON,

From the celebrated house of

VILMORIN ANDRIEUX CO., PARIS

Comprising the Following, viz:

HYACINTHS, over 70 varieties, all colors
JONQUILLES.
TULIPS, several sorts.
RENONCULES.
CROCUSES, 20 varieties.
SNOW DROPS, Single and Double.
PERSIAN IRIS
ANEMONES.
NARCISSUSSES.

JAS. H. MARSH.
cor. Palace and John Streets.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1861.

The People's Bakery.

BREAD FOR THE MILLION.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having REMOVED to those extensive premises, known as TOURANGEAU'S STEAM BAKERY, Nos. 55 and 57 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's, is now prepared to furnish BREAD, of the best quality, in all parts of the City. Having the most complete Establishment in British America, he hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ N. B.—business solicited, and all Orders PUNCTUALLY attended to.

JAMES McCORKELL.

Quebec, July 3, 1861. 12m

H. & W. BANSLEY,

PERFUMERS AND HAIR CUTTERS,

To their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Right Hon. Earl St. Germain, Gen. Bruce, Major Teisdale, Major Cowell and Suite,

No. 10, St. John Street, Quebec.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

TOYS, COMBS, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Walking Canes, Baskets, and all kinds of Fancy Goods of the Best English, Scotch, and French Manufacturers, at Prices not to be found on this continent, solicits a call for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Goods all new, by the steamers and sailing vessels, directly by the firm from London, France and Germany.

☞ Razors ground and set with despatch, on an entirely new principle.

THE NEWEST OF THE NEW.

H. & W. BANSLEY have on hand a large assortment of "the great improved STROPS," which are undoubtedly the best and cheapest ever offered for sale.

Remember—No. 10, St. John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1861.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.

NO article ever before introduced to the public has equalled the LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA for coating tin or other roofs, new or old. One gallon costing $1.50, will throughly coat from 200 to 300 feet of roof, and this coating will render the roof perfectly water-proof, and will last three times as long as white lead or other paint. For covering roofs, either new or old, we repeat, it has no equal for durability and cheapness, and we offer it to the public fully confident of its intrinsic excellence, and with our warrantee that it will do all we claim for it. Sold in barrels o forty gallons each, at a liberal discount to dealers. Address all orders to

READY ROOFING CO.,
23 Cedar street, New York.

October 11, 1861. 4m

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

(From the Westminster Review)

The close of the year 1860 deprived England almost at one stroke of two of the last of her great sea warriors. On the 30th of October the hero-heart of Thomas Cochrane, the gallant Dundonald, ceased to beat; and on the 6th of November Sir Charles Napier breathed his last. No one can have forgotten the peculiar thrill which passed through England when the news was made public that Lord Dundonald lay dead. Old men remembered how, nearly half a century before, the extraordinary feats of successful daring, rendered successful by such marvellous resources of judgment, promptitude, and energy, which had made Thomas Cochrane the popular hero of the age, suddenly ceased to be recorded, and the career of the great seaman, so far as England was concerned, paused in its midst never to be resumed. Between the last service which Cochrane rendered to his country and the day of his quiet death at Kensington, more than the duration of an ordinary working lifetime intervened. The existing generation had nearly forgotten the favourite hero of their fathers; or if they were familiar with his deeds and his wrongs, perhaps many were scarcely aware that up to the 30th of October, 1860, the old sea warrior was living quietly, and occupying himself industriously, in the vicinity of Hyde Park. Old animosities, national as well as personal, had quite died out in the meantime; new political alliances had been formed, and old bonds dissevered; new battles had been fought which dimmed the memory of past victories; an entirely new system of operation and of warfare had sprung up in that branch of the service which once employed the genius and the daring of Lord Cochrane. There was something of a penitent feeling throughout England when the news went abroad that one who had served her so well, and reaped such slender reward, was at rest after such a stirring career. "In England," wrote the incomparable French satirist, "it is thought a good thing every now and then to shoot an admiral, to encourage the others." Perhaps there was a kind of impression abroad, among those who knew his story, that something of this peculiar species of encouragement had been offered to future naval heroes in the person of Lord Dundonald. The nation hurried to heap what honours it might upon the coffin of the dead hero; and the scene which took place on the day when the ashes of Dundonald were laid in Westminster Abbey was one not easily to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Energetic efforts were at once made to prepare a national monument, and before long we trust, some memorial worthy of the country will arise to mark the spot where now only a stone slab, and the simple name of Thomas Cochrane, inform the stranger that beneath his feet the gallant heart of Dundonald has mouldered into the dust.

It was, as we have said, immediately after the death of Lord Dundonald, and while his body was still above the earth—many days, indeed, before the ceremony of his interment—that the newspapers announced the end of Charles Napier. It was no slight tribute to the character and the public estimation of the latter that his death created so great a sensation, although coming as it did so close upon that of Dundonald. The death of Sir Charles Napier was an event for which no one was prepared. The close of the session of Parliament—only two months before—had left him apparently in full vigour and activity. Only that very summer it had become known that, wearying of inactivity, and warming up for any great cause, the stout old admiral had tendered his services to Garibaldi and the cause of Italy, before the final expulsion of the King from Naples. Although an old man, there was none of the peculiar debility of age about Charles Napier. He was lame, but the lameness dated from far younger years and from daring exploits. His exuberant mental energy seemed as great as it could ever have been. He seemed indeed to have attained that point, reached apparently by one or two of our great public men, when time ceases to mar any more the frame which has stood out so stoutly against him, and interferes no further to help the hand of death. Therefore, while many people wondered that Dundonald had lived so long, most persons were surprised to find that sturdy old Charles Napier was gone so soon.

Dundonald had for long years been to Englishmen but a memory or shadow; Napier was an active living presence, his face, figure, and manner thoroughly familiar to most of us. Few Londoners who took any interest whatever in public men were unacquainted with the external characteristics and bodily presence of the old Admiral. Certainly no one who was in the habit of frequenting the House of Commons, its lobby, its corridors, or its smoking room, could have failed to obtain a familiarity with the appearance and the personal peculiarities of Charles Napier. Few men more regularly attended the House than he did. He was rarely absent for a whole night from his place. He was generally to be seen about the hour when real business set in, hobbling up the floor of the House, leaning on his stick, holding his great broad-brimmed hat (which he invariably took off on entering) in his hand, and wearing the brass-buttoned coat and white-duck trowsers which we seem to identify with his presence. He sat upon the front bench of the Independent Liberals, just below the gangway, and next to the seat occupied by the brave old Paladin, Sir De Lacy Evans. Down to the very close of his last session he continued to make his appearance as usual; and only three or four days before the adjournment delivered an energetic speech upon the subject of national fortifications which was then occupying parliamentary attention. He was respected and admired in the House for his personal character, although his faults, which lay upon the surface, where nowhere more perceptible than there. He was always listened to with attention, although he frequently tried the patience of his hearers, and although it was sometimes not without a shudder that members saw him rise in his place, pull out his spectacles, pull out some great bundle of papers and methodically arrange himself for an allocution which unquestionable experience proved would be a long one, and which impatience or interruption could only lengthen.

It is almost superfluous to say that he was not a good speaker in the parliamentary or platform sense of the word. But he had a plain, energetic, vigorous manner, which made him always intelligible, always impressive, and sometimes in an indescribable way almost eloquent. Not unfrequently he produced peals of laughter by the sudden introduction of some thoroughly nautical expression; indeed, it must be owned in various instances by the interjection of some vehement nautical adjuration rapped out with the genuine intonation of the quarter-deck. We shall have to speak casually of his parliamentary career and the objects to which he mainly devoted it hereafter. For the present it is sufficient to say, that he was listened to and respected in the House of Commons, not merely because of the sense of his long services, not merely because of his naval position and personal character, but also because he had the merit, prized almost beyond all others in that House, that he only spoke on subjects which he understood, and always thoroughly knew what he was talking about. His loss was therefore felt in the House, and although his career there had not been very very long or very continuous, there was a general sense of something missed which ought to be present when the opening of the Session of 1861 showed that the place of Charles Napier knew him no more.

It has fallen to the lot of his adopted son, Major-General Eles Napier, to write the life of the brave old admiral. Let us say in the outset, that the work is carefully and conscientiously done. From a biography thus produced we do not expect a rigid impartiality. Many questions affecting the judgment and naval skill of Sir Charles Napier, an exaltation of the subject of the biography by the unjust depreciation of others. That Sir Charles Napier had many and grave faults of judgment and temper, it would be scarcely possible to deny. His relative and biographer hardly, indeed, denies them; but he could not be expected to criticise them and their consequences with the perfect rigour of impartiality. It is certainly not to the discredit of Major-General Napier that he seems to claim for his relative a somewhat higher rank among the naval heroes of Britain than posterity will probably feel inclined to award him. It may always remain a matter of question whether any man who ever lived possessed a more consummate capacity, a more perfect genius, for naval warfare than Lord Dundonald. He never had the opportunity of achieving that greatness which his wonderful exploits, performed with little scope and under many difficulties, led the world to believe him capable of. But the world has, we think, full material on which to form a precise judgment as to the rank which the late Charles Napier may claim among the great English admirals. We do not think we form a hasty or an ungenerous conclusion, when we express an opinion that the place thus assigned by history, distinguished and conspicuous although it unquestionably must be, will be at least a grade lower than that awarded to the late Thomas Cochrane.

But the biography of such a man as Charles Napier is a very welcome and a very valuable addition to the history of the age. As a mere story, such a work may form a study over which the coming generation will hang with delight. It will be the study of a character which perhaps abounded most in just those qualities it is the tendency of ordinary civilization and city life to depress; and the tendency of every age is sure to have so much predominance of its own that some counteracting influences of example must operate beneficially. Exuberant energy and absolute self reliance, with all or most of the corollary defects of these qualities, could scarcely be more fully personified than in the biography now before us.

Charles Napier was born on the 6th March, 1786, at his father's residence, Merchiston Hall, near Falkirk, in the county of Stirling. He was the second son of the Hon. Captain Charles Napier, himself a seaman. In his boyhood he attended the classes of the High School of Edinburgh, and, we are told by his biographer, evinced the warmest partiality, even then, for the sea, spending all his leisure moments in building miniature ships and boats. His father had a decided objection to Charles ever entering the navy, and opposed the wish of his son as strongly as the father of Thomas Cochrane opposed the future sailor's early predilections. The objection, however, was got over in the instance of Charles Napier as well as in that of Cochrane, and at thirteen years of age, the subject of our memoir entered the Renown, 74-gun vessel of war, as a midshipman. He was to have joined his ship by taking passage in the Martin, a government sloop then lying in Leith Roads; but owing to some delay in the sailing of that vessel, he went in a coasting brig to London, and thence to Spithead, where the Renown lay. It was well for the young midshipman that chance so directed his first trip. The Martin put to sea soon after, and presently disappeared for ever into darkness. Whether she struck somewhere, leaked, and finally foundered, or whether, as some have conjectured, she caught fire and burned to the water's edge, when out at sea, has never become known. She sailed from Leith and never came into any port; and, happily for him and fortunately for the naval history of his day, young Charles Napier was not one of her passengers. Our hero is described by the present Sir Augustus Clifford then for a short time midshipman on board the Renown, as at this period of his life, "a fine, sturdy, energetic boy, small for his age, but active and very strong."

Those were days when a sailor had plenty of chances for the acquirement of all the duties of his profession. England may be described as having been, about the period of Napier's early services, in a condition of chronic warfare. Perhaps we never again shall see captains of the Cochrane and Napier stamp—perhaps no Englishman will ever again have the same opportunities for the development of individual capacity in that special direction. If we could see the slightest prospect of the world's setting speedily down to more pacific habits, and more friendly international relations, we might gladly record the disappearance from history of the old British sea-king race. But Europe has seen as much of war from 1848 to 1861 as during almost any equal period of her history. It is not to the growth of a reign of peace that we owe the non-appearance of new Nelsons, Collingwoods, or Napiers: it is not merely because during recent years we have had no great naval engagements that no great captains of the Dundonald stamp have indicated their existence. Our sea-warriors will for the future be men of a different type. Steam, gunnery, and science, as expanded in our present generation, will soon remove from the Navy its speciality for developing those extraordinary resources of individual energy, daring, and expedient which made a great captain in the days of the *Impérieuse* or the saucy *Arethusa*. As the greatest of generals during recent generations differs from Gustavus Adolphus, or Alexander of Parma, so will England's naval heroes in the future differ from Cochrane and Napier. The qualities to ensure success will be quite other qualities than the personal energy, daring, and fertility of expedient, by which Dundonald so often converted despair into hope, and at the very ultimate moment extorted victory from reluctant fate. The change which has been long since accomplished in the military service must very soon fulfil itself in the Navy. If *La Gloire* and the *Warrior* are, in the evil chances of fortune, come to an engagement, Victory will declare herself in obedience to quite other tactics and principles of action than those which made the triumph of Trafalgar or the Nile.

But Charles Napier lived in the old days, when personal courge and genius still ruled the wave. He saw a goodly amount of active service during his first year in the Navy. The *Renown* sailed as part of a squadron to act upon the western coast of France, and her boats were actively engaged in several keen and spirited affairs. The *rates sacer* of the *Gazette* did not indeed record the deeds which a midshipman performed in these engagements, but we may conclude with the biographer, that Charles Napier did not fail to act a becoming and gallant part. The *Renown* afterwards proceeded to Ferrol, an expedition which proved a failure; and thence the squadron sailed for the Mediterranean, cruising chiefly off Cadiz or Toulon, under Lord Keith, until the Peace of Amiens in 1802. The first admiralty record of Charles Napier's doings under fire is in reference to the assisting of the garrison of Porte Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, in 1801.

After the renewal of the war with France, Napier was transferred to the Egyptienne, a 44-gun frigate taken from the French. During six months of active employment in the Channel and off the coast of France, this vessel made several captures, and Charles Napier began more and more to learn the warlike part of his profession. During this period of his history an incident occurs which indicates the temperament of the youth, and shows him *iracundus, acer*, then as in the later days when even in peace he made hot war upon somebody—now on Sir James Graham, and now on Lord John Russell, and again on Lord Clarence Paget. The captain of the Egyptienne used some language towards Napier which, although only a midshipman, the latter considered unduly dictatorial and haughty, and therefore considered as an offence. He could not, however, in the position he then held seek the satisfaction for which he longed. But he nursed his wrath until the first opportunity, although it did not come for years. Finding himself at last in a position of independence and equality as regarded his former captain, he sent a message to the latter recalling the insult of past days and insisting upon a hostile meeting. The meeting did actually take place; but, by the intervention of the seconds, something like a reconciliation was arranged, and no shots were exchanged.

(To be continued.)

New Advertisements this Day.

Claret for sale—C. E. Levey & Co.

Dwelling Houses for sale—H. S. Scott.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec—John Anderson.

House to let—William Crawford.

Farm to let—Wm. Crawford.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, FEBY. 26TH, 1862.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

THE USURY LAW.

"A very encouraging vote was taken last year on the question of limiting the rate of interest, and it is to be hoped the public conscience will not be allowed to be confused and humbugged entirely, by the plausible and deceitful pleas urged by interested parties. There is nothing now working more mischief to the financial, moral, and religious interests of Canada than the unprincipled and lawless notions entertained by money speculators and extortioners on this subject. If a vote was taken through the country, it is probable four-fifths of the people would unhesitatingly declare against the free course that is now given to dishonest selfishness. We know very well that the specious reasonings of those who contend that extortion in money matters is innocent, would and do deceive some even of those who are really honest; we know that some members of churches profess to believe that there is no moral principle involved in the question; but we know also that the Scriptures pronounce a curse on the extortioner; we know that thousands are ruined by the greedy vultures; we know that this is an age when moral considerations are excluded from public questions; and we know that business transactions that take place both within and without the church are distressingly alarming."

The above extract, which we take from the last *Christian Guardian*, serves to indicate, with some degree of accuracy, the revulsion of feeling in Upper Canada in respect of the laws at present in force allowing and justifying any amount of extortion in money transactions. During the last session of parliament, it became quite evident that a great change in the opinions of members from that part of the Province, on this subject, had by some means been effected; and men who had been among the most zealous and untiring in pressing for a repeal of the legal enactments against usury, seemed anxious to atone for the mischief they had done, by manfully admitting their error and seeking to repair it. Among these was Mr. McMicken, a person of admitted intelligence and capacity, but his efforts and those of the French members, who voted *en masse*, for a return to a specific rate of interest, were defended by a small,—a very small—majority. We confess to have been ourselves at one time imposed upon by the large promises of the enthusiastic advocates of "*free trade*" in money, as the phrase goes, and to have consented to give their doctrine a trial; but instead of the repeal of the usury laws having had the effect of reducing the rate of interest and making cash plenty and easy to be had at low prices, and so killing off the extortioners, the effect has been to make things worse than they were before. While there were legal limits to oppressive demands on the part of the money lenders, and they could be made to suffer inconvenience and a measure of disgrace for their unlawful exactions, they were kept somewhat in check; but these limitations once removed and conscience left to its own operation, the greed has grown with the opportunity, and the unfortunate trader who gets into their hands may thenceforward give up all hopes of deliverance. As a rule, we think that the man who, owing to the rejection of his paper at the Bank or any other cause, finds himself obliged to go the *second* time to a private money lender, to whom he pays from three to eight rates of interest—that is, from 20 to 25 per cent as the case may be—should stop payment, call his creditors together, show them that his assets are ample, and ask time. If this were done by persons in temporary difficulty, instead of going on to pay ruinously usurious interest, we would have fewer extortioners, more reasonable out-door rates, and as a consequence, fewer disgraceful failures. We intend to return to this subject at an early day and to give it a continued attention; and we trust the parties who last year made it their duty to attempt the needful legislative action, will be encouraged to renew and repeat their efforts until they are crowned with success.

LIGHT.

"And a good thing it is for the eyes to see the light."—SOLOMON.

Some thirty years ago, when first we lighted our own little tallow candle in this good old city, it was then illuminated at night—if such a term be admissible—with the old-fashioned cresset, that had kept its place in the world as a diffuser of light for thousands of years. Vainly did it struggle to dissipate the thick murkiness of the dark streets, when the sable pall of night had shrouded them in its ample folds; and it was but little interruption it gave the lovers of obscurity in the prosecution of their unlawful ends. In keeping with the sullen gloom of the public thoroughfares, was the inveterate obscurity of the human dwellings after Sol had withdrawn his rays; for only in the habitations of the affluent could the more expensive means of enlightenment be sufficiently multiplied, to make even a decent pretence to cheerfulness. And then what snuffing of candles, or what trimming of unpleasantly odoriferous oil lamps was necessary to preserve a continuity of the brightness. In the churches, at evening worship how sedulously the poor sexton had to trim and coax his refractory illuminators, and how difficult he found it to keep them all in order. Was it a wonder that men slept when the moral rays from the pulpit were not particularly intense, or that men, as a general thing, should prefer going to bed than sit up to keep a running fight with the "midnight oil" (wick)? But we were just then on the eve of a new era, and shortly thereafter the already elsewhere adopted gas came to relieve our gloom. This "new light" could not, however, be brought to every dwelling, and the masses have had to continue snuffing their wicks and coaxing their lamps. With more or less success, as gas has invaded the reign of candles and improved burners have displaced the smoking machines, light has struggled with darkness, but great has been the patience and expense. At last a new era has dawned upon us—the era of cheap light, full light, resplendent light, safe light, and *un*troublesome light. We pass now through the narrowest and poorest streets, and the streams of light passing through the humble casement of the scantily paid laborer, inform us that a new enjoyment has been added to his few luxuries. We recognize at once the new illuminator, and we bless the memory of the man who first brought it into use. We do not know who he is, or what is his name, but we say it advisedly, the man who first discovered the uses of coal oil and gave them to the world, was a public benefactor who merits and practically receives the blessings of millions of grateful hearts. We go for light on all subjects, but in respect of fire light, after coal oil we hardly think there is much left to desire on that score.

SALES OF PROPERTY.

An unusual amount of property having recently changed hands in Quebec, we have thought it might prove interesting to our readers to know something of the particulars. We have accordingly prepared the following list, which gives the results of the more prominent sales, and we believe will be found correct as to the names of parties, the different sites and the sums realized:—

ST. PETER'S WARD.

Quebec Bank—purchased of H. Atkinsin, lot corner of St. Peter and St. James Sts., for	$11,200
Banque Nationale—purchased of Mrs. Langlois, lot in St. Peter Street	5,200
John Hearn—purchased of Quebec Building Society, Ottawa Hotel, Sault-au-Matelot Street,	6,000
	$22,400

CHAMPLAIN WARD.

Henry Dinning—purchased of Quebec Building Society, wharf (Jones' wharf)	$12,400

PALACE WARD.

J. B. Renaud—purchased of Louis Bilodeau, dwelling on Montcalm Battery	$7,600
S. J. Shaw—purchased of Estate Lepper, dwelling on Montcalm Battery	6,800
Mr. Goudreau—purchased of Estate Ramsay, 2 dwellings on the Battery at $2,400 each	4,800
Mr. Lemoine—purchased of same estate (Ramsay) a dwelling on the Battery	2,400
	$21,600

ST. LEWIS WARD.

Mr. Chouinard—purchased of Mr. Von Exter, a dwelling in Anne St., for	$5,400
Mr. Von Exter—purchased of Dr. Selley, a house in Anne St. for	3,000
Mr. Henry Fry—purchased of Estate Primrose, a dwelling in Des Carrier St., Cape	6,000
R. Frechette—purchased of W. Hunt a dwelling on Esplanade	4,800
C. G. Holt—purchased of Mrs. Kirkwood, a dwelling on Esplanade	6,800
Mrs. Kirkwood—purchased of H. Atkinson, dwelling on Esplanade	9,000
	$35,000

MONTCALM WARD

J. S. Fry—purchased of Chas. Sharples, dwelling on Grande Allée	$3,600

LA CANARDIERE.

C. Wurtele—purchased of J. B. Renaud, residence	9,000

Making a total of $104,000 value of property which has changed hands.

To the above may be added two lots near the Custom House, purchased on Monday last by W. D. Campbell, Esq.,—one for $2800, and the other for $860.

THE MAILS.

Owing to the severe snow-storm of Monday, we have been for two days without any mail from the west. On enquiry at the Post Office, we were informed that at one o'clock this afternoon, it had not left Richmond. The road, we fear, has been so much obstructed by the drift of yesterday as well as Monday, that a few days must elapse before anything like regular communication can be restored.

THE GAS.

In accordance with public notice, a meeting of gas consumers was held in the City Hall on Monday evening last, His Worship the Mayor presiding as chairman, and Mr. Edmund Oliver acting as Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks as to the object of the meeting, His Worship read the following letter which had been addressed to him by the manager of the works:—

GAS WORKS,
Quebec, 24th February, 1862.

To THOMAS POPE, Esq.,
Mayor.

May it please your Worship—In consequence of your calling a meeting of the citizens to consider the charges of the Gas Company, agreeable to a requisition signed by certain inhabitants—I beg that you would read to the meeting, in my name—the following statements, in answer to the complaints of extra charge upon the quarter ending 31st January ultimo. In the first place, in the month of November last, many complaints were made by the city papers, that the Gas Company would not put sufficient pressure upon the gas holders. To meet this complaint, and comply with the public demand, two-tenths of an inch were immediately added at the works. Secondly, this extra pressure would cause more gas to be pressed through the meters, without any increase of light from the burners; and if the pressure was not regulated at the stop cock, then must necessarily follow an increased registration by the meters. Now, if each house-holder would only attend to the regulating of their demand according to the pressure needed and carfully watch over the stop-cock, increased consumption would cease to be complained of; or, in other words, while a burner with one inch of pressure will consume one-tenth of a foot in thirty-three seconds, if you add one-tenth of an inch more pressure, the same quantity of gas will be consumed in twenty-five seconds. In the third place, it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that the Gas Company cannot regulate the pressure for every house alike. Take as an example—a house having a hundred burners in use, such a house will require more pressure than the one next to it, which may have only five burners; consequently, the occupant of the house having the fewer number of burners must attend to the regulation of the stop-cock, and permit no more pressure at the meter that is required. If this essential duty of gas economy be neglected there must follow an increased consumption. Further, a very slight increase of pressure at the Works will cause a great increase of pressure in the higher parts of the city, from which it will be seen how much watchfulness is required from house-holders in such localities.

If any meter is thought to be in error, we are, at all times, prepared to prove such meter in presence of the complainer or any one whom he may be pleased to appoint. I may be allowed to state that the apparatus by which meters are proved is the same as that fixed by the act of the British Parliament. Lastly, as to the complaints about bad gas, and about the impurities asserted to be contained in it, it would afford to myself the purest satisfaction if the City Council would appoint three gentlemen who are acquainted with the chemical properties of gas—say Dr. Jackson, Mr. Sutton and yourself, to visit the works and in the strictest manner to examine the management of the whole establishment.

The appointment of an inspector to read the meter is a useless waste of funds and time, as every one can read the meter for himself; but the Company now desire, as they have formerly desired, not that the Company should appoint, but that the City Council would create such an Inspectorship. Two years ago, the Gas Company of Quebec, in connection with the other Gas Companies in the Province endeavoured to get a bill passed to regulate all Gas Companies. It would give satisfaction to companies and to consumers, if such a bill could be passed by the House of Parliament without unnecessary delay. To conclude, as we import the best meters, we are desirous to court inquiry, having no desire to take advantage of any one.

I have the honour to be,
Your Worship's
Very obedt. servt.
P. PEEBLES,
Manager.

The following resolutions were then read from the chair, at the request of Dr. Marsden:—

1st.—That the conduct of the directors of the Quebec Gas Company, in allowing their manager to furnish the consumers with impure gas, thereby, in consequence of the extra pressure required, as explained by the manager, increasing their accounts for an inferior article, in many instances, 100 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of the previous year, cannot be too highly censured by this meeting.

2nd.—That the want of a competent Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters, independent of the Company is much felt by the gas consumers in this city.

3rd.—That it being apparent from the handsome dividends and large bonuses given by the Company that thirteen shillings per 1000 feet is the price on which they are enabled to declare such dividends and bonuses, it is an act of injustice, and one calling for legislative enactment to charge over 50 per cent. therein to the indigent consumer, if not paid by a certain date.

4th.—That His Worship the Mayor be requested to wait upon the Hon. Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, M.P.P. for the West division of the city, with the view of having an act passed, similar to that lately passed by the Imperial Parliament, introduced during the coming session, for the protection of gas consumers generally throughout the Province.

5th.—That the parties composing this meeting, who feel themselves aggrieved by the unjust demands of the Gas Company, do hereby pledge themselves to discontinue the use of the Company's gas in their respective domiciles and places of business, and to use every lawfull means of inducing the citizens generally to follow their example, being by the introduction of Coal Oil, independent of the Gas Company, until the abuses complained of are remedied.

An animated discussion followed the reading of these resolutions, and ultimately they were set aside, and the annexed series adopted in their stead:—

Moved by W. H. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Chartrain.—That in the opinion of this meeting the complaints of the increased consumption of gas during the past quarter have become so general as to call for a public enquiry.

Moved by Dr. Marsden, seconded by Mr. John O'Farrell. That the following gentlemen be named a committee to investigate the subject of the foregoing resolution. His Worship the Mayor, Geo. Hall, S Sturton, Dr. Jackson, R. Shaw, Vital Tetu, W. Alexander and William Chartrain; and report at an adjourned meeting to be hereafter called by the Mayor.

Moved by Mr. T. C. Casey, seconded by Mr. R. Shaw: That the want of a competent Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters, independent of the Company, is much felt by the gas consumers in this city.

Moved by Mr. McDonell, seconded by Mr. Mercier: That his Worship the Mayor be requested to wait upon the Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, M.P.P., for the western division of the city, with a view of having an act passed, during the coming session, for the protection of Gas Consumers generally throughout the Province.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We (*Witness*) see it stated that the Hawaiian government has sent Commissioners to London to negociate a loan, for which the Islands are to be hypothecated,—the supposition being that the country is so involved by the incapacity or rascality of its rulers, that it is sure to fall into the hands of Great Britain. This is likely to be a great eye-sore to the Cabinet at Washington, and some of the U. S. newspapers are already raising a hue-and-cry about it. When Mr. Gregg, of Illinois, was sent out as Consul to Honolulu by President Pierce in 1853, it was generally believed that his special efforts were to be exerted to secure annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, as they were wanted for a coaling station between California and China;—and it was at one time supposed that he had succeeded.

It now appears, however, that these and subsequent negociations have been bootless, the ripe pear having fallen into the lap of Britain—and the Boston *Journal* insists the sale should be stopped in some way. On the showing of that paper the majority of the foreign population of the Islands are Americans, and their influence over the government has until within a few years been paramount. But several of the consuls who have resided at the Islands of late years have been implicated in gross frauds upon the government, and their influence, social and moral, has otherwise been detrimental to the interests of the United States.

The foreign mail by the Bohemian brings information that the islands have been erected into a Bishopric of the Church of England; and, according to the Liverpool *Courier* an influential meeting was held in that city on the 3rd instant, an account of which is prefaced as follows:—

"The public are no doubt aware that at the earnest request of the King of the Sandwich Islands, whose subjects have long displayed laudable predilections in favour of the Church of England as a religious system, it has been arranged to constitute those islands into a diocese of the church, under the style of the See of Honolulu. The Lord Bishop of Honolulu has been recently consecrated, and purposes soon to leave this country on his episcopal mission. In the meantime, however, his lordship, who prosecutes his work with great zeal, and so far with satisfactory results, is making a tour with the view of bringing the objects and character of the Hawaiin church mission before the public, in order to obtain those large funds which are essential to the successful operations of the mission."

MR. STANTON'S OPINION OF SLAVERY.—Mr. Lincoln's new Secretary-of-War has the following sentiments imputed to him by the *Continental Monthly*:—

"First and foremost, I believe Slavery to be the *casus belli*. To treat the *casus belli* above and beyond all other considerations I hold to be the duty of the true commander-in-chief; as the surgeon disregards secondary symptoms and probes the wound. I would treat this *casus belli* as the Constitution allows us to treat it—not one hair's breadth from the grand old safeguard would I step. Under the Constitution I believe Slavery to be a purely local institution. In Louisiana and Texas, a slave is immovable by statute, and is annexed to the realty as hop-poles are in the laws of New York. In Alabama and Mississippi, the slave is a chattel. In the first-named States he passes by deed of a national act and registration; in the other, by simple receipt or delivery. Thus even among Slave States there is no uniform system respecting the slave property. To the Northern States the slave is a person in his ballot relation to congressional quota and constituency, and also an apprentice to labor, to be delivered up on demand. The slave escaping from Maryland to Pennsylvania is not to be delivered up, nor cared about, nor thought about, until he is demanded. Liberty is the law of nature.

Every man is presumed free in choice, and not even to be trammelled by apprenticeship, until the contrary is made clearly to appear. One man may be a New York discharged convict, for instance—an unpardoned convict. He emigrates southward, he obtains property, according to local law, in a slave. The slave escapes to New York. The convict—unpardoned—master enters the tribunal there on his demand. Quoth the escaped apprentice, producing the record of conviction, 'Mr. Claimant, you have no standing in court. Your civil rights are suspended in this State until you are pardoned. You are *not* pardoned, therefore I will not answer aye or no to your claim, until you are legitimately in court, and recognized by the judges.' I take it that plea would avail. And if the crier wanted to employ a person to sweep the court-room the next moment, he could employ that defendant to do it. There is not a man in the Rebel States (*whom we publicly know of*) who has a standing under the Constitution regarding this Slavery question. By his own argument, he lives in a foreign country; by our own argument, he is not *rectus in curia*. Were I an invading general and wanted horses, I would decoy them from the rebels with hay and stable enticements. If I wanted trench diggers, camp scullions, or artillerists, or pilots, or oarsmen, or guides, and, being that general, saw negroes about me, I should press them into my service. Time enough to talk about the rights of some one to possess the negroes by better claim of title to service, when that somebody, with the Constitution in one hand and stipulation of allegiance in the other, demands legal possession. * * * I believe that the acknowledged fact, the necessary fact, that wherever our army advances, emancipation practically ensues, will carry more terror to the slave-owner than any other warlike incident. But I would have them understand that this result is not our design, but a necessity of *their* rebellion."

A SLAVE WITH AN IRON COLLAR.—BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—A few days since while Company C. of the Iowa 3d, under command of Lieut. Liffingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Missouri Railroad at that point, a negro came dashing towards the camp about eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high spirited horse. He was about to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-rein of his horse and stopped him. The negro melancholy threw himself from the animal, and in a cringing, obsequious manner, observed; "Massa soger, please let me go in camp and see the Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what he wanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing over some disappointment, and then continued—"Massa, look at dis collar; I'se a good nigger. Please let me go in." The guard now discovered that he was ironed, and immediately called the officer of the guard, who took him to the guard-house.

In the morning he was taken before Lieut. Liffingwell, around whose quarters the whole command had assembled; and never did men look upon a scene more degrading and humiliating than that which was represented to them in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a-half inches wide, not looked, but securely rivetted. Three iron prongs of lightning-rod size were welded to this band, at equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wounds had partially healed, under the protection he had given to him by holding up the bands with his hands during the preceeding days that he was concealed in a cornfield, but while riding the horse, he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze trickling down his broad shoulders. The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro repeated his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that the cruelty of the scene before them was the act of a slave master living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The negro observed—"Please massa soger take dis collar off my neck. I'se a good nigger; I'll do anyting ye want me. De Illinoy sogers cut de collar off 'er Ben." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it to be stricken off, when an old file was procured, which could not be made to work up on the band only in a slanting manner. After a labor of three hours, it was removed, the men taking turns about—two holding the band, while one used the file.

The band is now in possession of Lieut. Liffingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3d Iowa, and the negro is officiating in his quarters as a servant. The master of this contraband resides about ten miles from Florence. It appears the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck for about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other prudent commander, may order the band re-rivited upon his neck, and the "property" surrendered to his masters; but from what I have seen of the Iowa soldiers, I believe blood would drip from the end of their bayonets before they would do it. The contraband always gives the Missouri troops a wide berth, and generally makes for the Illinois regiments under whose broad shield of bayonets he feels secure.—*Letter from St. Louis.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, 22nd Feby.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Six sets of parliamentary papers concerning the American civil war, &c, have been laid before the British Parliament. Not fewer than 45 official communications have passed about the Nashville and Tuscarora.

LIVERPOOL, 9th.—Sales of cotton on Saturday were 6,000 bales. Market closed firmer.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, Saturday evening—Consols closed at 92⅝ a 94⅛ for money.

HALIFAX, 22nd.—The Niagara arrived at 9 p.m. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th. She has 40 passengers for Boston, and £50,000 specie for Halifax. She passed the Arabia on the 8th.

In January, 1861, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons, in case of advice being asked by Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, to reply, that her Majesty's Government will decline to interfere unless both parties apply for counsel. The policy of the British Government in February, 1861, in the event of Mr. Lincoln raising the question with Britain, is laid down in the following terms:—"Her Majesty's Government would, in the first place, be very forbearing; they would show by acts how highly they valued relations of peace and comity with the United States, but they would take care to let a Government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels, that their forbearance sprang from a consciousness of strength, and not from timidity or weakness."

Earl Russell reports the substance of a conversation he had with Messrs. Yancey, Rust and Mann, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the Confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was that England would observe strict neutrality. Earl Russell said her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortune of arms, or some peaceful mode of negotiation, shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.

There is a short note written as late as Dec. 20th, which shows that even then the British Ministry believed in the probability of war with the United States. Lord Lyons is directed to speak with Mr. Seward on the subject of letters of marque, and to say that in case of war Britain is willing to abolish privateering as between the two nations, if the President will make a similar engagement on the part of the United States.

London journals generally regard the Queen's Speech as a negative, and so far, a satisfactory document.

The Morning Herald (Opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the Ministerial programme, and says it is difficult to criticize blank paper.

The session opened calmly and with no show of opposition, and the indications were that the session would be a quiet one. The Globe however, admits that Parliament is about equally divided and that the Conservatives might, if they choose, bring about serious complication. It intimates that in the event of defeat Lord Palmerston would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

The Prince of Wales left England for Treiste en route for the East. He travels in strict incognito.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, Earl Carnarvon enquired as to the truth of the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject named Shearer, by order of Seward. He commented severely on the conduct of the United States, if facts were correctly reported and especially on the demand that Shearer should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as a condition of his release.

Earl Russell, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the main facts of the case were correctly reported, but as soon as Lord Lyons was informed of it he applied to Seward, who stated that the oath of allegiance was tendered to Shearer under the belief he was an American, and his release was subsequently obtained on condition he should not go into the Southern States. The Federal Government claimed that in an extraordinary emergency like the present the President must be invested with extraordinary power extending to foreign residents as well as American citizens. Her Majesty's Government entered strong remonstrance to this, and there was no objection to produce correspondence.

Earl Carnarvon said he should certainly move for papers and hoped the government would not be content with remonstrance but would also demand compensation.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. Gregory said he refrained the previous evening from addressing the house while the address to the Queen was being discussed, because he thought it undesirable to introduce topics which might give rise to debate, but he felt that the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government was wholly ineffective, and simply a blockade upon paper. Upon a future occasion he believed he should be in a position to show that the character of the blockade was such, that in justice to both belligerent parties, it ought to receive full discussion at the hands of the Government. Mr. G. P. Bentinck expressed satisfaction at Mr. Gregory's announcement to bring the question of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that recognition of the paper blockade would be violation of rules of international law, and it was the duty of the country to consider seriously the position in which we were placed.

Late Gibraltar advices received in Liverpool represent the privateer Sumter as detained at Gibraltar from the difficulty of obtaining coal. At a meeting of parties connected with coaling busines there, it was resolved not to supply coals to the Sumter, except for cash, papers offered in payment, although on good houses, not being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the Sumter as fine fellows, but nautical men say the ship has no fight in her.

The Times in an editorial on the position of American affairs, says that in the last six months America has contrived to spend more money in shorter time and to less purpose than any people who ever lived on the face of the earth, and that is all that has literally been done during this period. It then proceeds to argue that the subjugation of the South and future union has become impossible.

The new Cunard screw steamer Scotia had arrived at Liverpool and takes her place in the line for New York on the 1st of March. Her trial trip showed great speed.

A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created. The Rev. J. Lewis is appointed first Bishop.

The Official Gazette publishes an order of the Privy Council removing prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre, arms ammunition and all other articles lately prohibited.

Glowing accounts have been published of the British Columbia gold fields, and were attracting considerable attention.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France on the 6th, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

M. Hautfeuille, a well known writer on International law, urges, in the Revue Contemporaire, the meeting of a Congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea, and the formation of a league of armed neutrality to protect the commerce of neutral powers in the event of a maritime war.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced the discussion of a bill for the conversion of the four and a half per cent rents. M. Daumon strongly opposed it.

The Paris Constitutionnel says: The rumour that English capitalists have contracted to loan four millions sterling to government is not correct; but such circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that there is no doubt that an arrangement has been made.

The Bourse was firm at 70.40.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was discussing the treaty with Mexico.

Martinez de la Bosa was dangerously ill.—His life was despaired of.

M. Mon, summoned by telegraph from Paris, is to take his place as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by Court martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel.—Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

TURKEY.

The Turkish squadron, under Omar Pasha, left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munition of war.

INDIA.

Bombay papers to January 13th represent the product of the last cotton crop as coming into Bombay from various cotton districts.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds firmer on the 7th and advanced an eighth notwithstanding an unfavorable bank return and less easy appearance. Money Market for choice bills 2½ to 2¾ generally demanded, the impression being that the loan to the French government will cause rates for money to rule higher, reported that about two millions sterling be remitted to Paris during February; first instalment on the 13th. This caused a large demand for money at the Bank.

Consols, 92½ to 93.

Breadstuffs show a downward tendency.

Provisions still declining.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, 9th.—Mr. Slidell has arrived and lodges at the Hotel Louvre.

VIENNA, 8th.—In negotiations respecting the elevation of Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, no question has arisen of the cession of Venetia.

Communication is interrupted throughout almost all Germany in consequence of inundations.

The American Civil War.

SUFFOLK, Va., 21st Feby.—Capt. Nichols, of the St. Petersburg Artillery, arrived here this morning from Winton, N.C., where he had been stationed with a battery. Yesterday he was shelled out by the Yankees. They had 8 steamers, all of which passed up the river. Three of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes.

Another despatch, dated Norfolk, 21st, says, the Federal forces again ascended the Chowan river yesterday to Winton with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them. The Yankees landed and burned the town. The Southerners retired. The Federal Congressman, C. H. Foster, was among the killed Yankees.

A despatch, dated Fort Smith, via Clarksville, Ark., Chattonga, Tenn., says that Gen. Price and Hewert are fighting the enemy today at Sugar Creek, Benton Co., Arkansas. Our people are confident of success.

LATER.—The enemy lost 700 men, and our loss is 100. We have gained another great victory. Signed, ALBERT PIKE.

BALTIMORE, Feby. 24.—The Old Point boat has arrived. She left there yesterday. She brings 14 released officers. Col. Wood was paroled and had the liberty of moving about the city of Richmond. Previous to leaving he was at the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, and says there was no enthusiasm whatever. Hardly a cheer could be raised. Col. Lee of the Massachusetts 20th says that just before leaving Richmond, on Saturday evening, he was taken aside by a distinguished officer of the Confederate army, who privately assured him that an official despatch had just been received of the fall of Nashville.

The confederates before evacuating Clarksville fired a railroad bridge crossing the Cumberland at that point.

LOUISVILLE, 24th.—Reliable private information received to-night assures us that Nashville is virtually in possession of the federal forces.

The steamer Argonaut, from Cairo, arrived at Jeffersonville, this morning, with 194 of the Fort Donelson prisoners, including Gen. Buckner and staff. They were sent to Annapolis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24th.—The Republican's Cairo despatch says that reports of the evacuation of Columbus are entirely false. The confederates there are still in strong force.

FORT MONROE, 24th.—The steamer Baltimore returned from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday afternoon.

The burning of Winton by the federal force is confirmed.

The greater part of the Burnside expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and General Williams's brigade at Hatteras had received orders to proceed there.

The S.R. Spaulding left Roanoke on Saturday for Elizabeth city, with the prisoners taken by Gen. Burnside. They were paroled for exchange. The Spaulding had left for Fort Monroe and will be due here to-morrow.

The laying of the telegraph cable was proceeding satisfactorily at last accounts.

CHICAGO, 25th.—The official returns show 321 killed, 1,054 wounded and 150 missing in McClerland's division at Fort Donelson.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Times* says an arrival from Fort Donelson reports that the enemy has strong fortifications on Pine Bluffs 12 miles this side of Nashville, and were concentrating a large force there and would make a desperate stand.

The report that Gen. Buell occupied Nashville on Saturday night was untrue, as he could not reach it by forced marches before to-day. There is no change in the position of our troops on the Cumberland.

The Richmond Whig of Friday has a bitter article on the Davis administration. It says, judging by the result so far, it is the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests to the reflecting mind that the most signal service that the Government can now render to the country is the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands in view of the past, the present and probable future. The pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people. A child with a bauble and an old man with a young wife are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly.

The Richmond *Despatch* is lauding Gen. Price and his great victory announced by Pike's despatch. The Despatch contains the programme of the inauguration and also the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, announcing Friday the 28th instant, as a day of fasting and and prayer. There is nothing in the papers about Savannah. The surrender of Savannah was rumoured at Richmond.

NEW YORK, 25th.—The S.S. North Star arrived at 10 a.m., from Aspinwall with $75,000 from California, but no news. She passed the Northern Light on the 18th inst.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF LANDS IN DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1862.

Quebec Building Society vs. Mary E. Jones et al., estate John Jones.—A lot of ground in the Lower Town of Quebec, Champlain st, of 71⅞ feet in superficies. Sold in the sheriff's office on the 5th March, at ten in the forenoon.

Jean Gariepy vs Victor Gariepy.—1st—A lot of land, of 1¼ by 40 arpents, in the parish of Deschambault, with buildings thereon. 2nd—The undivided half of an emplacement of one arpent in front by one arpent in depth, with saw mill and dependencies. Sold at the church door of the parish of Deschambault on the 4th March, at ten in the forenoon.

Louis Carrier vs. Mary McGowan.—A lot of ground in parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, 75 feet by 100, with house thereon. Sold at the church door of the same parish on 18th March at ten in the forenoon.

Thimothée Delisle vs. Pierre Drolet.—An emplacement in parish of St. Augustin, 80 feet by an irregular depth. Sold at church door of the same parish on 17th March, at ten a.m.

Jean Bte. Morissette vs. Isaie Martineau.—An emplacement in parish of St. Nicolas, 1st range, 191 feet by 200, with house and dependencies.—Sold at the church door of same parish on 17th March, at ten in the forenoon.

The General Hospital vs. Edouard Lepine et al.—An emplacement in parish of St. Roch of Quebec, Arago street, 30 feet by 95. Sold at the church door of same parish on 18th March at ten in the forenoon.

Antoine Paquet vs. Raymond Frelatte.—An emplacement in the parish of St Roch of Quebec, Anne street, 27 feet by 79, with wooden house thereon. Sold at the church door of the same parish on 27th March, at ten in the forenoon.

Dame Marie V. Bedard vs. Olivier Laparlere.—1st—An emplacement in St. Louis suburbs, St. Eustache street, 31½ feet, running in depth to the Glacis, with wooden house thereon. 2nd—Another lot in same place, 76 feet by 92, with two brick houses and hangards thereon. Sold in the sheriff's office on 24th March, at ten a.m.

George F. Gibsone vs. Michel Hamel.—1st—A lot of land in parish of St. Foye, concession Carouge, four arpents by 18, with buildings thereon. 2nd—Another lot in same place, six arpents by an irregular depth, with house and buildings. 3rd—Two lots of ground in the same parish, at the place called "Kilgraston," 150 arpents in superficies. 4th—Another lot of land in same parish, Cap Rouge, Coté St. Ignace, 3 arpents by 7. Sold at church door of the parish of St. Foye on 26th March, at ten a.m.

Elizabeth Voyer vs. Ignace Pagé.—An emplacement in St. John suburbs, 28½ feet by 75, with brick house thereon. Sold in sheriff's office on 24th March, at ten a.m.

Maria McKenzie vs. Jemima Clarke et al.—An emplacement in St. Ursule street, 110 feet in depth by 28 front, with house and dependencies. Sold in sheriff's office on 24th March, at ten a.m.

John Strang vs. Thomas Lenfestey et al.—The undivided half of an emplacement in St. John's suburbs, St. John street, 42 feet by 86, with brick house and outbuildings thereon. Sold in sheriff's office on 24th March, at ten a.m.

Wm. Lampson vs. Rebecca Perry.—Re-sale.—A lot of ground and house thereon in Champlain street, 50 feet front. Sold in the Sheriff's office on 18th March, at ten in the forenoon.

Charlotte M. Smith vs. J. O'Farrell.—Re-sale. A lot of ground, with stone house thereon, in St. Louis street, 32 feet front, running to Conrest garden-wall. Sold in the sheriff's office on 24th March, at ten in the forenoon.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

EXTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, made at the Quebec Observatory, under the direction of Lieutenant D. ASHE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, is rather a questionable axiom in the treatment of diptheria, sore throat, &c. A drowning man will catch at a straw, and a suffering man will swallow the first remedy he thinks will relieve him. The chances are, however, that both will perish. Opinions among medical men differ as to the nature and remedy for this inflammatory affection of the throat—fulfilling the maxim touching culinary manipulations. While doctors are torturing their victims, Holloway's remedies go straight to the disease: the Ointment checks the inflammation of the throat, and the Pills cool the blood and allay the fever. In all diseases of the throat, these medicines are equally safe and rapid. 198

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DU BARRY'S Delicious HEALTH-RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity, to the most disordered or enfeebled, without medicine, purging or expense, removing speedily and effectually indigestion, (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping cough, dyptheria, measles, chicken and small pox, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, cough, fits, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c, atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines: they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctors' and Apothecaries' Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it is the safest remedy. Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S.; Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shortland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816, the Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esqr., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in tins, with full instructions: 4lb., 1s. 10½d.; 1lb., 3s 9d; 2lb., 6s; 5lb., 14s 6d; 12lb., 29s. Barry du Barry & Co., 77 Regent St.; and LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Montreal.

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MCGREGOR'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES.—A purely vegetable worm specific: thorough, palatable, safe, and speedy. Sold by all vendors of medicines. Price, 25 cents per box. Prepared only by J. HOSSACK & Co., proprietors, Quebec.

CERTIFICATE.—To Messrs. Jas. Hossack & Co.—Gentlemen,—Having tried "McGregor's Worm Lozenges," prepared by you, and knowing their composition, I can safely recommend them as a simple and reliable worm medicine, especially for young children.—WM. MARSDEN, M.D., Place d'Armes, Quebec.

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☞ Thousands of females die annually for want of a remedy for the ailments to which they are incident. The only remedy we know of is Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. They are put up in bottles, containing 50 pills, with a circular containing explicit directions, and sent post-free for $1 and 6 post stamps. They are well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female diseases and obstructions from any cause.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—*Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers* are unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally. j20

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DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

You may always know when your liver is out of order, or when you are what is called bilious, by any of the following symptoms: pain in the sides and back, dizziness, dull headache, a bad taste in the mouth in the morning, sallow-colored complexion, yellowish tint in the eyes, costiveness, or diarrhœa of slimy dark color, low spirits and dismal forebodings. It is acknowledged by all physicians, and others who have seen their action, that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are a perfect cure for all bilious affections. So pleasantly do they search out and drive away the seeds of disease, that all persons living in a country where Fever and Ague and all other bilious diseases are prevalent, will find they should never be without them. From two to four Pills each night on going to bed, will, in a short time, drive away the sickly yellow look of bilious persons, and bring to their cheek a beautiful glow of perfect health.

☞ Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine dealers.

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MCGREGOR'S WORM LOZENGES, unlike many similar preparations, require no Castor Oil or other cathartic, with or after taking them.

Quebec, Dec. 13, 1861.

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PROF. DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL has performed some miraculous cures in our city, at the Union Hall. One gentleman, deaf for twenty years, has been restored to his hearing. Another, afflicted with Rheumatism, unable to raise his hands to his head, was cured in the presence of a large audience. We will, therefore, recommend to all afflicted with rheumatism, deafness, neuralgia, sores, pains, burns, frosted hands and feet, to get a bottle of DeGrath's Electric Oil, as we saw his oil perform cures which the medical faculty has been unable to make.—*Hartford (Conn.) Daily Post.*

Ask Mr. John A. Perry, of Manchester, what he knows about my Electric Oil. Ask all others present at the City Hall, if not 100 invalids were cured instantly by the application of the Electric Oil. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, in general, every thing sore or painful, has lost its terror.

For sale by all Druggists and dealers in the United States and Canada. Price—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

BIRTH.

On 1st February, in London, the wife of Pascoe C. Glyn, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Michael's Chapel, near Quebec, on the 25th inst., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Revd. Henry James Petrey, B.A., the Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec, to Frances Louisa Hume, youngest daughter of the late Tannatt Houston Thompson, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

FOR SALE,

THE TWO DWELLING HOUSES in St. Ann Street, opposite the Cathedral, occupied by J. BROWN and S. NEWTON, Esquires.

Apply to HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Feby. 14, 1862.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will take place in the St. ANDREW'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, MONDAY Evening, 3rd March, at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

Members are reminded that subscriptions must be paid before proceedings commence.

By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

COTTAGE TO LET.

A LARGE COTTAGE, occupied by the Subscriber, situated on the Bank of the River St. Charles, three miles from Town, containing TEN ROOMS and LARGE CELLARS; attached are Ice-houses, Stables, Coach House, Out-houses, and about TEN ACRES OF LAND.

Apply to WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

FARM TO LET.

A FARM on the Little River Road, three miles from Town, containing about 70 ACRES of LAND in the highest state of cultivation, with Dwelling House, Farm House, Barns, Stables, Coach House, and out-houses, also, a large garden well stocked with fruit trees attached, possession given immediately.

Apply to WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

Superior Claret for Sale.

10 CASES CHATEAU LAFITTE, very choice.

—ALSO—

15 Baskets CHAMPAGNE, "Anchor Brand."

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.

Quebec, 26th February, 1862.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

PASSPORTS.—All PERSONS leaving the UNITED STATES, will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE..... 130 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ..... 75 "

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE..... 110 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ..... 60 "

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

Persia, Capt. Judkins, | *Africa*, Cap. Shannon,
Arabia, Capt. Stone, | *Canada*, Cap. Leitch,
Asia, Capt. Lott, | *America*, Captain Muir,
Australasian, | *Niagara*, Cap. Moodie,
Captain Cook, | *Europa*, Cap. Anderson
Scotia, *China*.

These Vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

—LEAVES—

America, Moodie, Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19
Asia, Lott, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 26
Canada, Muir, Boston, Wednesday, Mar. 2
Australasian, Cook, N.York, Wednesday, Mar. 12
Niagara, Anderson, Boston, Wednesday, Mar. 19

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.

February 24th, 1862.

Game and Oysters.

FOR SALE.

TWO THOUSAND QUAIL,
Fifteen Hundred PRAIRIE CHICKENS,
And Five Hundred PARTRIDGES.

—ALSO—

Three Hundred Kegs BOSTON OYSTERS, Baker's brand.
Five Hundred Cans of the CELEBRATED DELAWARE OYSTERS.

A liberal DISCOUNT is allowed to Dealers, Restaurants and Hotel-keepers, who purchase in quantities.

THOS. MCCONNELL, Finlay Market, Lower Town, Quebec.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS!

HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO., BOSTON,

Are prepared to offer CANADIAN BUYERS a full stock of DRY GOODS adapted to their trade consisting of

Cotton Goods,

COTTON FLANNELS,
TICLINGS, DENIMS,
STRIPED SHIRTINGS,
BLUE DRILLS,
PRINTED LININGS.

Small Wares, &c.

SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COMBS, RATTANS, Buttons, Braces, Belts, &c., &c.
Ladies' Skirts in variety, from Low to Superior makes, at reduced prices.

Woollens.

FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
KENT GAMBROONS.

Hats and Caps.

FINE FUR HATS. WATERPROOF HATS,
SEAMLESS " SHERMENS' "
WOOL " KAMLESS CAPS.

INDIARUBBER CLOTHING.

Painted Oil Carpeting,

In new and elegant designs.

26 & 28 *PEARL STREET, Boston.*

Feby. 10, 1862 6w

FOR SALE.

THE TWO DWELLING HOUSES in St. Anne Street, opposite the Cathedral, occupied by J. Brown and S. Newton, Esquires.

Apply to H. S SCOTT.

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862.

CLERK'S OFFICE,

Legislative Assembly,

QUEBEC, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

THE TIME for receiving PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS, will EXPIRE on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. B. LINDSAY, Clerk Assembly.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

PARTIES who may intend to FORWARD PETITIONS to the Legislative Assembly at the approaching Session, are hereby notified that the STANDING ORDER which permitted the reception of *printed* Petitions, has been RESCINDED; and all Petitions will, therefore, in future, be required to be in manuscript.

WM. B. LINDSAY, Clerk Assembly.

MEMO.—The above notices to be inserted in the *Globe* and *Leader*, Toronto;—*Spectator*, Hamilton;—*Free Press* and *Prototype*, London (C.W.);—*Huron Signal*, Goderich;—*Comet*, Owen Sound;—*Courier*, Brantford;—*Journal*, Saint Catherine's;—*Star*, Cobourg;—*Whig. Chronicle*, and *News*, Kingston;—*Recorder*, Brockville;—*Citizen*, Ottawa;—*Gazette, Herald* and *Pilot*, Montreal;—*Chronicle, Gazette*, and *Mercury*, Quebec;—*News*, Saint Johns;—*Gazette*, Sherbrooke;—and the *Inquirer*, Three Rivers.

CLERK'S OFFICE,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

THE TIME LIMITED for RECEIVING PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS, will expire on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, and the time limited for PRESENTING PRIVATE BILLS will expire on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

J. F. TAYLOR, *Clerk Legislative Council.*

All applications for Private Bills require the following notice to be inserted, viz.:—

IN UPPER CANADA.—A notice in the *Official Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or union of Counties affected; or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

IN LOWER CANADA.—A notice inserted in the *Official Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English and in one newspaper in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the *Official Gazette*, and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition.

Attest., J. F. TAYLOR, *Clerk Legislative Council.*

MEMO.—The above notices to be inserted in the *Globe* and *Leader*, Toronto;—*Spectator*, Hamilton;—*Free Press* and *Prototype*, London (C. W.);—*Huron Signal*, Goderich;—*Comet*, Owen Sound;—*Courier*, Brantford;—*Journal*, Saint Catherine's;—*Star*, Cobourg;—*Whig, Chronicle*, and *News*, Kingston;—*Recorder*, Brockville;—*Citizen*, Ottawa;—*Gazette. Pilot* and *Herald*, Montreal;—*Chronicle, Gazette*, and *Mercury*, Quebec;—*News*, Saint John's;—*Gazette*, Sherbrooke,—and *The Inquirer*, Three Rivers. feb19

FINE COGNAC.

JULES ROBIN, in Hogsheads, Qr.-Casks, Octaves, and Cases.
Jas. Hennessey, in qr.-casks, octaves and cases.
Laronde Frère, in do. do. do. do.

For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 6, 1861.

PORT WINE.

BRUNO SILVA and SON'S OPORTO—pipes, hogsheads, qr-casks and cases various grades, ex "Niger," from Oporto, in bond.

For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO., Agents.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

SHERRY.

CARRASQUEDOS ARBE—A complete assortment of superior PALE Sherries, high and low grades.

CADIZ—Quarter-casks, octaves, and cans, ex "Wacousta," from Cadiz, in bond.

For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO., Agents.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

BRIGHT SUGARS.

NOW RECEIVING, and for SALE by the Subscriber:—

Barbadoes, in hogsheads,
Porto Rico, in hogsheads,
Yellow Bastard, in tierces.

—ALSO,—

Redpaths,
Dry Crushed and Loaf,
Crushed A,
Yellow Refined,

And ex "Jura," from Liverpool,

25 Chests JAVA TEA, of very superior strength and flavour.

For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

BRANDY.

VINE Grower's Company Cognac—hhds., qr.-casks, octaves and cases old vintages in bond. For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO., Agents.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET—TORONTO.

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

DIRECTORS.

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, PRESIDENT. || J. S. HOWARD, ESQUIRE, VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. GEO. CRAWFORD, | ANGUS MORRISON, ESQ. | A. M. SMITH, ESQ.
HON. MALCOM CAMERON, | GEO. DUGGAN, JR., ESQ. | CHUIST. ROBINSON, ESQ.
LEWIS MOFFATT, ESQ. | JOHN CAMERON, ESQ. | W. J. MACDONELL, ESQ.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY—JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, ESQUIRE.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY—DONOUGH O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE.
SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS. || BANKERS—THE BANK OF TORONTO.

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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

NUMBER 353.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT DEBENTURES, issued by the Provincial Government of Canada, amounting to

£50,000 *STERLING,*

Bearing Interest at the rate of FIVE per Cent. per annum, for which the requisite Coupons, payable half-yearly in London, at the office of Messrs. BARING, BROS., and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., are attached, are supposed to have been

LOST

At the time of the wreck of the steamer "NORTH BRITON," in November last, the same never having reached their destination: all persons are, therefore, hereby cautioned against purchasing, receiving, or negotiating the same, they being noted as cancelled, and payment of principal and interest being stopped at this office and at the offices of the Financial Agents in London. The particulars of said Debentures are as follows:—

Debentures No. 0,001 to 03050—50 at £500 Stg. each—$25,000, payable at Baring, Bros.

Debentures No. 03001 to 03,50—50 at £500 Stg. each—£25,000, payable at Glyn, Mills & Co.

All dated Quebec, 1st October, 1861, maturing 1st January, 1885, bearing interest at FIVE PER CENT., with 47 Coupons attached to each Bond—commencing 1st January, 1862.

(Signed) G. SHERWOOD, Receiver General of Canada.

RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 3rd Jany., 1862.

Quebec Gas Company.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., for six months, has been DECLARED by the Directors upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Company, payable at their office on and after the FIRST PROXIMO.

☞ The Transfer Book is closed to the 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

P. PEEBLES, Manager.

GAS WORKS, Quebec, 10th February, 1862. 9

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINES—Pemartin's BEST, in wood and bottle, Duff, Gordon & Co.'s do.
CLARETS—St. Julien, in bottle, Leoville, in bottle, Chateau-Margaux, in cases, Chateau-Longoa, in cases, Medoc, in cases.
CHAMPAGNE—Chas. Farre's Imperial.

—AND—

BRANDY—Renault's fine old Pale, in cases.
WHISKEY—Steuart's fine Kirkleston, (Scotch.)

LEMESURIER & BRO., Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

W. LAIRD & CO.'S *ANNUAL CHEAP* CLEARING SALE,

WILL COMMENCE

THIS DAY,

The 27th of January, 1862.

From this day till the 1st March, we will give a

LARGE DISCOUNT

On all Cash Purchases.

Just opened, 1 Case, 280 pairs, Trimmed NET SLEEVES, (A Job,)

2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 9d. a Pair.

☞ A large lot of REMNANTS, accumulated during the season, at *half-price.*

WM. LAIRD & CO. Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Jany. 27, 1862.

SALAD OIL.

BIZART'S, quarts, in cases of 1 doz. each.

For sale by LEMESURIER & BRO, Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

ALE and PORTER.

ALLSOPP'S East India PALE ALE, in bottles, quarts; bbls., 4 doz. each.
Barclay and Perkin's LONDON PORTER, in bottles, quarts; bbls., 4 doz. each.

For sale by LEMESURIER & BRO., Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED, 1826.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

Vice-Presidents:

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.
His Grace the Duke of Athol.
The Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General.

THE PUBLIC are invited to examine and compare the advantages and economy of the system of "MINIMUM PREMIUMS" recently introduced by the Society, whereby Policies are issued at the following premiums, which, it will be seen, are from one-third to one-sixth lower than their Ordinary Premiums:—

TABLE A.C. of "Minimum Premiums," for Assurance of £100.

Age.	Annual Prem'm. £ s. d.	Age.	Annual Prem'm. £ s. d.	Age.	Annual Prem'm. £ s. d.
20	1 8 6	34	2 0 11	48	3 5 5
21	1 9 3	35	2 2 2	49	3 8 1
22	1 9 11	36	2 3 6	50	3 10 9
23	1 10 7	37	2 4 10	51	3 13 7
24	1 11 3	38	2 6 4	52	3 16 3
25	1 12 0	39	2 7 11	53	3 19 6
26	1 12 10	40	2 9 7	54	4 2 9
27	1 13 8	41	2 11 4	55	4 6 4
28	1 14 5	42	2 13 0	56	4 10 0
29	1 15 5	43	2 14 10	57	4 14 0
30	1 16 7	44	2 16 9	58	4 18 1
31	1 17 7	45	2 18 8	59	5 2 6
32	1 18 8	46	3 0 9	60	5 7 2
33	1 19 9	47	3 3 1		

N.B.—PREMIUMS also received Half-yearly or Quarterly.

DAVID A. ROSS, *Advocate*, Quebec Agent.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1861. 12m

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Stereographs, Album Portraits, Ambrotypes, and every description of Photographic Pictures.

Photographs on paper, COLOURED IN OIL or WATER COLOURS.

Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, &c., copied Satisfactory as well as permanent Photograph guaranteed.

WILLIAM WEBB. No. 40 John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1861. 3m

PAINTS.

FOR SALE,

WHITE LEAD, Qualities from No. 1 to 4. } All in tins
—AND— } 25 lbs.
Daily expected via Boston, 40 TINS BLACK. } each.

LEMESURIER & BRO., Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

Canvass and Cordage.

For Sale.

CANVASS—Webster's red and blue Stripe, from letter A to No. 6.
CORDAGE—Tarred, assorted sizes, from 1½ to 6 inch.
BOLT-ROPE—Assorted sizes.
TWINE—Best Roping and Seaming.

LEMESURIER & BRO., Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

For Sale.

Now Arriving, per G. Trunk Railroad,

100 PUNCHEONS Prime Bright Muscovado Molasses.
50 Hhds. Prime Bright Muscovado Sugar.

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Jany. 29, 1862.

Bricks for Sale.

200,000 RED BRICKS, 75,000 Fire Bricks.

JOSEPH GORE, Des Prairies Street, St. Roch's.

Quebec, Jany. 24, 1862. 1m

TINDR AND FLINT.

SOME PEOPLE say Crawford's PATENT FIRE-LIGHTERS are a first-rate article—very good; but we have always done without these fire-lighters, and we can do so still. Such persons ought to be required to do without matches, and use the old TINDER AND FLINT to light their fires (says public opinion). WHAT SAY YOU? For sale at all respectable Grocery and Drug Stores in Quebec. Price, only 25 cents per box of six dozen—warranted to light a fire, without matches, paper, or chips, as easily as to light a candle, and burn fifteen minutes. One fair trial asked only. TRY THEM. Wholesale orders to be addressed

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, No. 60 Richmond Street, Toronto, C.W.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1861.

Surgical Instruments, Etc., Etc.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to call the attention of the Medical Faculty to their large stock of SURGICAL and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, of the latest improvements, just received per steamship "NORTH AMERICAN," via Portland.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Wilbor's pure COD LIVER OIL and PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

J. MUSSON & CO.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

Property for Sale or to Let.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE, STORES, AND CELLARS in Saint Peter and Sous-le-Fort Streets, occupied by the subscriber. Apply to L. STAFFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862. 1m

KELLY'S HOTEL,

Rivière du Loup.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THOSE extensive premises at Rivière du Loup, known as KELLY'S HOTEL, (only a few acres from the Railway Station,) with Garden, Stables, &c., &c., &c. Possession immediately if required.

Apply to L. STAFFORD, Proprietor, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862. 1m

TO BE LET,

From the First of May next.

THE UPPER PART of a HOUSE in St. John Street, near the Gate, consisting of ten rooms and a kitchen—fitted with water and gas; suitable for a private family or professional gentlemen.

Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862. 1w

TO BE LET.

A COTTAGE, situated on the Beauport Road, containing 7 Rooms, Summer Kitchen, Stables, Coach-house, Wood-house, and other buildings.

—ALSO—

Two large GARDENS, all in good order.

Apply to WILLIAM BROWN, St. Vallier Street.
Or to E. G. CANNON, Notary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

TO LET.

THE STORE in Cul-de-Sac Street, with a spacious VAULT under Champlain street, occupied for a number of years by Mr. JOHN HEARN.

Apply to CHAS. McDONALD, Proprietor, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, Feby. 7, 1862. tf

TO LET.

A LARGE, well finished and commodious HOUSE, on the Beauport Road, one mile from Dorchester Bridge, with two gardens, stables, harness room, coach-house, root-house, ice-house, &c.

Apply to JAMES DINNING.

Quebec, Feby. 5, 1862.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 27½, St. Anne Street, opposite the CATHEDRAL, occupied by S. NEWTON, Esq.; possession on 1st of May next. Apply to

Or E. G. CANNON, N.P.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862.

TO LET.

SEVERAL DWELLINGS, Cheap and good, the property of DUNCAN GIBB, Esq., Liverpool, with the Company's water, in the Brick Terrace on Grant and Prince Edward Streets, St. Roch's.

Some dwellings in the Stone Terrace, St. Dominique Street; one a large House containing four former dwellings combined, with Stables and large wood yard.

A fine Wood-yard, bounded on the east by the Corporation Wharf of the Palace waters; on the south by King Street; on the west by the rear of the hangards of the Stone Terrace above named, and on the north by Queen Street, with a tide dock to float Timber. The whole containing about 8,500 square yards superficial and all fenced in.

—ALSO—

A SHIP-YARD, between Queen, St. Dominique, and Prince Edward Streets, fronting on the Palace Waters, and containing upwards of 8000 square yards, superficial.

Another fine LUMBER YARD, surrounded by Grant Street, Prince Edward Street, and Queen Street, containing over 8000 yards, and fenced in, all in St. Roch's, bounded on the Corporation property.

☞ Apply on the premises at No. 9 Grant Street, St. Roch's, to

HUGH MACKAY, Agent.

Quebec, Feby. 12, 1862. 1m

Vesper Gas Light.

THE SUBSCRIBERS (sole Agents for the Manufacturer) have received an assortment of the above celebrated LAMPS. Among the advantages of this light, are the following:—It is a PORTABLE GAS LIGHT, unrivalled for brilliancy, cheapness, cleanliness and simplicity, and can be used wherever Artificial Light is required, without the trouble and expense of wicks, chimneys, &c. It is also a valuable invention for residents in the country, and for all who are beyond the reach of gas pipes.

Numerous CERTIFICATES, as to its merits, may be seen, amongst which are the following:—

"To the Vesper Gas Light Company:—After carefully observing the operation of your VESPER GAS LIGHT, I am opinion that it is the safest and best light now in use.—JAS. L. MAPES, Consulting Engineer, &c., New York."

NORFOLK BANK.—"We have had your VESPER GAS LIGHT in use in this Bank for some time past; and, from my acquaintance with it, can cheerfully recommend it as the cheapest and BEST Light I have ever used. It gives entire satisfaction.—A. J. PETIBONE, Cashier."

H. S. SCOTT & CO., Quebec.

Quebec, January 8, 1862.

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

Receiving ex Grand Trunk,

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR in hhds.

And for sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Feby. 17, 1862.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

125 BARRELS extra quality (Bartlett.)

For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

TEAS.

HALF-Chests Superior family Souchong,
Half-chests Young Hyson,
Half-chests Hyson Twankay,
Half-chests uncoloured Japan Tea.

Landing ex "Jura" and "Nova Scotian."

For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

PIERIAN FLUID.

A Sure Preventive of the Hair Falling off, or turning Grey.

IT PREVENTS DANDRUFF, REFRESHES THE HEAD, RELIEVES HEADACHE, and PROMOTES the GROWTH and LUXURIANCE OF THE HAIR, better than any Preparation now before the public.

W. HICKMAN, AGENT, Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Gen.*

WHEREAS, in and by the Seventy-Ninth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that "The Circuit Court shall continue to be "held at each and every place where it is held "when these Consolidated Statutes came into "force, until it is otherwise directed by the "Governor, by Proclamation, although such "place may not be the *Chef-lieu* of the District "in which it lies;" that the Governor may, at "any time, by Proclamation, change the place "or any of the places at which the Circuit Court "is held in any County (such place not being "a *Chef-lieu* of the District), or direct that the "said Court shall cease to be held in any "County, or at any place in any County, after a "day named for the purpose in such Proclamation, whenever he deems such change necessary "for the convenience of the people of the "County, or deems it right to discontinue the "sitting of the said Court at any place, for "want of proper accommodation for holding it "there," and that "Whenever, under any "provision of this Act, the Circuit Court ceases "to be held at any place, the records, registers, "muniments, and judicial and other proceedings "in the said Court, at such place, shall be "transmitted to and make part of the records, "registers, muniments, and judicial and other "proceedings in the Circuit Court at that place "where the Superior Court is held for the "District including the place where the Circuit "so ceases to be held; and no judgment, order, "rule, or act of the Circuit Court at such place, "legally pronounced, given, had or done, shall "be avoided by the Court ceasing to be held at "such place or by such transmission, but shall "remain in full force and virtue; nor shall any "action, information, suit, cause or proceeding "be thereby abated, discontinued, or annulled, "but the same shall be transferred, in their "then present condition, respectively, to, and "shall subsist and depend in, the Circuit Court "at the place to which the records therein are "so to be transmitted, and as if they had there "been respectively brought or recorded, and "other and further proceedings shall be therein "had to judgment and execution, or subsequent "thereto, as they might have been at the place "where the Circuit Court ceases to be held; and "any person who has been therein ordered to "appear or do any other thing at any time at "such place, shall appear or do such thing at "the same time at the place to which such "records are to be transmitted, and under like "penalties in case of default, unless the Judge "in any case substitutes another name, as he is "hereby empowered to do;" AND WHEREAS, it has been deemed right by the Governor General of Our said Province of Canada, that the sitting of the Circuit Court for the Portneuf Circuit, now held in the parish of Cap Santé, in the County of Portneuf, should be discontinued:—

NOW KNOW YE, that We, by this Our Royal Proclamation, do order and direct that from and after the TWENTY-FIFTH day of APRIL next, the Circuit Court for the said Portneuf Circuit shall cease to be held; Of all which Our loving subjects, and all others whom these Presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

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

By Command, CHARLES ALLEYN, Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 17, 1862.

Medical Books.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

Miller's Principles of Surgery;
Druitt's Modern Surgery;
Jooper's Surgery;
Erichsen's Surgery;
Paget's Surgical Pathology;
Wilson's Human Anatomy;
Jones & Sievcking'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.

Drill! Drill!! Drill!!!

DRILL AND RIFL

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CANADAS.

IN the month of December 1858, the undersigned, for the first time, offered for sale to the public, DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS; and, in this short time, they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them, that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is surprising; and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailment should be had—for diseases of the body must invariably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!!

from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal.

These BITTERS, for the cure of WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and for PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines, warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and *give a fine tone and healthy action* to all its parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for Diseases and Weakness peculiar to FEMALES, where a Tonic is required to STRENGTHEN and BRACE the SYSTEM. No Lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should be without them, as they are re-vivifying in their action.

These Bitters will not only cure, but prevent Disease!

and, in this respect, are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.

Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of excessive strong drink, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable BITTERS over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

In all Affections of the Head, sick Headache or Nervous Headache, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found to be most salutary and efficacious.

FEMALES.

The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.

Doctor J Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters

are prepared by an eminent and skilful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-five years. The proprietors, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.

Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing, disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

In all newly-settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber, from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!

Are composed of a pure unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry, Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quack nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical profession are so justly prejudiced.

These truly valuable BITTERS have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensable as a

TONIC, MEDICINE, AND A BEVERAGE.

Purchase one Bottle!

It costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give Tone to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and Prolong Life!

PRICE—$1 per BOTTLE; 6 BOTTLES for $5.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

78 William Street, New York.

☞ For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country.

New York, August 21st, 1861. 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 BRING THE TESTS.

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

At or Below Montreal Prices.

F. & J. MORGAN,

19½, St. John Street, without.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1861.

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. BOWER, Boston, Mass. It cures NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, and SORE THROAT.

Quebec, Nov. 1, 61. 12m

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the

CHEST AND LUNGS, COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in ONE DAY remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the flexibility of the voice, greatly improve its tone, compass and clearness, for which purposes they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y. Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers
Vocalists and Public Speakers Will find Bryan's Wafers

Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
Invaluable to remove Hoarseness and Sore Throat,

And give clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,
And give clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,
And give clearness to the Voice. They relieve in ten minutes,

Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases Of the Chest and Lungs.

Sold by all Druggists At 25 cents a box.
Sold by all Druggists At 25 cents a box.
Sold by all Druggists At 25 cents a box.

NORTHUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by J. MUSSON & Co., JOS. BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, June 20 1860.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—or whom the same may concern—GREETING.

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Genl.* WHEREAS, ON OR about the 15th day of May last, two BARNS, the property of LUCY LEARNERD, situate at Shipton, in the County of Richmond, and a portion of the contents thereof, were destroyed by fire; AND WHEREAS on the night of the Seventh day of November last, a HOUSE, the residence of the said Lucy Learnerd, and situate at Shipton aforesaid, was discovered to be on fire; AND WHEREAS, during the night of Monday, the second day of December instant, a BARN, belonging to the said Lucy Learnerd, and situate as aforesaid, built to replace the barns burnt in the month of May last, was, together with the contents thereof, consisting of hay, straw, grain, agricultural implements, entirely destroyed by FIRE; AND WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that neither of the said fires was caused by accident, but that each of them was the act of some evil-disposed person or persons unknown: Now KNOW YE, that A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual offender or offenders, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension, and conviction of the perpetrators of the above crime.

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

By Command,

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

JOHNS & GROSLEY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

IT can be applied to New and Old ROOFS, of all kinds, and to SHINGLE Roofs without removing the shingles. The cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is twice as durable.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are rapidly applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our principal Office and Warehouse,

78 WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK.

JOHNS & GROSLEY.

Agent for Quebec—H. S. SCOTT & CO.

June 3, 1861. 12m

Published by Request,

A SERMON, preached before the IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, on their Anniversary, 17th March, 1861, by the Reverend JOHN GENLEY.

For sale at all the Book-Stores. Price, 6d.

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1861.

NEW AUCTION MART.

Champlain Market Hall,

Lower Town, Quebec.

THE CHEAPEST and MOST EXTENSIVE WARE ROOMS for every description of MERCHANDISE, to be purchased at

AUCTION and PRIVATE SALES.

Household Goods, Furniture, both new and second hand, in all styles, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Hardware, Stationery, new and second-hand Books, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Cooking, double, single, and Fancy Stoves, Stove Pipes, Grates, Ranges, China, Crockery, and Glassware, Looking Glasses, Room Paper, Summer and Winter ready made Clothing, Bankrupt Stocks of Dry Goods, Grocery Goods, Teas, Tobaccos, Liquors of every description, English and Canadian Soap and Candles, Drugs, Chemicals, Ship Chandlery Goods, Cordage, Scales and Weights, Show Cases, Oil Lamps, Gas Brackets, Pendants, Globes, Show Glasses and Glass Cases, Imported Cigars, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Portmonaies, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, English and American Clocks, Musical Instruments, Piano Fortes, Driving Whips, Lashes, Saddlery, Harness, Traces, Waggons, Carriages, Carts, Carrioles, &c., Fur Goods, Buffalo and Bear Robes, India Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Guns, Pistols, German and American Toys, Yankee Notions, Brushes, Feather and Down Beds, Hair, Wool, and Manilla Mattrasses, Iron Bedsteads, Fenders and Irons, Ladies' Steel Spring Skirts, Plated and Sheffield Goods, Tea and Coffee Sets, American Rocking Chairs, Military Tents, Blankets, Ironmongery, Agricultural Impiements, Kitchen Utensils, Tin Ware, Iron Pots and Ovens, Country Produce, Bacon, Butter, Hams, Cheese, Oatmeal, &c., &c., with other useful and necessary Goods, daily coming to hand for prompt Sales, all at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. below what is usually paid.

Weekly Auction Sales, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at TEN o'clock.

Private Sales, DAILY, from 8 o'clock to 6 in the Evening.

Evening Auction Sales take place in St. John Street, Upper Town, at SEVEN o'clock during the SEASON.

☞ All our Business is for READY MONEY.

☞ CASH PAYMENTS for BUYER and SELLER.

CASEY & CO.,
A. & B.

Cash advanced on Merchandize for Unreserved Sale. Out door Sales of Household Furniture, and Effects, Stock, Real Estate, &c., attended to in Town and Country, with PROMPT and SATISFACTORY RETURNS. Office and Ware Rooms in Champlain Market Hall, UP STAIRS.

☞ CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE HALL. ☜

C. & Co.

Quebec, Nov. 4, 1861. 6m

JUDSONS,

MOUNTAIN HERB

WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots
VERSUS
Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is *WORMS, and should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the *MOUNTAIN HERB TEA* immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Rescue of Tula Almanac*," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Texico*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

50 Leonard St., New York.

Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.

TO MS. P. P.

THE Subscribers offer the best assortment of FLOWER SEEDS ever imported. They will forward, to any part of Canada, on the following terms:—

For $0.50 cts ..... 12 papers choice annuals.
For 1.00 ..... 25 " " "
For 2.00 ..... 50 " " "
For 4.00 ..... 120 " " "

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, for $10.00.

PRIZE CAULIFLOWER free by Post, on receipt of six 3d. stamps.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place D'Armes,
Montreal.

Mon real, March 23, 1860.

NEW MAP OF CANADA

JUST RECEIVED:

A NEW MAP of CANADA, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, &c., &c., &c., with part of the Northern United States,—beautifully tinted, and done up in a pocket form. Price, 75 cents.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, July 24, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. General.* WHEREAS Twenty-seventh day of November last, a

BARN

belonging to one JEAN CHARRET, situated at St. Flavien, in the county of Lotbiniere, together with its contents, was

DESTROYED by FIRE;

And whereas there is every reason to believe that the said fire was not caused by accident, but was the act of an incendiary or incendiaries, at present unknown, Now know ye, that a

REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

will be paid to any person or persons, not being the actual offender or offenders, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the above crime.

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

By Command,

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec. Feby. 7, 1862.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR AMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF

SIR J. CLARKE M.D.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle, containing over fifty pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. Are a Scientific Preparation.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. Are a Scientific Preparation.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. Are a Scientific Preparation.

They are safe, and never fail To remove all obstructions,
They are safe, and never fail To remove all obstructions,
They are safe, and never fail To remove all obstructions,

And cure all Female Complaints, When the directions are followed.
And cure all Female Complaints, When the directions are followed.
And cure all Female Complaints, When the directions are followed.

They are a blessing and a cure. And can be sent by mail
They are a blessing and a cure. And can be sent by mail
They are a blessing and a cure. And can be sent by mail

For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

NORTHUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by JOHN MUSSON & Co., J. BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, 20th June 1860.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.	*Per Ann.*
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
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.*

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

January 13, 1862.

BONNETS AND HATS.

MRS. PARNELL, having RECEIVED the SPRING FASHIONS, is prepared to ALTER, DRESS, DYE, and TRIM LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS, in THE NEWEST STYLE, at

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

Gentlemen's Hats CLEANED and ALTERED.

Quebec, March 13, 1861.

McGregor's Worm Lozenges

Are warranted to contain no ingredient in the slightest degree injurious to the constitution.

Quebec, Dec. 13, 1861.

1862. DIARIES. 1862.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received a large assortment of DIARIES for 1862, in every size and form, for the Pocket or the Counting House.

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

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Pocket Books and Port Monaies.

AN ASSORTMENT of POCKET BOOKS and PORT MONAIES, new and improved styles, just received by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Canadian Almanac.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received the CANADIAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for 1862, containing a large amount of general information. For sale at

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Starke's Pocket Almanac.

STARKE'S POCKET ALMANAC AND GENERAL REGISTER FOR 1862. This Book is considerably enlarged, and its table of contents more varied than usual; and in this edition, greater attention than usual has been given to that portion of it which relates to QUEBEC. It also contains an excellent Pocket Map of the city of Montreal.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862.

Register of Rural Affairs.

JUST received, the ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS for 1862, illustrated with one hundred and sixty engravings.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Presbyterian Synod of Canada.

A FEW COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPH of the SYNOD,—"CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,"—printed in commemoration of the union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the United Presbyterian Church in Canada—consummated at Montreal, 6th June, 1861. Photographed by NOTMAN.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Photographic Card Portraits.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of CARTES de VISITES of celebrated English, American, Canadian, and European celebrities.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Stereoscopic Slides.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES of CANADA, particularly about Quebec; and also a large lot of AMERICAN SLIDES, including views upon the Hudson, and wild railroad scenery.—For sale at foot of Mountain Hill, where Catalogues of numbered Slides of all parts of Canada may be had.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Stamping Ink.

HOLT'S PATENT STAMPING INK, prepared expressly for use in Railroad and Insurance Offices, Post Offices, Custom Houses, Banks, &c.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

New Books.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH; or, WIFE AND WIDOW, by Chas. Read author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c.

HOPES AND FEARS; or, SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF A SPINSTER.

THE SILVER CORD—by Shirley Brooks.

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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.:—

No.		
2788	Point Pizeau to Frechette Island	$0 90
2787	Frechette Island to Cap Santé	0 90
2786	Cap Santé to Grondine	0 90
2785	Grondine to Batiscan	0 90
2784	Batiscan to Becancour	0 90
2783	Becancour to Port St. Francis	0 90
2782	East part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2781	West part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2780	Stone Island to Lanoraie	0 90
2779	Lanoraie to Contrecœur	0 90
2775	Contrecœur to Repentigny	0 90
2777	Repentigny to Long Point	0 90
2778	Long Point to Lachine Rapids	0 90
1127	Montreal Harbour	1 25
319	Quebec Harbour	0 90
317	Quebec and Isle of Orleans	0 75
316	Seal Islands to Orleans	0 75
315	Point Ouelle to Seal Islands	0 75
314	Pilgrims to Point Ouelle	0 75
313	Green Island to Pilgrims	0 75
312	Bersimis to Saguenay	0 75
311	Point de Monts to Bersimis	0 75
1370	Saguenay River	0 75
318	Traverses	0 75
310	Ile Island to Quebec	0 75
307	Magpie Bay to Point de Monts	0 75
306	Pashasheeboo to Magpie Bay	0 75
305	Lake Island to Pashasheeboo	0 75
1431	Esquimaux Islands to Lake Island	0 75
1134	Magdalen Islands	0 75
1119	Watagheistic Sound	0 75
1132	Mingan Islands, (East)	0 75
1133	Mingan Islands, (West)	0 75
1164	Little Meccatina	0 75
1715	Bay Chaleur	0 75
1163	Gaspé and Mal Bays	0 75
	NOVA SCOTIA.	
2320	Halifax Harbour	1 50
2342	Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay	1 50
2516	Gulf of St Lawrence, &c	1 50
2727	Cape Breton Island	1 75
2439	Shut-in Island to Pope 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
2547	Country Harbour	1 25
2517	Green Island to Cape Canso	1 25
2624	Ship Harbour	1 25
271	North Newfoundland and Strait of Belle—Isle	1 4

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.—$2.25.

Admiralty Lists of the Lights of the British Islands, corrected to April, 1860, by E. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—2s. 6d.

Admiralty List of the Lights on the Coasts and Lakes of British North America, corrected to February, 1860, by Edward Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—1s.

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.—2s 6d.

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

Quebec, June 26, 1861.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor,—health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these PILLS to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLS in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these PILLS rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for $1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY
JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON & Co.
Quebec.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

Quebec, 20th April, 1859

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 at the Druggists.

Quebec, August 8, 1859.

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.

Practical Experience

BETTER THAN

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Consolation for the Suffering.

NEARLY fifty years' continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved this simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS

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

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained, by