Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

Volume XXV. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1871. No. 9885.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM HALIFAX.

Ternon Smith, Manager of the Annapolis and Windsor Railway, has been consulting with the corporation of the Western Shore Railway, with a view of ascertaining the amount of stock which will be taken at Yarmouth, and inaugurating the necessary measures for bringing the scheme to the notice of British capitalists, and, if possible, to secure an early beginning of the undertaking.

The firm of Hathaway & Small, of St. John, have purchased in London a very fine iron paddle steamer, for the route between St. John and Annapolis. She will arrive here some time next month, and be thoroughly fitted up for the work at once.

Mrs. Mary Hunter died at Yarmouth, at the advanced age of 97 years.

The dead body of an elderly woman was discovered near the stone shed, at the corner of the North Common, and an inquest was held The evidence proved her to be a soldier's widow, named Ann Wilson Howe, who had left the Poor Asylum, and got on a spree. Verdict —Death from exposure, while under the influence of liquor.

The New Mission Chapel, on Kempt Road, was opened for public worship. Services by the Rev. Drs. Picard, Rogers and Clarke. The building was crowded with people. It was stated that the cost was all paid except about £700.

The annual meeting of the North British Society was a very pleasant, social and business gathering. Among other officers James J. Bremner was appointed President; Howard McLean, Secretary, and Geo. Mitchell, Treasurer. This Society has $7,000 invested for charitable and useful purposes.

A branch of the Merchants' Bank has been opened at Antigonish, Mr. T. M. King, agent.

The corporators of the Western Counties' Railway have held a preliminary meeting at Yarmouth and named the 12th of December for a general meeting to organize under the Act of Incorporation. The object of this Company is to extend the railway across the country from Annapolis to Yarmouth.

Annie Debay was tried before the Supreme Court yesterday, for bigamy, and found guilty.

Engine House No 4, and the Rev. Mr. Uniack's barn were burned yesterday morning; supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as several attempts had been made to burn them previously. Both buildings belonged to St. George's Church Corporation.

Mr John Fraser, schoolmaster at St. Joseph's Antigonish county, was accidently drowned while out duck shooting in the neighbourhood.

TORONTO.

Several burglaries took place here between Saturday night and Monday morning. Nos. 13 and 15 Avenue street were entered by thieves, and numerous articles of value carried off.

Superintendent Woodruff is about to enter an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Robertson has retained Messrs. Blake, J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron and B. A. Harrison as counsel.

A large number of emigrants arrived here last night. The majority of them went west.

The steamer *City of Toronto* made her last trip of the season to day. She winters at Niagara.

John A. Smith, the dry goods robber, was to-day committed for trial.

The lacrosse match between the Shamrocks and the Toronto Club, which is to take place on the Cricket Ground on Saturday next, is looked forward to with great interest by Toronto players. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the Chicago relief fund.

The Toronto Hunt Club Steeple Chase came off over the Newmarket course. The weather was beautiful, and the attendance much larger than had been anticipated, some 1,200 people being on the grounds. The race for green horses that had never been ridden in steeple chase was won by D. Smith's "Eglington." The heavy weights race, 1½ miles, was won by "Little Jack;" "Tornado" second. Open handicap to all comers, catch weights, won by Richard Carey's "Bonnie Brae."

As Mr. T. P. Thompson, editor of the *Sporting Times*, was proceeding up Church street, Geo. A. Mason, whiskey informer, accosted him, and when Thompson turned round, Mason struck him on the forehead with a heavy stick, and followed up the blow with another of greater severity. Thompson ran towards his residence, followed by Mason, who struck him again. Mason has been arrested.

Mr. Johnston, proprietor of the Albion Hotel, died after a brief illness.

Contracts have been awarded for the building of the new Central Prison. It is to be built on the grounds adjoining the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Workmen have already commenced excavations.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

LOUISVILLE.—A terrible accident occurred in the African Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and York streets. The congregation had assembled for worship, and the services had just commenced when a sudden noise was heard overhead and one of the massive columns supporting the galleries gave way. The congregation immediately became panic-stricken, and rising in a body, made a violent rush for the doors, evidently believing that the entire structure was about to fall. The scene for a few moments was full of terrible excitement; the people rushed pell-mell over each other, many being trodden under foot, while others were squeezed almost to death by the intensely excited crowd which blocked the narrow stairway, trampling upon each other in their endeavors to save themselves. Eleven persons were killed outright, nine women and two children, besides a large number injured, and it is believed that many of these cases will terminate fatally. An inquest is being held to-day. It appears that the pillar which gave way had no firmer foundation under it on the lower floor than the flooring.

The statements which have appeared respecting the position of some Chicago Companies disclose an alarming absence of prudent management. The losses suffered by seven Companies in Chicago alone are eight times the amount of their nominal assets. The losses of some of the New York Companies have also been swelled to a very heavy figure through re-insurances for other Companies. The following is the most authentic statement which has yet appeared of the total insurance losses:

New York State and city losses..	$14,205,900
Other States......................	46,755,561
Foreign Co.'s (Fire and Life)......	7,563,000
Total...............	$68,524,461

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—The *Commercial* states that only five cases of small-pox are now in the city, and these are of a very light character. The disease is decreasing.

P. E. ISLAND.—The *Argus* says that work on the railway is going on fairly; that the contractors intend to build the cars on the Island, and that a large number of workmen will be employed during the winter in making embankments and cuttings, in building bridges and wharves and in preparing timber.

CITY DEBT.—The City of Brooklyn is in a bad way. The debt amounts to $36,000,000, being twenty per cent. of the assessed value of the property. The annual expenditure is $22,000,000, whilst the total annual revenue will not exceed from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. The number of paupers relieved during the year is reported as being 46,712. The grossest frauds are charged against the officials, who are secured in their offices by stuffing the ballot boxes and miscounting the votes.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the U. S. Presbyterian Japanese Mission, has left Japan, on a visit to the United States; and will go via Europe, in order to advise with the Treaty Powers, and to present petitions in reference to the pending revision of the treaties, wherein it is desired to insert a clause demanding reciprocity rights in religious matters, and urging upon Japan to declare tolerance to the Christian religion and freedom of religious belief to all its subjects.

The best 'Bus—Kissing a girl.
Best Re-bus—Kissing her a second time.
A terrible Blunderbuss—Kissing the wrong girl.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

DEAR SIR,—In view of the steady advance in public esteem, of the "Young Men's Christian Association," would it not be desirable that it should have a building of its own, as in other cities of Canada and the United States? As experience decides that such property forms a nucleus around which the young men gather with greater zeal and interest. I am led to throw out this suggestion from hearing that a building in every way suited for the above named purpose is procurable at a merely nominal price; should such be the case the subject is worthy the attention, not only of the managing body of the Association, but also of each individual member of the latter, inasmuch as it cannot be doubted that were proper exertions made by those mainly interested (the young men) to raise among themselves the necessary amount, the liberal merchants of Quebec would not be behindhand in making up any deficit. I would therefore express the hope that the opportunity referred to will not be lost by the Y. M. C. A. and that matters will be speedily and vigorously pushed to a successful issue.

Yours, &c.,
WELLWISHER.

Quebec, Nov. 9, 1871.

QUEBEC TO BE REPRESENTED BY A MERCHANT.

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

SIR,—I was pleased to notice by the proceedings of the Board of Trade, that the proposition to consider the propriety of returning a merchant for one of the Division of the City, was submitted by one of the members It is perhaps wise that the Board should as a corporate body, abstain from the introduction of political or partisan question into its deliberations, but I cordially approve of the object of the mover, and I trust the merchants as a body will energetically take the matter up. The commercial interests of Quebec have not been represented in the Legislature, and we have suffered in consequence. We want an active intelligent, business man —one that can let himself be heard on the floor of the house, and the sooner we get him the better.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

Quebec, Nov. 9th, 1871.

ON BOARD R. I. L. SHIP.

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

SIR,—I herewith send you a copy of my Log Book during the late gale which occurred on the 1st inst.:—

"At 1 a.m. wind light and rather dark on the river, but could see lights afar off. At 5 a.m. my boat returned from shore whither she had gone on previous day to post Monthly and Weekly Reports. At the same hour it commenced snowing; wind up river. Fired up to give the alarm; and at 6 a.m. run the alarm whistle; wind increasing. At 9 a.m. blowing a gale from E.N.E. accompanied with a thick snow-storm. Gave ship 45 fathoms more chain on bridle. Bar. at 9 a.m. 29.60 and falling. Everything all prepared for a heavy gale. At 11 a.m. bar. 29.40 and gale increasing and seas getting up very fast. At 1 p.m. bar. 29 20, gale still increasing and green seas running over the bows. Storm mainsail set all the time to keep ship's bows up to the sea. At 3 p.m. bar. 29 and blowing a terrific gale from E N E. and a thick snow falling all the time. Fog whistle constantly going with full power. At 4 p.m. bar. steady at 29.

Despite all our efforts, our ship lay across the sea, rolling her rails on either side under water. A heavy sea broke over her starboard bow and washed two of my men down on lee side and they were slightly injured. Ship made no water.

At 5 p.m. bar. rose to 29 5 and wind lulled a little, but the seas were running frightfully high, striking ship on starboard bow and driving sprays over the smoke-stack. Ship heading at the time N.N.E. and the wind was blowing from E.N.E.

Two of my men were sick at the time and I kept the rest of the crew on deck all the time, ready to set sail at any time, in case it should become necessary to slip cable in order to clear the dangerous reef lying close under our lee. I was bound, however, to hold on to the ring of the anchor as long as my ship would keep afloat, perchance to save the lives and property of the poor mariners running up before this gale. At 8 p.m. wind taken off. I found our storm mainsail too small to keep the ship from rolling heavily, and at once set the foresail and then found that the tide was strong enough to keep her across to the sea all the time with both sails but she rode steadier with the two than with only storm sail. At 11 p.m. wind veered round to N.W.; bar. 29 10. Gale abated and the sea continued to run very high, but the ship received no damage, and everything works well and all right on board.

P. S.—I have been unable to post this before as there has been half a gale of wind from the N. W. all the time up to date, 7th inst.

With much respect, I remain
Yours truly,
JOSEPH LEVESQUE,
Master.

Nov. 1st, 1871.

(*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*)

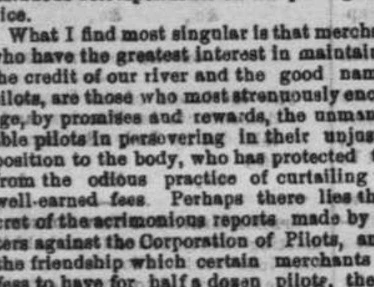
SIR,—I trust that a spirit of justice will induce you to receive a few words of explanation in answer to the incorrect statements you have, unconsciously, no doubt, published. My object is to warn the public against the misstatements which these scriblers are not ashamed to circulate.

Some pilots, a few and always the same, complain of never finding the pilot schooners on the stations to disembark them. The truth on this point, is that they willingly avoid the schooners to shun the arduous duty of cruising in search of ships coming up the river. Five schooners are kept cruising day and night within given limits—and it requires some skill to miss them. The Trinity House Calander of fines against pilots will prove very interesting towards establishing the character for sobriety and good conduct of your most assiduous correspondents on the pilotage service.

What I find most singular is that merchants who have the greatest interest in maintaining the credit of our river and the good name of pilots, are those who most strenuously encourage, by promises and rewards, the unmanageable pilots in persevering in their unjust opposition to the body, who has protected them from the odious practice of curtailing their well-earned fees. Perhaps there lies the secret of the acrimonious reports made by masters against the Corporation of Pilots, and of the friendship which certain merchants profess to have for half a dozen pilots, the very ones who, to hinder the working of the law of pilotage, never question the means which serve their ends. They are blind tools in the Greek's hand.

I remain, Sir,
Your ob'dt. servant,
HENRI NOEL,
Pres. Corp. of Pilots.

Quebec, 8th Nov., 1871.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

November 7, 1871. d&w

BE WISE.

Too often a cold or slight cough is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected until a simple curable affection is converted into a serious pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a cough or cold should never be trifled with, promptly use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have sustained their reputation for over 30 years. They are always efficacious, and exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs.

Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores, at 25 cents per box.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co, W. E Brunet, E Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all medicine dealers.

November 8, 1871. 6d&w

Parson's Purgative Pills—*Best family physic Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.*

November 4, 1871. 6d&w

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! - Don't fail to procure Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

November 9, 1871. 6-d&w

VERY NATURAL.

When a person has proved an article and found it good, and answering the purpose for which it is intended he will not readily abandon it for one of doubtful reputation, or concerning which he knows nothing. We are led to make these remarks owing to the course always pursued by those who have used that celebrated and truly valuable horse-medicine known as "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." All are so well pleased with it that they will not use any other; many have waited several weeks until the agent could obtain a new supply. There is nothing equal to it as a condition medicine, or for any complaint affecting the wind of horses.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of HURD & Co. is on each package. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co, W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all medicine dealers.

November 8, 1871. 6d&w

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A B. WILBOR, Chemist, No 166 Court Street, Boston.

November 9, 1871. 3o

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

February 14, 1871. 12m-3o-t,th s

No. 15.

What is Vitality?—Some philosophers call it Animal Magnetism, some Nervous Force, others Caloric, but by whatever name it may be called, the thing meant is the main spring of existence; it is the principle we inherit and which may be nourished by proper attention to the requirements of the body and the avoidance of excesses; it is wasted or destroyed by over-taxing the mind with study or anxiety and intemperate indulgences, indeed, it requires an expenditure of vitality for every thought or action equal to the magnitude of the thought or action. When the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts this vitality directly and consequently the power to overcome disease.

November 4, 1871.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked; a continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy.

November 4, 1871 3o-d&w-t,th&s

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and Kidney Troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a Wonderful Cure of a Crooked Limb by six applications." Another, who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N.Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in Five Years." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in One Week." Dealers all over the country say: "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of Six of the Best Oils that are known. Is as good to take as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Is sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price, 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

October 20, 1871.

The Great Female Remedy.

CLARK'S PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is particularly suited; it will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will affect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

Job Moses, New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

October 20, 1871.

Darley's Arabian Oil, for Horses and Cattle.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Proprietors.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

January 5, 1871

Instead of BITTERS, use
Mothers! give the children } SWEET
Ask your Doctor for } QUININE
The Druggists all

FIRST PRIZE PIANOFORTES.

CHICKERING & SONS',
STEINWAY & SONS',
PIANOFORTES.

A large assortment of the above celebrated Instruments now on hand, and for sale at our Warerooms, (Morgan's Music Store,) at Manufacturer's Prices, on liberal terms.

S. SICHEL & CO.

November 8, 1871. sptl-3m

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 44 pages of illustrations and information forwarded free, or can be had at the office of this paper.

S. BARNETT, Engineer, 23, Forston Street, Hoxton, London, England.

November 8, 1871. 13 lo

BARBADOES SYRUP.

200 Puncheons } Choice bright Barbadoes
50 Tierces } Syrup, now receiving ex
50 Barrels } "Silver Stream," from Barbadoes.

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

November 6, 1871. 5

Liverpool Coarse Salt,

In Bags and in Bulk, can be delivered ex Store, Afloat or on Board Cars at Point Levi, in lots to suit purchasers.

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

November 6, 1871. 5

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for the passing of an Act to erect into a distinct Municipality, for all purposes whatsoever, a certain portion of the Township of Ireland, in the County of Megantic, in the Province of Quebec, to wit.: the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Craig's Road Ranges.

Ireland, 13th October, 1871. oct21-tf

CONCORDIA SALUS.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Wooden Paving Blocks" will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, th 22nd NOVEMBER next, for the delivery of

400,000 Wooden Blocks,

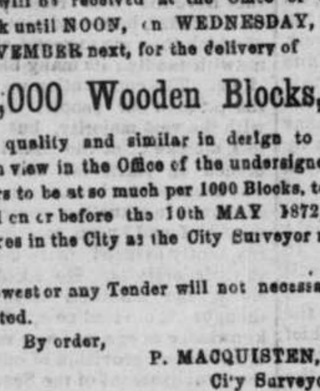
equal in quality and similar in design to the sample on view in the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders to be at so much per 1000 Blocks, to be delivered on or before the 10th MAY 1872, at such places in the City as the City Surveyor may direct.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
P. MACQUISTEN,
City Surveyor,

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 16th October, 1871. } oct19-1m-1o



NOTICE
—TO—
MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given, that a LIGHT-SHIP has been placed by the Government of Canada in the Upper Traverse, River St. Lawrence, on the N.W. edge of St. Roch's Shoal, in 3¼ fathoms low water, spring tides, with following marks and bearings, viz.: –

N.E. end of Trees on Coudres Island, in line with River Eglise, bearing N. ¼ W. The Wood Pillar shut in in its own breadth with the South side of Goose Island bearing S.W. ¼ W. Latitude 47.22.30 N., Longitude 70.17.00 W.

The Vessel will be moored about 2¼ miles above the Old Light-ship. Two fixed White Lights are exhibited from the Masts, and will probably be seen at a distance of six miles in clear weather. The Light before the foremast 16 feet, and the one abaft the main-mast 24 feet above the deck (in heavy sea 4 feet lower.) If the Vessel should, by accident, be out of place—during the night only one Light on the foremast will be exhibited - and during the day the large Ball at the foremast head will be hauled down, so that she may appear like an ordinary vessel at anchor.

In thick weather, fog or snow, the Bell will be kept tolling.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy of the Minister of
Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, 1st Nov., 1871. nov4-6

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720,

No. 7, Royal Exchange, and 7, Pall Mall, London.

CAPITAL..............................	$ 4,481,750
PAID UP..............................	2,240,825
RESERVE FUND.........................	12,217,668

The undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above Corporation, is now prepared to RENEW existing POLICIES and effect NEW INSURANCE against LOSS BY FIRE, on the most favorable terms.

A. J. MAXHAM,
AGENT,
3, St. Peter Street.

November 2, 1871. nov1-1m

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE,

IN AID OF THE

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND,

THE MOST

Interesting Book of the Season,

PUBLISHED BY THE

AUTHOR, A. MINGEAUD,

Sold by all the Principal Booksellers in the Dominion, 25 Cents per Copy,

CONDENSED HISTORY
—OF—
PARIS,

With statistics from its foundation, 55 years B.C., to the present time, including correct History and descriptions of all the principal Buildings, Monuments and places of interest in the Capital.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

Since the moment of the disaster at Sedan, and the subsequent triumphant march of the Prussian armies on the Capital of France, and more recently the uprising of the Parisians against the Provisional Government, Paris has been the focus of interest to the world. Hence, the Author was induced to put in readable form the sketches which, during his sojourn of twelve months in that great city he had obtained, and at present are most respectfully inscribed to the author of "Maple Leaves"—J. M. LE MOINE, Esq., President of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.

OBJECTS HISTORICALLY AND PHYSICALLY DESCRIBED:

Cathedral Notre Dame, Palais de Justice (Court House,) Palais des Thermes, The Pantheon, Hotel des Invalides, Ecole Militaire, Champs-de-Mars, Astronomical Observatory, Artesian Well, the Catacombs, Palais du Luxembourg, Les Gobelins, Garden of the Luxemburg Jardin d'Hiver Mabille (Summer Balls,) Le Pont-Neuf, Pere la Chaise, Colonne Juillet, the Madelaine, Bibliotheque Nationale, Palais Royal Colonne Vendome, Arch de Triomphe de l'Etoile, Fortification, Mont Valerien, the Tuileries, the Louvre, Hotel de Ville, Place de la Concorde, Obelisk de Luxor, Champs Elysees, Hotel Dieu, Zoological Gardens, Place de l'Hotel de Ville, Valantino (Winter Ball,) Bal Masque, Theatres, Drama, Notes on the Character of the Parisians and Statistics of Paris.

October 17, 1871. spt23

East India Ginger Wine,

Landing ex "St. Andrew,"

Crabbie's celebrated East India Ginger Wine, in qr.-casks. This Wine is very superior, being the quality put up for the Calcutta market.

For sale by
DONALD R. MACLEOD.

November 3, 1871.

Connecticut
—AND—
PASSUMPSIC RIVERS
—AND—
Massawippi Valley Railroads,

Connecting with Grand Trunk Railway at Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Second-class Tickets to New York and Boston at Very Low Rates.

SHIPLABORERS GOING SOUTH

CAN OBTAIN

THROUGH SECOND-CLASS ALL RAILROAD TICKETS,

VIA

NEW YORK

AND

SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

—TO—

CHARLESTON. PENSACOLA, SAVANNAH, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS,

And all Points in the Southern States!!!

Remember, No Steamboating!

ALL RAILROAD!

For all information and Tickets, call at the Companies' Office, Masonic Hall, opposite the St. Louis Hotel.

GUSTAVE LEVE,
Agent.

Baggage checked through to all important points.

Lyndonville, Vt., Oct. 3, 1871. jy20-3m

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

On and after Monday, 30th inst., the str. ST. GEORGE will run, until further notice, as follows:—

LEAVES QUEBEC.	LEAVES POINT LEVI.
7.30 A. M. — Mixed Train for Richmond and Way Stations.	8.00 A.M.
	8.30 A.M.—Mail Train from Montreal and the West.
8.20 A.M.—Mail Train for River du Loup.	10.00 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	12.00 Noon.
11.00 A.M	1.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.—mail Train from River du Loup.
3.30 P.M.	
5.00 P.M.	
7.30 P.M.—mail Train for Montreal and the West.	6.00 P.M.

For further information, apply at the Office of the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

October 31, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of
JAMES BISSET,
An Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 13th day of November, 1871, after which dividend will be paid.

WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.

October 28, 1871. 12

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Vessel of 800 to 1000 tons, for Bristol.

Apply to ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

October 25, 1871.

REMEDIES

Deserving Particular Attention!

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—BY—
JNO. MUSSON & CO.

Iodized Syrup of Horse-Radish.—For persons who cannot take Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime—A most powerful remedy against Phthisis.

Musson's Syrup of Canada Balsam—Used with the best success against Coughs, Catarrhs, Rheums, and all Bronchial Affection.

Musson's Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, in which the salutary affects of the Oil are increased by the addition of the Phosphate of Lime. The disagreeable taste of the Oil is perfectly removed.

Indian Cigarettes of Cannabis Indica.—A specific for Asthma and other affections of the resperatory organs in general. Half a Cigarette will cure the most severe attack of Asthma.

October 25, 1871.

1871
Buffalo Robes.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

MANITOBA,

500 No. 1 Buffalo Robes,

FOR SALE AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

RENFREW & MARCOU.

October 21, 1871.

Notice.

We, the undersigned Shipsmiths, agree to furnish Winches, Chains and Gear at the following rates for Loading Ships.—

Winches, 25 cents per day, each.
Chains, 7 cents "
Crowbars, Cantbars, Grips and Slings, 25 cents each for the entire use of Loading.
Boathooks and Staffs, 20 cents for the entire use of Loading.
Gins and Saws, 50 cents for the entire use of Loading.

All orders received by the Secretary or the following parties:—

John Gregg,	H. Jalbert & Co.,
John Tweddell,	Webb & Kennedy,
David Swinton,	Thomas Doyle,
John McAllister,	Thos. Montgomery,
Martin Finnegan,	E. Swindell.

THOS. LYONS,
Secretary.

October 16, 1871. Imp

FREIGHT WANTED!

For 300 to 500 Barrels, Liverpool, Glasgow or London.

Apply to M. G. MOUNTAIN.

October 25, 1871.

APOTHECARIES' HALL,
15, BUADE STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

A Supply of

Fresh Swedish Leeches,
Rectified Benzine,
Neatsfoot Oil,
Bermuda Arrowroot,
Methylated Alcohol,

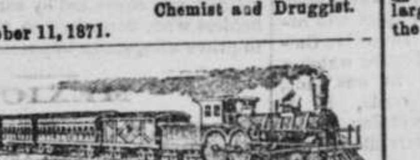
Use—for manufacturing purposes, and for burning instead of Rectified Alcohol.

—ALSO—

Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, which for purity and freedom from taste cannot be surpassed.

For sale by
WM. H. LA ROCHE;
Chemist and Druggist.

October 11, 1871.



NOTICE

Is hereby given, that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act authorising and empowering the Quebec and Gosford Railway Company to make agreement for the leasing of the line of Railway belonging to the said Company, and confirming the lease of the said line made by the said Company, and giving the said Company the right to have a Depot, Workshop, Yard and Wharves at or near Palais Harbor, and to prolong their line of Railway to the said Depot.

Quebec, 16th Sept., 1871.

H. G. JOLY,
President,
Q. & G. Railway Co.

September 20, 1871. 2m

Houses for Sale or to Let

HOUSES

For Sale or to Let.

Two two-story brick Houses, metal roofed, and furnished with Water and Gas, with spacious lots of land attached. On fronts on St. Joachim Street and the other on St. Eustache. Most advantageous terms will be given, with indisputable title. Applications to be made to the undersigned.

S. L. GLACKEMEYER,
Notary.

October 7, 1871.

TO LET.

That large and comfortable House in Palace Street, opposite Russell's Hotel, and lately occupied by George Belleau.

—ALSO—

Large two-story stone Hangar in rear.

Apply to
JOS. G. BOSSE,
24, St Lewis Street.

January 28, 1871.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
UPPER TOWN MARKET.

BEHAN BROTHERS,

Blankets,
Flannels,
Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds,
Dress Goods,
Silks,
Shawls,
Wool Clouds,
Wool Underclothing,
&c., &c., &c.

We beg to call attention to our IMMENSE STOCK of the above

GOODS,

And to the LOW SCALE OF PRICES at which we are now selling them.

Being purchased before the late great advance in the English markets, we are enabled to offer our Customers advantages they will not find elsewhere

☞ Price in Plain Figures on every Article.

NO SECOND PRICE.

BEHAN BROS.,
FABRIQUE STREET.

October 30, 1871

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Vessel to load Timber and Deals for the Clyde.

DONALD R. MACLEOD.

October 25, 1871.

FREE TRIAL AT HOME!

THE 'GARDNER'

IS OFFERED FOR A MONTH'S

FREE TRIAL AT HOME!

After a month's experience has shown whether the Machine suits your purpose you can decide whether you will keep it or not.

Mistake is impossible after the Machine has been used for a month on practical work. The trial is perfectly free in all respects; it involves no risk, loss or expense, and no need to buy or take in exchange any Machine whatever.

The "Gardner" has proved itself in all respects a first class Family Sewing Machine, as can be seen by the fact that it has taken more First-class Prizes during the short time it has been before the public than any other Machine, among which we may mention Toronto, Waterloo, Guelph, Kingston, London and Hamilton.

C. L. THOMSON,
Sole Agent
for Quebec and vicinity.

November 6, 1871.

Pitch Tar, Oakum, &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

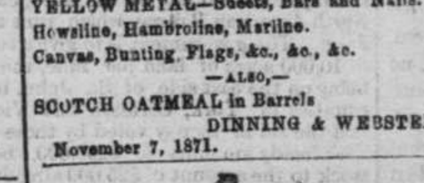
PITCH—Green and Coal Tar.
TAR—Stockholm, Pine and Coal.
OAKUM—Scotch and English.
ROPE—Wire, Tarred and Manilla.
YELLOW METAL—Sheets, Bars and Nails.
Howsline, Hambroline, Marline.
Canvas, Bunting, Flags, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

SCOTCH OATMEAL in Barrels

DINNING & WEBSTER.

November 7, 1871.



The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company,

Will not pay any debts contracted in their name without a written order signed by the Manager, and a receipt on the same signed by party to whom goods were delivered.

W. MOORE,
Manager.

September 14, 1871.

TO ALL COMERS!

Parties visiting Quebec would do well to call into Messrs.

BELANGER & GARIEPY'S,
HARDWARE STORE,
FABRIQUE STREET,
Upper Town.

At a moderate price they can select from the largest and best assorted Stock of Hardware in the city, a general assortment of—

Fishing Tackle,
Sporting Implements,
Breech-loading Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

Rodgers & Sons' Best Cutlery.
Dixon's and Meriden Co.'s Platedware.

BELANGER & GARIEPY.

October 3, 1871.

LABRADOR HERRINGS,

EX "HELENE."

1,300 Barrels No. 1, Labrador Herrings,
200 cwt. Table Codfish,
Green Codfish,
Mackerel,
Salmon,
Trout, &c., &c,

Cod and Seal Oil.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork,
Prime Mess,
Prime and Extra Prime Pork.

For sale by
J. B. RENAUD & CO.,
No. 26 and 28, St. Paul Street.

Oct 13, 1871. 1m

THE
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1807.)

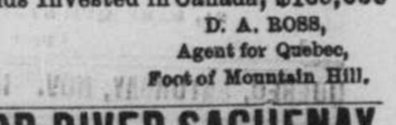
Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund.

£1,945,000 - - - STERLING.

Funds Invested in Canada, $105,000

D. A. ROSS,
Agent for Quebec,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

FOR RIVER SAGUENAY.



To Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulemens, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

CLYDE.

CAPT. LECOURS,

Will leave St Andrew's Wharf every TUESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, calling at Riviere du Loup at 6 P.M.

RETURNING, the Steamer will leave Chicoutimi on THURSDAYS, in the morning; Murray Bay at 7 A M. on FRIDAYS.

For further information, apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

September 16, 1871.

C.—C.—C.
—OR—
CHILDREN'S
Carminative Cordial,
—FOR—
All Complaints Incident to INFANTS,
—SUCH AS—

Teething Pains, Infantile Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Griping of the Bowels, &c., &c.

The Soothing Properties of this Valuable Preparation are

ENTIRELY FREE FROM OPIUM.

Full directions with each bottle. Price, 25c,

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Devins & Bolton,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, MONTREAL.

September 2, 1871. 6m-d&w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Quebec Parliament, at its next session, to obtain the Incorporation of a Company having the power of building a Railroad between some point on the line of the Grand Trunk, in the Parish of St. Charles County of Bellechasse, and the Town of Levis, passing through the Parish of St. Joseph de Levis

October 14, 1871. 2m

Established 36 Years.

Renfrew & Marcou,

20, BUADE STREET

WILL offer during the Exhibition week, their large and valuable stock of

Furs at unusually Low Prices.

Ladies' real Sealskin and Ermine Jackets, Cap Muffs and Ties.
Hudson Bay and Russian Sables,
Gentlemen's Coats, Gauntlets and Caps,
Sleigh Robes and Carriage Rugs,
Indian Work, Snow Shoes, Moccasins and Toboggans.

—ALSO—

Lincoln and Bennett's best London Hats, in all the newest fashions for the season.

Sept 11, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the Corporation of the Town of Levis, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the ensuing session, for the passing of an act to consolidate the divers acts relating to the Town of Levis, and also for obtaining new and additional powers for the said Corporation.

By Order,
FLAVIEN ROY,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Of the Town of Levis.

Office of the Corporation,
Of the Town of Levis,
10th Oct., 1871. } oct12-2m

WANTED,

By an English Lady, a situation as RESIDENT GOVERNESS to children under [illegible]teen Can teach English, Music, French and Drawing Address, "Governess," CHRONICLE.

August 8, 1871.

In the Superior Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Quebec. }

MARY Ann Stevenson, wife of Francis Greevy, of the Parish of St. Sylvester, in the County of Lotbiniere, and district of Quebec, yeoman, duly authorized to *ester en justice* to the present effect.

Plaintiff;

vs.

The said FRANCIS McGREEVY,
Defendant.

An action *en séparation de corps et de biens* has been instituted in this cause, on the fourth day of October, instant.

HOLT, IRVINE & PEMBERTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Quebec, 7th Oct., 1871. oct12-1m

BRADLEY & GAUVREAU,
ADVOCATES,
No. 2, St. Louis Street,
QUEBEC.

ROBERT J. BRADLEY. H. PHILIPPE GAUVREAU.

1871.

Wanted to Charter.

A Vessel of 450 tons for Glasgow.
A Vessel of 400 to 550 tons for Troon or Ayr.
A Vessel of 300 to 500 tons for Newport.
" 350 to 450 " " Galway.

Apply to ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

September 25, 1871. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods, &c—Leger & Rinfret.
Scotch Granite Monuments—F & J Morgan.
No 2 Co, 8th Batt—James Morgan.
Mrs Beaton's Cookery Book—C E. Holiwell.
St Lawrence Division, S of T—Samuel Cornell.
American House, Boston.
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Special and Last Trip—Steamer Clyde.
Auction Sale—Parke & Sons.

NEW GOODS,

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS

"GERMANY" AND "THAMES."

We beg most respectfully to announce that we have received, yesterday :—
New Black Beaver Hats.
New Black Felt Hats.
New Black Ostrich Feathers.
25 Pieces of the best make Black Velveteen.
—ALSO—
200 Dozens of the very best French Kid Gloves and newest colors.

LEGER & RINFRET,
21, FABRIQUE STREET,
1 Upper Town.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1871.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The difficulty between Bohemia, and the rest of the Empire of Austria, had reached a head on the 8th, when the Diet voted unanimously against sending delegates to the Reichsrath, despite the warning previously received on the subject. The Imperial Government in consequence ordered the immediate close of its deliberations.

The London *Times* says on the subject of the shipbuilding trade: The future of the shipping trade appears at the present time to be such as should inspire caution. Competent authorities estimate the steam fleet now building at nearly half a million of tons, which, on a moderate calculation, will cost £11,000,000 sterling. This addition to existing tonnage we may estimate to be as effective as nearly three times the same amount would be in sailing vessels, and the question arises whether, under the most sanguine view, an increase in the trade of the country can be anticipated sufficient to create employment for it. In previous periods of an over supply of shipping the market was speedily relieved at the expense of underwriters, the tonnage being in a great measure composed of short-lived colonial vessels, but our ships now are mostly of iron, and the wear and tear are inappreciable.

It requires little to produce a tatastrophe when fire and explosive elements happen to be in proximity. The present condition of the Austrian Empire furnishes an illustration, in point, of a moral kind, however. For some time its Slavonic populations have exhibited uneasiness, and dissatisfaction with the Imperial constitution. The Czechs, of Bohemia, desirous of profiting by the successful example of the Hungarians, have not ceased to agitate and struggle for national autonomy, or a Federal Union with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which would give them local government of the sort enjoyed by its latter half. Ever since 1867, this movement has progressed, and now it has produced a perilous crisis to the Empire. The Poles and Moravians, too, sympathise with Bohemia, aiming at similar ends. The result of their success would be a complete change of the existing system, and a substitution, therefor, of a Federal Empire, on a plan resembling the American Republic. Instead of a closely-knit, consolidated series of States, now represented at Vienna, and receiving all important local, and general laws, therefrom, we should behold a crowd of diverse nationalities, mutually independent, as to local matters, and but loosely connected in a Federal bond. There would inevitably arise, in the course of time, internal divisions, owing to differences of creed, race and interest, threatening the stability of the Confederation. It would be next to impossible to confine the various states within their strict constitutional limits, and an over-step, by one, would be sure to lead to a clash with the others. Local legislatures have a tendency to excesses of this kind, and their special views and prejudices, sharply developed within the smaller spheres, are not seldom offensively obtruded upon the larger, where all elements are represented and dealt with. Austria has always dreaded that imperfect unity, and jar of political members, believed to be involved in a Federal system. To the German portions of the Empire, no idea could have been more repugnant. They long struggled against Hungarian self-government, and artfully enlisted different nationalities on their side, to defeat the aspirations of that powerful people. But fate was against them, the ruin of Sadowa proving that a greater enemy than William, of Prussia, had to be faced—namely internal hostility. Hungary contented, was at length discovered to be an indispensable condition of national safety. Without this acquisition, the Empire was threatened not only with fatally diminished influence in Europe, but with disintegration and financial ruin. Yielding to the inevitable, the Parliament of Hungary was restored, and the Emperor paid wise homage to the resurrected power, and the national rights and feelings of his Eastern subjects, by being crowned their king, with all the pomp and pageantry of the olden time. This has proved a healing concession, allaying old feuds, and creating a unity of sentiment and purpose between both the cis-Leithan and trans-Leithan sections of the Monarchy. Hungary reconstituted, rejuvenated, is now the right arm of the Empire, faithful and strong for any enterprise. The accommodating spirit thus inaugurated, did not stop here, but expanded to the encouragement of the other nationalities. The Czechs, now stimulated, and again depressed by ministerial promises, did not cease to urge their demands till, lately, a section of the Imperial Cabinet, Hohenwart included, were imprudent enough to hold out prospects of yielding everything asked. Not only is the matter but the manner of the Bohemian demands highly offensive to the German element. It does not consider Bohemia's case half as strong as was Hungary's, since two millions of the five in the former state, are men of German race, to a greater or less extent, and thoroughly opposed to the pure Czechs, into whose hands the proposed constitution would deliver them. Neither are the Czechs as intelligent or civilized as the Hungarians, so that the Germans of Bohemia, a superior class, who naturally enjoy the sympathies of their compatriots, in Austria Proper, would have reason to fear this Czech supremacy in a Local Legislature. As to the method of the Bohemian procedure, and some of its objects, an idea is afforded by their demand, that the Austro-Hungarian settlement, of 1867, should be pronounced upon by Bohemia, or the whole matter practically reconsidered. What could be bolder, or more unreasonable—what better calculated to arouse the ire of the chief divisions of the Empire? In this it has succeeded perfectly. Of course all the acts of legislation and administration, since the era of the amended constitution, would thus be branded illegitimate or questionable. Such a position would be suicidal to the Empire, for it could not but occasion internal strife and dire confusion. Bad enough to exact constitutional equality with Hungary, and even the cornation of the Emperor as King of Bohemia, without making her the judge as to the past, and an arbiter between the two great states. The whole question has been muddled and imbittered, moreover, by the rival political parties, and even sections of the same party, at Vienna. Von Beust and Count Andrassy, who are adverse to the extreme pretensions of the Czechs, have been checkmated by a colleague, Hohenwart, who, with others, raised the expectations of the Czechs to the highest pitch. After considerable vacillation by Francis Joseph, a ministerial crisis supervened, the Hohenwart Ministry going out, and the Kemperfeller replacing it. This change is, we believe, more a reconstruction than a new formation, as the Premier belonged to the last. The Cabinet of Hohenwart seems to have been divided on the subject, though the leading members Von Beust and Andrassy acted together. The former has now been relieved from office, either at his own request, or the will of the Emperor, whom he has served so well. What is the prospect at present? It is really difficult to answer. On the one hand the foes of the ultra-Bohemian party have been dispensed with, and on the other, the breach with Austria seems wider than ever. The Bohemians are either disappointed at the shipwreck of their hopes, which we think likely, or have made still higher demands. Evidently, then, the Emperor deems it time to meet force with force. If Bohemia will withdraw from the Imperial Reichsrath, at Vienna, then Francis Joseph warns her she exposes herself to "the gravest political consequences." Does this mean the curtailment of her constitutional rights, her practical non-recognition at the Seat of the Cabinet Government; or a resort to legal pains as regards refractory representatives? It must imply one or the other penalty. At present affairs have come to a deadlock. The stronger States will maintain their rights and privileges, intact, against the whole strength of the weaker. But fierce wrangling of different races, if not civil war, is imminent, if some compromise be not speedily reached. Austria and Hungary were favorable to liberal concessions, but the extraordinary assumption and violent demands of the Bohemian majority, may have postponed, if not destroyed their chance of success. It is stated in various quarters, that the Czech agitation is considerably due to secret influences of the clerical, or Ultramontane character.

The Tichborne case which was to be resumed on 7th Nov came before the Court of Common Pleas, 24th, on an application on the part of the defendant for a commission to examine a witness, the captain of a vessel about to sail for Australia. It was ultimately arranged that the evidence should be taken before one of the masters.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"The subject of the Tichborne claim is already beginning to be talked of, though the resumption of the trial is yet some weeks off. I mention it for the purpose of saying that it is stated that the claimant affirms that the first witness who will be put into the box on the renewal of the case will be the veritable Arthur Orton alive, and to be identified, so as to negative the assertion of the defendants that the claimant is that person, and assuming to be Sir Roger Tichborne."

The following interesting telegram reached the Boston *Post*, from St. John, N.B., on the 8th:—"The local Government of New Brunswick, at its session in the Victoria Hotel to-day, ratified the contract with a company, composed of E. R. Burpee, Isaac Burpee, C. R. Fairweather, Bois Devebor, Alex. Jardine and John Boyd, each of whom subscribe $15,000, twenty-five per cent of which is paid down, to build the Riviere du Loup Railway, under the Provincial act of 1870. The company are to commence operations during the present month at St. Mary's, on the side of St. John river, opposite Fredericton, and are, by the terms of the act, allowed till 1879 to comple the road to Edmunston, Little Falls, a distance of 180 miles. They, however, of their own motion agree to complete the first forty miles before the expiration of next year. The road is to be on the east side of the St. John river, all the way to Edmunston, with a branch to Woodstock, about four miles long, including a bridge over the St. John at that place, which will connect with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and from it with the Houlton Branch and European and North American Railway. The main line, however, will lead to Fredericton from the upper country, and over the branch railway from that city to the European and North American Railway which runs to St. John. The government is to give a subsidy of 10,000 acres of land per mile, the land being on the east side of St. John, in the counties of York, Carleton and Victoria, and the aid in money voted by those counties already amounts to $250,000, besides stock to the amount of $25,000 already subscribed by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, and aid from the city of Fredericton. The scheme was almost a dead failure until E. B. Burpee took hold of it, two or three weeks since. St. Stephen railroad men will aid the enterprise."

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Emigrant Sheds nearly Completed—Fires—Accidents, &c

MONTREAL, Nov. 10—The Emigrant sheds at Point St. Charles are nearly completed.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon on board the schooner *Baltic*, lying in the canal basin, from the use of a wooden stave pipe. This was thrown overboard, and the fire was extinguished.

At about 1.30 this morning a fire broke out in the barque *Chryseis* from the same cause, and was burnt to the jib boom before it was extinguished.

A man named John Grey, a carpenter, from Elgin, while under the influence of drink fell over the revetement wall at the Longueuil ferry wharf, and was taken up in a state of insensibility.

A man named Antoine Lambert, employed on board the ship *Gleniffer*, fell from the gangway into the river, between nine and ten o clock last night, but was saved from drowning by the exertions of his fellow-workmen.

A young man named Joseph Piquet was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Cullen in the act of selling two old silver watches in a pawn broker shop. As he was once, charged with stealing 15 coats, it is thought the watches have been stolen.

The weather is cold and overcast. Snowing slightly now.

Stocks moderately active and generally firm. Bank of Montreal, sold at 245 and 243¾, closing strong—sellers 244¼, buyers, 243½; Ontario Bank, sellers 113¾, buyers, 112½; City Bank, sellers, 85, buyers, 83; People's Bank, buyers, 108, no sellers; Molson's Bank, buyers, 112¼, no sellers; Toronto Bank, sellers, 193¾, buyers, 190; Merchants' Bank, active sales, 133, 134; 133¼, 133½—closing, sellers, 134, buyers, 133; Quebec Bank, offered, 119—no buyers; Royal Candian Bank, sellers, 108½, buyers, 108; Bank of Commerce, active and strong, sales 129 to 129¼; closing, sellers, 130, buyers, 129¼; Union Bank, offered, 112¼—no buyers.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Chas. P. Kellyfret, cashier of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, was knocked down by ruffians last night and robbed of his watch and combination keys to the safe. His money was overlooked.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Emperor of Austria Thanks Count Von Beust—Suicide at Wilmington, &c.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The Emperor of Austria has addressed a highly complimentary letter to Count Von Beust, thanking him warmly for his past services and appointing him for life a member of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 10.—Last evening, Wm. S. Frost, a young lawyer, committed suicide by shooting himself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A Washington special says:—It is given out at the Treasury Department that the amount of the new loan bonds sent to London is about six millions of dollars. The general impression is that nearly double this amount has gone.

The *Tribune* says:—Our latest estimates give Scribner (Republican) 17,000 majority.

The citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party, meet this evening to deliberate and act with reference to the monstrous frauds perpetrated in casting and counting their votes at the recent election. It is quite evident the ballot boxes were tampered with at the late election in that city, and at a citizens' meeting held yesterday to protest against the frauds, a vigilance committee was appointed to investigate the circumstances.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN

Advance in Price of Sperm Oil—Navigation of Baltic Closed, &c.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The news of the disasters encountered by the whaling fleet has caused an immediate and heavy advance in the price of sperm oil.

It is reported that Ashbury will be a candidate for the representation of Brighton on the next Parliamentary vacancy in that borough.

The navigation of the Baltic is closed for the season in consequence of severe frost and the rapid formation of ice.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The State apartments of the Quirinal palace are in course of preparation for the permanent residence of Victor Emmanuel on his approaching arrival at the Italian capital.

PRUSSIA.

Unveiling of Statue of Poet Schiller, &c.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the poet Schiller was observed to-day in presence of the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and the President of the Reichstag. The crowd present at the ceremony was large and to the last degree enthusiastic.

The *North German Gazette*, official, says in its editorial columns to-day that the Cabinet changes just effected at Vienna will in no respect affect the relations between that court and the court of Berlin.

FRANCE.

Thiers at Military School of St. Maur, &c.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Thiers paid a visit to the Military School at St. Maur, where he witnessed the examination of pupils and a review.

The special French mission to Metz was withdrawn.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago Grain Stores to have Steam Pumps—Removal of Tammany Police Magistrates, &c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Under the influence of high rates of insurance on grain in the warehouses in this city, the proprietors have determined to purchase each a steam-fire engine for their own use, the whole number to be called out in case of necessity. Each warehouse will have a steam pump connected with pipes radiating throughout the building to be used in the event of fire, thus doing away with the necessity for insuring warehouses and their contents.

In the case of the Continental Garden City Insurance Company of Chicago, in which applications have been made for the appointment of receivers, Judge Williams, yesterday, decided not to appoint receivers, as there are no allegations against the Company showing bad faith on the put of the officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Sun* says, it is said that a committee of reformers have resolved to call upon next Legislature to remove all the Tammany Police Magistrates, and to order a new election for Justices of Police Courts. Some of the reformers hold a meeting last night, and declared that Ledwith, Dowling, Shandley and Hogan would be legislated out of office. The reformers say they intend to make a clear sweep of every friend of the Tammany. They declare that Charter will be repealed before the first week of the Session of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Nov 10—The acting commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day received a communication from the agent of a paper, dated Canada, Allimosa, New Mexico, Oct. 24th., in which he reports that the Apache Indians were coming in daily so fast, that the supply of corn would soon be exhausted. One of the Coyotes chiefs, named Chirat, had arrived, bringing with him 190 Indians. The Cochise who was then at Canada Allimosa, said that a great many more would be in shortly.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at a meeting to-day, which continued nearly four hours. There was considerable conversation on the subject.

The government and the Spanish authorities have not yet arrived at an agreement respecting the *Hornet* now at Port-au-Prince, menaced by Spanish vessels.

A correspondence is in progress between the Secretary of State and Minister Roberts, the former protesting against the design to seize that vessel, which is under the American flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—The U. S. Grand Jury of Tucson, Arizona, make formal charges against managers of Indian reservations in this territory, showing that the Apaches were allowed to leave, and go on a war path at will, specifying numerous murders committed by Indians direct from Grant Camp; also charging that the Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition, and their women prostituted by the officers in charge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—It appears, from Georgia papers, that much alarm is created by the apprehension that the President will declare a martial law in that State. It may be safely said, however, that such is not his design, there being nothing in the present condition of any part of Gergia to warrant such a measure.

A report was published recently, that Senator Scoll, Chairman of the Ku-Klux Committee, had recommended the issuing of a proclamation; but that gentleman, himself, declares that the report has not the least foundation.

Prominant gentlemen here attribute the spread of small-pox, in Philadelphia and other cities, to the sale of buffalo robes there, taken from Black Feet and Rejan Camps, where the disease prevailed two years ago. They were forbidden disposing to traders, but several months ago they disappeared from those neighborhoods, and found their way elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Jas. Irving was before Judge Woodruff this afternoon on an indictment charging him with a violent assault on United States Deputy Marshall Dawley. He pleaded not guilty. Application for bail was opposed by the District Attorney on the ground that Dawley was in a critical condition. A commission of physicians was appointed to examine into his state. Gen. McDonell was present in Court, and it was determined not to remove Irving to the Fort at present. Subsequently, on the report of the physicians that Dawley's life was in danger, but did not think he would die, Irving was admitted to bail in $10,000.

Judge James of Ogdensburg, sitting at Lake George, decided yesterday that the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $30,000,000, issued by the Erie Railway Company in September, 1870, were valid in every respect. Twenty-three and a half millions of Bonds were to be placed with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to be exchanged for old bonds. The remainder was put on the market. The validity was contested by some professed stock holders who, according to the decision, failed to prove allegations impeaching the issue.

MEXICO.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 6.—The steamship *Ocean Queen* from New York takes an enormous quantity of coffee.

Advices from Aspinwall are to the 2nd inst The Spanish war steamer *Tornado* was still watching the American steamer *Virginia* in that port, and an attempt at capturing was apprehended despite the protectorate assumed over her by the Grenadian Government and the U. S. Consul.

Late news from Chili is to the effect that Government was planning a scheme to effectually occupy the Auracanian territory.

Peruvian advices represent that small-pox is ravaging in Lima.

The Presidential election resulted in favor of General Arado. There were fears that the Government will nullify the election and proclaim General Echenique temporary President with the assistance of the army, and subsequently appoint Echenique's brother, dictator. A revolution was expected in that event. Arado is said to have 800 soldiers at his command and will commence the war at once if the Government attempt to nullify the vote of the people.

A riot occurred in Lima during the election in which six persons were killed and seventy wounded.

Political troubles continue in Guatimala. Honduras is also disturbed by political troubles.

The Government of San Salvador prohibits the carrying of coolie emigrants on Salvadorian vessels.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1871.

The order of the day was read for the consideration of His Excellency's speech from the throne.

The Hon. Mr. BEAUDRY rose and said, he felt it his first duty to compliment the administration for the impulse which they had given to settlement, and the numerous grants to the various railways both of iron and wood, which will soon extend to all parts of the Province. Nothing can better contribute to augment the resources of the country and attract an increased population. He would also state to the House the entire satisfaction all must feel in the very considerable addition to the public revenue; it is due in great measure to the new regulations of the Crown Land Office affecting timber limits and getting out lumber, and I would take the liberty to read to the House certain figures which are more eloquent than any words I can command.

The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to read a statement of the revenue produced by Crown timber for the ten years preceeding and the four years subsequent to Confederation, and to compare them together for the last ten years previous to Confederation.

From the 1st July 1856 to 30th June 1857, the revenue was $244,112.

From 1857	to	1858	$203,263
" 1858	"	1859	276,741
" 1859	"	1860	316,983
" 1860	"	1861	290,933
" 1861	"	1862	284,383
" 1862	"	1863	359,352
" 1863	"	1864	325,294
" 1864	"	1865	324,535
" 1865	"	1866	300,786
" 1766	"	1867	368,800

Now, said the Honorable Member, let us see what the Crown Timber has yielded since Confederation, and we shall find the grand results. He then read as follows:—

From July, 1867, to 30th June, 1868, the revenue was....................$195,115
From July, 1868, to June, 1869, the revenue was.................... 331,751
From July, 1869, to June, 1870, the revenue was.................... 362,868
From July, 1870, to June, 1871, the revenue was.................... 406,480

The attention which the administration has bestowed on emigration affords a proof of their good intentions, and the continued efforts of the Commissioners of Crown Lands and of Public Works cannot fail to add largely to our population. To the Civil Code and Code of Procedure, the present administration have added the Municipal Code, an immense work, and which is now in force, and there is no doubt that our rural population will derive from them important benefits. They will be able by these Codes to conduct their own affairs, and thus, said the hon. gentleman, would be of much advantage to them and far more economical than to place their business in the hands of an attorney. The House will also hear with pleasure that it is the intention of the Government to improve the administration of justice in the District of Montreal, with which he was best acquainted. The number of Judges was entirely insufficient, for his part, and he spoke on behalf, also, of a large number of citizens of Montreal, that there is an absolute necessity to increase the number as well as the terms of the Circuit Court.

A most important measure for consideration is one which concerns the laws which govern elections. It is notorious that immorality, corruption and the sale and purchase of votes are general in many of our electoral divisions. To put a stop at once to these evils, a law should be passed to disqualify any voter guilty of corruption, or of receiving or paying money for votes. With reference to the trial of election, our neighbours of Ontario had good reason to refer them to the Courts of Justice, and it would be wise for us to follow their example. With these observations he would move the resolutions in answer to the Speech from the throne. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the resolutions, which were seconded by

Hon. JOHN FRASER de BERRY, Chief of the Frasers of the Province of Quebec, who, (in a long speech, of which the following is merely a summary,) said—In rising to fulfil the agreeable duty of seconding the resolutions on which to found the address, he did so with confidence, because he had no doubt the Council would extend the same indulgence to him, which his hon. colleague had experienced. The welcome His Excellency has been pleased to accord us on the renewal of our Legislative duties, was, he thought, a proof that our past duties had been performed to his satisfaction and also to the satisfaction of the Province. In fact the next paragraph of the speech affords proof of this in alluding to the desire of the people to avail themselves of the advantages, which the Legislature under the new constitution has afforded them, by encouraging these enterprises which appeared most conducive to the prosperity of the Province The favor with which the inhabitants of the country regarded the present constitution could not fail to be highly satisfactory to this House nor could it well be otherwise. Is it not a transcript of that famous one under which Great Britain has attained to her prodigious power, and which has made her the envy and admiration of the world. He was happy to congratulate his friends, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, on the energy and assiduity displayed by them in furthering and supporting colonization through the medium of Colonization Societies, colonization roads, and wooden railways. The impulse already given to settlement, trade, and manufactures by these improvements promise at no distant period to raise this Province to the chief place in the Dominion. He had every confidence the administration would continue its railway policy. They had shewn that they understood the wants and interests of the country, and they had hit on the best means of encouraging the great public enterprises by liberal aid, avoiding at the same time, by a prudent foresight, to jeopardize the finances of the country. It was now admitted on all hands, that a country without railways might as well be out of the pale of civilization. It is the knowledge of this truth which will always induce them to act for the future as they have always acted, "and at the last the future will be but the past." One of the chief advantages of the policy of the administration is the confidence they have inspired in the municipal councils who are eager to act with them in promoting settlement, improving public roads and other improvements. He would also congratulate his hon. friend next him on his success in reducing the former confusion of the Crown Land Department to order. He is entitled to the thanks of this House for his care by means of which the revenue of the Department has been so considerably increased. This increase in the public revenue has enabled the Government to enlarge its expenditure in the encouragement of immigration. Agents have been appointed for our ports and others sent to Europe to spread information and among these he was much pleased to see that one had been sent to the Highlands of Scotland. The natives of that country by their courage, thrift, perseverance and sobriety, are among the most successful settlers in the British Colonies. He was glad to see the happy result reached at the Conference on Immigration, from which the best consequences may be anticipated. Another topic of the Speech from the Throne was the improvement in our municipal laws by the adoption of the Code, the natural sequel. he would say, to the Codes of Civil Procedure and the Civil Code. Comparisons have been made between our legislation and that of Ontario to our disadvantage. Well, said the Hon. gentleman, he would willingly trust the decision of the question to this measure. He said it fearlessly, that our municipal laws, now reduced to one simple Code, is as much superior to theirs as it is possible for one thing to be to another. The Code was the work of the Attorney-General and does him infinite credit. The next subject adverted to in the speech is the administration of justice. On this subject he was quite at home, and knew more of it probably than he did of the various other topics contained in His Excellency's Speech from the Throne Under the freedom we enjoy under our happy Constitution the humblest individual expresses opinions on public affairs, and from his youth upwards, he has heard it repeated, that Parliament passed so many laws, that not one-tenth of them were ever made known and that the constant change were injurious and impeded the advance of the country. The administration will not this session incur a similar reproach. His Excellency informs us that he only requires a few amendments; he hoped among the improvements to be introduced, would be the extension of the terms of court, and the nomination of several additional judges by the Federal Government, the present number being insufficient to expedite the immense work. They have to hear in Chambers and to decide questions arising in the bankrupt laws; the nomination of tutors and curators; then they preside in the Circuit Courts, in which upwards of 500 cases are instituted in each of the ten terms. The Court of Review also engages much of their time. The Superior Court, as its name indicates, is the most important tribunal and engages much time, study and attention, and it is seen by the accumulation of arrears of cases, that the number of Judges is quite inadequate to the performance of the duties. The arbitration next commands attention; this House will remember the earnest support which was afforded the government last year in its protest against the monstrous and iniquitous pretended award of the two arbitrators met with his hearty and unanimous support. His Excellency's Government apppealed with confidence to the Federal authorities against giving effect to so illegal an award. This House will heartily join the administration in the expression of a hope that justice will be awarded in the premises. We have heard, and are well aware that the most scrupulous economy is exercised in all the Departments of the public service, and are pleased to hear that the public accounts will show a balance in favor of the Province. His Excellenc's Speech concludes by an appeal to the loyalty of Parliament, and he was sure if his own feelings were participated in by others, and of this he entertained no doubt, that the appeal was not in vain; it was an abiding feeling in his family, his ancesters had proved it on many trying occasions, and he trusted with the assistance of Divine Providence, this House and this country would be loyal and true subjects to the British Crown, for all time to come.

Hon. Mr. STARNES, would not have trespassed on the time and attention of the House, nor presusumed to address the House, did he not concur most heartily in the resolutions, so ably and judiciously explained in the remarks of the mover and seconder. The allusion in the Speech from the Throne to the success of Confederation, was also a reason which called him up to the truth of this assertion. He was an impartial witness, because, and he made the admission with pleasure, he had entertained serious apprehensions of the success of this form of Government. He, with others, found that the strife of other days previous to the adoption of Confederation, the envy, the bitter party-feelings, the hostility which existed between the different classes of our heterogeneous population, would become intensified, and lead to the most unfortunate results. He was happy to say the actual result was the precise contrary; Confederation had put an end to all these evils. If we look back to the occurrences of a few years ago, the contrast with the present state of things is striking: Peace, happiness, contentment, prosperity exist, everywhere universal satisfaction prevails. Hon. gentlemen will not have forgotten the frightful picture of the disaster predicted by the Opposition in the House of Commons, when the question of Confederation was discussed in 1866, and which was condemned by a numerous minority. These predictions have been falsified, and, instead of the ruin which was apprehended, we see around us universal prosperity—a happy country, a contented people. The success of Confederation, he said, was complete, beyond all expectation. The form of Government we enjoyed, he sincerely believed, was better than that of any country in the world. Compare our condition with that of our neighbors, and he said we have nothing to envy. We should therefore be as proud of our institutions as they are of theirs. In this we might imitate them to advantage. It has been and it is yet too much the fashion to disparage Canada. Canadians, previous to Confederation, may have had some excuse for this. They have none now. Let all, therefore, follow the example of our neighbors of the United States, and stand up boldly for the laws, the institutions, the constitution and the Government of their country. We can with justice boast of the extent of the Dominion, of the great public works, of the increase in our population, wealth and power, and of the flourishing revenue of the Dominion, which now reaches nineteen millions of dollars. The Hon. gentleman made some remarks on the promised improvements in the administration of justice rendered necessary by the increase of population in the District of Montreal, and concluded an excellent speech by congratulating the administration on the stand taken on the question of Arbitration. It entitled them to our gratitude and earnest support which he had promised them last session, so long as they continued to maintain their position on this question. They had done so and were therefore fully entitled to our confidence and to that of the country. He need hardly add that the resolutions met with his hearty concurrence.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER would say a few words to express his approval of the past conduct of the administration in the encouragement given to railways, to which was due the progress many of these enterprises had made. He perfectly coincided in the complimentary observations made by his honorable friend who seconded the resolutions. The Government were entitled to our thanks for their efforts in favor of these enterprises. While on this subject he would inform the House that intelligence had just reached him, that the contract for constructing that portion of the Quebec and N. B. Railway had just been signed at Fredericton, and the English contractors were coming on here to urge us to go on with our part of the road. He was most happy to feel that the Government required no urging in this matter; the grant of 10,000 acres of land per mile would, he thought, secure the performance of the work. He had reason to believe that it would be a sufficient inducement to the contractors to construct our part of the line; they looked, he believed, to the valuable timber as the great inducement. This success, then, we owe to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, who had quite removed his fears last year, when he advised the House to be cautious in its railway policy, and not allow the favorable feeling entertained towards railways to hamper their financial position. He gave the Minister of Crown Lands every praise for extending encouragement to this most desirable road, at the same time avoiding all risk of financial embarrassment so much for this subject. Before resuming his seat he would say he entirely concurred in the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had preceded him in reference to the pride of the American citizens in the institutions of their country, and the desire that Canadians should, in this feature, not only imitate them, but even go beyond them, because they have the best reason, having a better Government, better administered than theirs of which they are so proud, and boast so much, notwithstanding its many blots and imperfecions. The constitution we enjoy ought to be the pride of our people. It was, he thought, with the vast majority, but it was, nevertheless, attacked, at the hustings by a few, that branch in particular was animadverted on, was declared to be useless. It was a matter of course, in a husting speech that some fault must be found by an aspiring politician, who frequently evinced more zeal than discretion in their orations. He liked the zeal, the activity, the ambition of young men, but he thought the steadiness, the experience, the knowledge of age was also necessary, and one, of the wisest provision of our constitution was the establishment of the Senate in the Dominion Government and its counterpart in this and other provinces of Legislative Councils. The value of a second branch was made evident at the very first session of the Quebec Legislature, one or more measures which had passed the Assembly were defeated in this House on the ground of the want of power in this Legislature to deal with them, while similar measures in Ontario, where there is but one House, passed and were disallowed by the Governor General, or were repealed the following session. This would not have occurred had Ontario possessed a second branch, which would have afforded, to use a familiar expression, a sober second thought. He quite agreed with the honorable mover that it was most desirable the trial of controverted elections should be removed from the Assembly to the courts of justice, as had been wisely done in Great Britain and Ontario. Allusion is made in the Speech from the Throne to the expenditure in extending education. On this subject he congratulated the administration on the establishment of a School of Science by an arrangement with that excellent institution the Laval University, but he was sorry to see that these schools were to be limited to the Catholic population, nor could he see the justice or policy of so restricting them. He believed that avowal would not be well received by the other classes of the population The want of these schools has been felt for some years in Canada, ever since the expansion given to railway construction; much difficulty was felt lately in procuring competent assistant engineers to survey the Pacific and other great railways, and the McGill College determined as far as its means enabled it to supply the deficiency, and by means of private contributions established a School of Science. Is this institution, therefore, to be deprived of public aid for this object, while a great and highly endowed Catholic institution receives public aid? Is it because it is not Catholic to be deprived of it? I cannot conceive that the present Government intend this. It appeared to him simple justice that equal aid should be granted to both institutions.

Hon. Mr. ROSS would add his felicitations to those already presented to the administration. The progress made by the country, the offspring of its wise, prudent and liberal Government, was so obvious that any one passing through the country could not fail to see it. The agriculturist has felt it. It is seen in his improved mode of culture, his superior implements, his improved breeds of cattle. The merchant and trader acknowledge it. The large increase in the Customs revenue prove it; the manufacturer feels it, and acknowledges it by increasing the size of his factory and enlarging his productions. Do we not see manufactories springing up in all parts of this Province, and even shipbuilding, which we feared a year or more since, had ceased to be one of our industrious pursuits, is again reviving. These things are not seen in countries badly governed. They are due to the excellence of our institutions to our freedom, our light taxation, and the fostering care of the administration. In no one of the interests of this country has progress been more marked than in railway enterprise, and this benefit to the country has been more especially due to the liberal aid extended to them by our popular administration. A wonderful revolution in the opinions of the inhabitants of the Province has occurred in reference to these great improvements. Formerly they were regarded with fear. Great apprehensions existed with respect to them. Their cost would ruin the country while the climate would prohibit their use, and so on. Now, everybody wants them at his door, and this very desire presents the chief difficulty we have to overcome with our people.

The Hon. mover alluded to the increase in the Crown Lands Revenue and complimented the Commissioner on the regulations introduced by him in the management of the public domain; the Hon. Commissioner in supplying the means for our many improvements is undoubtedly the author of the successes we have achieved so far and is entitled to our congratulations. His Hon. colleague, the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, has also merited our thanks for the stimulus given by him to Colonization. In this section of the country, which was a purely rural district, settlement had made rapid strides which was principally due to the measures of the administration and their excellent execution by his Department. So much for the past; for the future, he thought, we may rely on a continuance of the same encouragement, the same efforts which have been hitherto so eminently successful; to the roads and railways already constructed, or in course of construction, let more roads and railways be added when required. Let, in short, all improvements be made to the utmost limit of our financial ability; this, he thought, was the true policy of this country, and he believed was the policy of the Administration.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, did not rise to continue the discussion, which in fact was rather unusual in this House on the Address. His object was merely to thank the Hon. gentlemen for their warm support of the Administration. He must, however, for himself and his colleague, the Commissioner of Agricul-cure and Public Works, disavow any personal or especial claim to the congratulations of his hon. friends so unanimously tendered. Any merit to be formed in the measures adopted by their respective departments, is the property of all the members of the administration alike, they were merely the executors of the measures matured by the entire administration. Although, this House did not make and break administrations, yet the Government valued highly and felt much strengthened by the support of this House, to whose opinions they attached not less value then to those of the Assembly, because this House was perfectly independent of all external influence, they had no personal objects to serve, they had neither the fear of punishment nor the hope of reward from the electors, or from the Government, they had not to court the support or fear the powers of others. They acted from the purest motives, and the chief one which influenced them was the well-being of the country; the prosperity of its whole population, without distinction. He believed that this House was, in some respects, superior even to the House of Lords, of England, because there, they represented a castle, while here the members were citizens, taken from the various classes of the society, and chosen for their personal worth; and because they had rendered service to the country, and had its real and permanent welfare at heart. In raising, he did not propose to say even as much as he had already said, but being on his legs, he would add a few more remarks. The census, he thought, would show a considerable increase in our population—this was due to the efforts made by the Administration in promoting settlement. To show the House what had been done in this matter, he would read from a table of the comparative sales of Crown lands for the years 1869 and 1870, from which hon. gentlemen will draw their own conclusions. The number of acres sold in 1869 was 104,183, in 1870 169,158, being an increase of 64,972, producing an increase in the receipts from this source of $22,523; while free grants on public works were for the same years made of 5,159½ acres, and 21,302 respectively. The colonisation societies' reserves amounted in the same two years to 61,129 acres the first year, and increased to 93,122½ the last year. While on the subject of the increased receipts of this Department he would say for the information of the House, that the receipts of Crown timber in 1869 had reached the sum of $362,868, being equal to the best year of the United Provinces before Confederation, and last year to $406,480, an increase of $43,612 in one year for this Province alone. These effects were only beginning to manifest themselves; in a few years they would be more apparent. With regard to the trial of controverted elections, the administration had the question under consideration; they thought it premature to make any change just now. He would not enter into the question to-day, but in the course of the session, opportunity would be afforded him to acquaint the House with the reasons which influenced their present purpose. In conclusion he would repeat that he thanked the House for the unanimity and the complimentary remarks with which the resolutions had been received and adopted.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Speaker took the chair at half past three o' clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FOURNIER presented a petition on behalf of Mr. Godin, (opposition,) against the return of Mr. Levallee for Joliette

Mr. BRIGHAM presented a petition against the return of Mr. Robitaille, for Bonaventure.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr Bachand—On Tuesday next, an Act to provide for the establishment of Deposit Offices.

Mr. Fournier—On Wednesday next, an Act to amend the law respecting contested elections, to provide more effectually for the suppression of the corrupt practice of members of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Mr. Fournier—on Monday next, an Act to amend the laws respecting the salaries of the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Assembly the indemnity allowed to members of both Houses,

Mr. Dorion—On Thursday next, will move that instructions be given to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Immigration, and Colonization to inquire whether it would not be opportune to amend the existing laws and introduce therein certain other provisions. He proposes to establish a special department in connection with the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, to divide the Province into Colonization districts, and make the system of free grants general, and to appoint agents whose special duty it shall be to promote the return of French Canadians from United States.

Mr. Bachand—On Tuesday next, an address to the Lieutenant Governor, asking that copies of correspondence relating to Immigration, and Orders in Council on the same subject be laid before the House

Hr. Joly—On Wednesday next, will move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the following resolutions:

1—That it is greatly to be desired that the dispute now existing between Quebec and Ontario, in relation to the division of the debts of Upper and Lower Canada, be at once and definitely settled.

2—That the result to an appeal to the Privy Council, would not be to settle such disputes either promptly or permanently, for even in the event a decision in favor of the Province of Quebec, such decision would merely have the effect of rendering null and void the proceedings of the past four years, and necessitating their being commenced afresh.

3—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to recommend that the British North America Act be so amended that the Federal Government may assume the debt of the late Province of Canada as if it had been so from the first, with compensation to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for their share of the debt.

Hon. Solicitor General Irvine gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill respecting the issuing of marriage licenses, on Tuesday next.

Honble. Mr. IRVINE explained for the benefit of the English speaking members, who were most interested, that at present the licenses were issued under the seal of the Governor General, and the fees devoted to the general purposes of the Dominion. He proposed that the licenses should in future be issued under the seal of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the fees derived therefrom devoted to the benefit of Protestant superior education in the Province.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said that this measure was but right and proper. The fees paid came from Protestants, and it was but fair that they should receive some benefit from them. They could receive benefit in no better way than in the advancement of superior education among their own people.

Hon. Mr HOLTON said that it was not customery for members, when giving notices of motion to introduce any explanation. Should the practice be persisted in, it would give rise to much inconvenience in the future for statements would be made, which could not be replied to, as nothing was before the House.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said that explanations of this kind had frequently been asked for. Some conversation on the matter ensued.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Report of the Committee appointed to name Standing Committees.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU, seconded by Hon. Mr. Robertson, moved that the report be adopted.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked the Hon Provincial Treasurer when the interesting blue book, the public accounts would be forthcoming. He thought it was time they were in the hands of the members.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON was happy to reply. The book was in the hands of the printers and would be ready in a few days. He was glad to have met the gentlemen whom Providence had sent along to help him in getting out the accounts.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON was quite satisfied to hear that the accounts were in the hands of the printer. But as the financial year ended on the 30th June, he thought that the accounts might be in the hand of the members on the first day of the session. It was necessary that they should have them, so as to shape their action in voting supplies for the forthcoming year. There were other departmental papers which he would like to see—The Crown Lands and Public Instruction Reports.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON would remark that the Crown Lands Report would be ready shortly.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU would remind the hon. member of the very great difficulty attending the publication of the report of his department. The statistics to be collected of great importance, were, in many instances, with difficulty obtained. It would not be long before the report was public.

Messrs. JOLY, HOLTON and MARCHAND spoke of the bulk of the reports of the Department of Public Instruction. They thought them far too voluminous.

The Hon. PREMIER replied that the matter contained in them was most valuable for reference and was most necessary.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—A revenue case was before the Court yesterday, which was continued to the 18th inst.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.—The opening of the Military School is fixed for the 1st December next. The number of cadets is limited to 65.

A NEW ARCHBISHOP.—By bulls received from Rome, Bishop Tache, who is still in Quebec, has been appointed Archbishop of the North-West.

PERSONAL.—Staff Sergts. Strong and Ray, Royal Engineer Department, will embark for Halifax, about the 14th instant, for duty at that station.

STEAMER CLYDE.—As will be seen by the advertisement, the steamer *Clyde* will make a special trip to Chicoutimi, on Saturday the 18th instant, being her last trip this season.

REPAIRS.—We learn that the repairing of the steamship *Nestorian*, has been entrusted to Mr. W. H. Baldwin, ship-builder, of this city, who has special apparatus for repairing Iron vessels.

INSURANCE.—The buildings destroyed by fire in Ursule street, yesterday morning, were insured to the amount of $6,000, and the stock of Mr. Hough for $5,000.

PRESS MEETING.—The members of the press connected with the reporters' gallery of the House of Assembly, are requested to meet in the reperters' room at 2 o'clock p.m., to-day.

A HAPPY ENDING.—The girl charged by one Lafontaine, the other day, with robbery, was honorably acquitted. Though her wedding was postponed, it took place the other night, with great rejoicing.

ERRATA.—In an item in our local column of yesterday, respecting the finding of stolen goods under the Dorchester Bridge, for "fifteen years" read "fifteen days."

RECORDER'S COURT.—A farmer was fined $5 and costs for selling vegetables without license. A transient trader was let off on condition of his taking out a license. Four bacchanalians contributed small amounts.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Dery, a respectable resident of Ancienne Lorette, died suddenly at his residence on Wednesday night, while engaged in a game of cards with some friends. An inquest will be held to-day.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.—Previously received, $3,122.67. Received—Late Mrs. Plenderleath, 10; C. Temple, 10; Hon. I. Thibaudeau, 50; collected in Baptist Church, per Rev. D. Marsh, 30.57.—$3,223.24.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, this morning, the jury in the case of John Carr were called in, after being locked up all night, and returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Parkin, prisoner's counsel, immediately moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the words "malice aforethought" were not in the indictment. The point will be argued before a full Bench of Judges in a few days.

COOKERY.—Mr. Holiwell has a cheap edition of Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book, which he sells for half a dollar. The first addition costs two dollars and a half. This book is of the first order, and will be a blessing to those houses where boiling and frying constitute the total of culinary acquirements. It would be an excellent work for the military to purchase, as in Halifax they will require a good authority on kitchen matters.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING AT CACOUNA.—It will be in the remembrance of our readers that a young man named Robinson mysteriously disappeared from Cacouna in the early part of August last, and from the fact that his clothes were discovered on an island near that place, it was presumed that he was drowned. The executors to the estate have recently received such information as to lead them to suppose that Robinson is still in the land of the living; they have, therefore very wisely withdrawn their applications to the different insurance companies, pending further developments in this interesting case.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.

Canadian Intelligence.
Toronto.
Terrible Catastrophe.
Opinions of the People.
Quebec to be Represented by a Merchant.
On Board R I. L Ship.
&c, &c, &c.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

The Mutineers of the Bounty and their descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands; by Lady Belcher.—(Continued.)
&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of City Council was held last night to take into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Cannon-Fages difficulty. The Council sat for some time with closed doors, and when they were opened the discussion turned upon a motion approving of the action of the Mayor in suspending Mr. Cannon, and recommending that as his suspension had been sufficient punishment, he be reinstated and severely reprimanded. A very long discussion took place, Ald. Hearn speaking of the putty-like consistence of the hearts of the mover and seconder of the motion, who, not so long ago, could pitch Mr. Ferguson overboard without expressing much sympathy for him. But when the grave offense with which Mr. Cannon was charged,—that of trying to blind the eyes of the Investigating Committee, by altering the wording of his own letters,—was brought up, they wished to call his offence an error of judgment. Every criminal might plead error of judgment. The motion was finally adopted, but the matter still remains in the hands of the Committee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION.—A collision occurred about four o'clock yesterday morning, a little above the Pillars, between the ss *Nestorian*, inward bound, from Halifax, and a barque, outward bound,—name unknown. The latter struck the *Nestorian* on the port quarter, a little abaft the mizzen rigging, carrying away a davit, smashed one of the boats and stove in her side, above the main deck, also doing other damage. The barque carried away her jibboom and bowsprit, and immediately brought up. The *Nestorian* proceeded on her voyage.

The ss *Nestorian*, Capt. Aird, from Liverpool, Oct. 28, via Halifax, arrived in port at 9 a m. yesterday, with 13 cabin, 6 intermediate, 98, steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. The pilot, Mr. Hubert Raymond, reports a brigt. at Father Point, bound up; three at Hare Island; four between Kamouraska and the Traverse; three above; one at Crane Island; one at Roe Island, and a white brigt. at ditto.

The ss *St. Patrick*, Capt. Stephens, from Glasgow, arrived in port at 7 p.m. yesterday, and anchored in the stream. She brings 13 cabin, 39 steerage passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. Her manifest will be found in another column.

The ship *Lake Superior* is now discharged, and it is expected she will be docked on Monday next in Mr. Henry Dinning's graving dock.

The steamer *St. Andrew* left at 6 p.m. yesterday, for Trois-Pistoles, to assist in floating off the ship *Magnolia*. Mr. Lachance telegraphs that the ship has not received any further damage from grounding there.

The surveyors have returned from the ship *Glenallen*, and report that, owing to the lateness of the season, the ship cannot be brought up this fall.

Glasgow, Oct. 27.—Arrived, *Lake Michigan*, Buchanan, from Montreal—Oct. 26, *Zealandia*, Clark, from Quebec for Greenock.

Queenstown, Nov. 10.—SS *China*, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

Londonderry, Nov. 10.—Arrived, ss *Sweden*, from Quebec.

New York, Nov. 10.—Arrived ss *Washington*, from Bremen, and *City of Bristol*, from Liverpool.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10.—The new iron ss *India* has sunk in Sault Ste. Marie river. No particulars.

The *Tamerlane*, Campbell, from Montreal, which arrived in the Clyde, Oct. 6, with damage, had been on her beam ends during heavy weather, and had washed overboard 1,000 bags of grain, which had been placed on deck to ease the vessel.

Halifax, Nov. 8—Sch *Fitz E. Riggs, Jr.*, of Gloucester (before reported missing), was lost on Grand Banks with all hands (supposed in the gale of Oct. 12).

New York, Nov. 10—Arrived—Steamer *Weiser*, from Bremen.

Steamer *Meteor* arrived from Montreal, yesterday afternoon, with the Allans' ships *Eumenides* and *City of Quebec* in tow.

Steamer *Voyageur* arrived from Montreal, on Thursday night, with barks *Loraine* and *Lady Milne* in tow.

Steamer *Canada* left yesterday, at noon, for Montreal, with scows in tow.

Steamer *Advance* arrived from Montreal, yesterday afternoon, with bark *Caribou* in tow.

Steamer *Hercules* arrived from Montreal yesterday afternoon, with bark *Esperanza* and brig *Berge* in tow.

Steamer *Napoleon III* arrived from Three Rivers, yesterday, afternoon, with two rafts of saw logs, one for Messrs Ritchie & Cull, New Liverpool, and one for Andrew Thomson, Esq., Montmorency Mills.

The schr. *Almanda* has just completed he cargo, consisting of 1000 bbls oysters, destined for the Quebec market The shippers are Messrs. R. A. Strong, J. B. Perry, and J. A. Sharp. The largest cargo of bivalves ever sent from this port.—Summerside *Journal*, Nov. 2.

The clipper ship *Lake Michigan*, Captain Buchanan, arrived in the river on Thursday night from Montreal, after a fast passage of only fourteen days from Bic. Capt. Buchanan reports having experienced a hurricane on 20th inst., during which it was found necessary to lay the ship to for 24 hours. During the rest of the voyage thick weather was experienced.—Glasgow *Herald*.

Spoken.—Oct. 21, lat 48 5, lon 13 50, ship *Dagmar*, from Quebec for Liverpool, with loss of rudder; wanted no assistance.—Oct. 22, lat 45, lon 22 11, ship *Mary Frye* (Br), from Middlesborough for Montreal.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, on the 10th instant, at the Port of Quebec—$2781 03.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOLS.

TORONTO, Nov. 9, 1871.

Hides, No 1, green and inspected	0 00	to	0 08½
" No 2 inspected	0 00	to	0 07½
Farmers, uninspected	0 07½	to	0 00
Cured and inspected	0 08½	to	0 09
Calfskins, green	0 10	to	0 12
" dry	0 18	to	0 20
Wool	0 38	to	0 38½
Wool Pickings	0 12	to	0 13
Sheepskins, green	1 00	to	1 30
" dry	0 50	to	1 00
Tallow	0 05	to	0 00
" rendered	0 07	to	0 07½

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.

[For the Week ending Nov. 7, 1871.]

Pennsylvania mills are still idle, and the demand for Lumber there is on the increase, with an upward tendency in prices. Philadelphia buyers are still looking to this market for supplies of certain grades of Lumber, and some large shipments have yet to be made there this fall. Prices of Michigan Pine are firm at our highest quotations, and an indifference on the part of holders to sell, from the fact that the Lumber cannot be replaced at the prices it has been selling for. All kinds of fine and hardwoods are held firmly at our quotations. The same may be said of Spruce and Hemlock, and which are scarce. Accounts from Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo and other markets report increased activity, while at Chicago the receipts are found inadequate to meet the current wants. The stringency in money and the firm views of holders have checked sales here a little. Shipments are limited by wants of freighting facilities and this also has its effect on sales. Added to this is the indifference of the trade to sell in view of the general expectation of a further advance in prices. With the exception of coarse Lumber the stock, though moderate, is fairly assorted.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo during the week by Lake and Rail were 6,559,000 feet. At Oswego, by Lake, 8,351 900 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the first week in November, were:

	Bds & Scantling.	Shingles.	Timb'r, cb.	Staves.
	feet.	M.	feet.	Lbs.
1871	10,338,029	41	9,573	370,000
1870	12,098,300	54	......	....

Of the boards and scantling received, 6,036,629 feet were by the Erie, and 4,301,400 feet by the Champlain canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8th, were:—

	Bds. & scant'ling.	Shingles.	Timb'r, cb.	Staves.
	feet.	M.	feet.	Lbs.
1871	386,225,029	27,347	9,573	9,988,500
1870	393,285,300	19,414	1,250	16,647,900

Bankrupt Notices—Quebec.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF NEW INSOLVENTS.—Hiram Traver, at his place of business in Cowansville, at 10 a.m., Nov. 16th; William Grundel, at 11 a.m., at his place of business, 321 St. Paul street, Montreal, on Nov. 13th; Lowndes Bros, at 2 p m, Nov 9th, at their place of business, Gaspe Basin; Alexander Archibald, at 11 a m, Nov 20th, at his place of business, 202 St. Constant street, and Elzear Lavoie, dry goods, Quebec city.

ASSIGNEES APPOINTED—John Whyte, Montreal, to estate of Avila Bourboniere; James Tyre, Montreal, to estate of John Clarke; R. Henry Wurtele, Quebec, to estates of Lazare Bernbe and George Sylvestre.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT.—Benjamin Hutchins, Montreal, plaintiff, vs Henry Cole, Granby, defendant; C J Cusack & co, Montreal, plaintiffs, vs Alex Archibald, defendant.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.—Luther French, Sherbrooke, 20th Dec; Huot Bowman & co, Quebec, Dec 4; Adolphe Laurent dit Lortie and Cyrille Laurent dit Lortie, Dec 5th.

CREDITORS' MEETINGS—Squire Woodward, at 10 a m, Nov 25, Court House, Sherbrooke, to appoint a new assignee; Louis Asselin, at 10 a.m., Nov 30, at the Registry Office, Sherbrooke, to order affairs of estate.

DIVIDEND SHEETS OPEN.—E S Godnow, at office of Wm Cotte, St Johns, PQ; John Underhill, Montreal, at office of A B Stewart, Montreal; Jas Bisset, Montreal, at office of Wm Walker, Quebec.

NEW FIRMS.—Edward Vachon & co, Lumber & Mills, Magdelin River, Co Gaspe—partners: John Ross, special partner; William Ritchie, New Liverpool, Co. Levis; and Edward Vachon, Gaspe, general partners.—Partnership for 5 years. Marchand & Bertrand, Lumber Merchants and Contractors, at Jean Deschaillons—partners: Eric Marchand, St Croix, and Zephirin Bertrand. Jean Roy dit Portelanse & co, St Louis, County Lotbiniere Leather Dealers, &c. J E Gingras & co, Quebec City, ship-builders. J Frechette & Frere, Merchants, Quebec and Montreal.

PARIS, Nov. 10—Bullion in Bank of France increased 7,300,000 francs during the week.

LONDON, Nov 10, 5 00 p m—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93⅛ for account. Bonds—'62, 91⅞; '65 old, 91⅞; '67, 93⅞. 10-40's 89⅞. Tallow 49s 6d to 50s.

PARIS, Nov 10—Rents 57f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10, 5.00 p m—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Uplands 9⅞d. Orleans 9⅞d to 9¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, November 10.—N Y C & H R, 91⅞; Do Scrip, 86¼; Erie, 30½; Reading, 109⅞; L.S. & M.S., 103⅞; new, 85½; Do Scrip, 79⅞; C & P, 122½; Harlem, 124⅞; Rock Island, 102; North West, 61½; Do Preferred, 89⅛; Union Pacific, 24⅞; O. and M., 39⅞; M. and S. P., 56½; Do Preferred, 77½; T and W, 61¼; Pacific Mail, 45⅞; W. U. T, 64½; H & St Joe, 64; A. E. U. Ex, 58½.

NEW YORK, Nov 10—Cotton 18½c. Flour dull and without decided change; receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls. Rye flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 125,000 bus; sales 53,000 bus, at 1,49 to 1,52 for No 2 spring; 1,58 to 1,60 for winter red western; 1,61 to 1,63 for amber western; 1,62 to 1,70 for white do. Rye quiet. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 23,000 bus; sales 42,000 bus, at 78½ to 81½c for western mixed. Barley firmer; receipts 30,000 bush; sales 20,000 bus Canada West, at 1,05. Oats firmer; receipts 66,000 bus; sales 26,000 bus, at 54 to 55c for western and Ohio. Pork lower, at 13,00 to 13,50 for new mess. Lard quoted at 9⅞ to 9½c for steam.

Butter at 12 to 33c. Cheese at 11 to 13½c. Petroleum—crude, 13; refined, 23½ to 23c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand at lower prices; No 1 spring at 1,23 to 1,24; No 2 at 1,19½ to 1,20; No 3 at 1,10½; rejected 1,10½. Corn active and higher; No 2 mixed 43½c; rejected 46½ to 47c; new, sellers first half month 46c; December 42 to 42½. Rye dull and a shade lower; sales at 66c; 61c asked last half. Oats active and higher; No 2 33½c; sellers Jany 33½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 spring at 54c; No 3 at 45 to 46. Pork firm and in fair demand; old 12,75 to 13,00; sellers December at 12,62½ to 12,75; Jany 12,75 to 12 87½. Lard in fair demand at 8½c for new. Dry salted meats—Soulders 4½c. Clear rib 6¾c. Green meats—Shoulders 3¾ to 4c. Live hogs in fair demand, at 3,95 to 4,10; choice lots closed at 4,12½ to 4,40. Receipts to-day—4,000 bbls flour; 47,000 bus wheat; 163,000 bus corn; 10,000 bus oats; 63,000 bus barley; 10,000 bus rye, and 11,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour; 21,000 bus wheat; 61,000 bus corn; 20,000 bus oats; 80,000 bus rye.

IMPORTS.

Nov 10—Per ss Nestorian, Aird, from Liverpool—1 csk hdware to H S Scott & co. 1 case do to S J Shaw. 3 csks, 1 case holloware to Mrs A Kane. 5 csks hdware. 1 case ink to H S Scott & co. 10 crates e'ware o G Goodwin & co. 1 case md e to McCall, Shehyn & co. 2 cases h'dware, 5 csks chain to Lemieux & Noel. 32 bdls tubes, 1 bag fittings, 2 crates e'ware, 1 c k h'dware, 1 sheet lead to G T Phillips. 1 case mdse to R & J Campbell. 2 csks hdware, 155 bdls sheet iron to Robitaille & Picher. 10 cases metal sheathing, 2 csks nails to J U Gregory. 39 plates iron to Dinning & Webster. 7 cases. 27 bdls steel to G B Trudelle. 10 cases onions, 500 pockets rice to M G Mountain. 1 case effects to Rev Hubert Myre. 2 pkgs mdse to order.—Remainder of cargo for Montreal.

Per ss St Patrick, Stephen, from Glasgow—1 bale, 1 cask, 2 coils wire to Dinning & Webster. 2 bales to J Brown & co. 1 do to O'Doherty & co. 1 case to John Ross. 2 qr-casks wine to Thomson. 1 do to Rev C Hamilton. 1 box to A G Hamilton. 1 cast iron propeller to St Lawrence Tow-Boat Co. 1 case to O L Richardson & conr. 1 box to W Muir. 1 cask to Quebec Gas Co. 1 pkge to W Hinsman. 1 cask to H S Scott & co. 1 case to D Morgan. 1 cask to P Peebles. 1 case to McCall, Shehyn & co. 2 bales to P Garneau & Frere. 1 case to Thibaudeau, Thomas & co. 1 box to Fugh & Wallace. 10 qr-casks, 200 cases to Buchanan, Lekie & co. 8 crates, 1 cask to McCaghey, Dolbec & co. 100 camp ovens and 1000 covers to Chinic & Beaudet. 2 pkgs to A S Wishart.—Remainder of cargo for Montreal.

Per canal boat L H Clark, Grant, from New York—60 cases nitro glycerine to G W Newbray.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Nov 10—1 case mdse to A Mulholland. 7 cases 1 bbl to W McWilliams. 20 bbls glassware to McCaghey, Dolbec & co. 40 bar blocks to J B Renaud. 2 bxs fish to M Hogan.

PER STEAMER FROM MONTREAL—Nov 10—10 cases green peas, 10 do prunes, 25 do wines, 30 do liquors to Gibb, Laird & co. 15 casks pickles, 6 trcs to do. 7 csks to R & R M Shaw. 7 do to A Watters.

EXPORTS.

Nov 10—Per ship John Barbour, Ivery, for Bristol—1043 tons white pine, 108 do oak, 47 do elm, 20 do red pine, 1917 std pine deals, 4m pipe staves 6 cords lathwood, by C W Wilson.

Per ship Protector, Falch, for Liverpool—581 tons oak, 530 do white pine, 50 do walnut, 11602 std pine deals, 357 do pine deal ends, 2m pipe staves, 4m WOWI do, by R R Dobell & co.

Per ship Themis, Hatfield, for Bristol—60 tons oak, 73 do elm, 98 do white pine, 1040 std pine deals, 1m pipe staves, 15 cords lathwood, by C W Wilson.

Per canal boat Gen Grant, Lyon, for New York—75689 feet pine deals, 11520 do pine blocks, by Carbray & Routh.

Per brig Burg Karper, for Cork, for orders—13306 bbls wheat, 3 pcs boards, by Rimmer, Gunn & co.

Per ss Prussian, Dutton, for Liverpool—9902 bus wheat, 12,296 do peas, 146,250 lbs bacon, 468,715 do cheese, 547 740 do butter, 24,400 do lard, 40,950 do beef, 108 bbls flour, 584 do apples, 43 cases sewing machines 60 bbls potash, 13 pkgs sundries, by Allans, Rae & co. 600 std pine deals, by R R Dobell & co. 3 bxs, 1 trunk, 1 pcl, by Canadian Express Co.

Per ship Agamemnon, Bailie, for Liverpool—15 tons oak, 1200 do white pine, 150 do ash, 5000 std pine deals, 3m pipe staves, 3m WOWI do, by A F A Knight.

Per ship Nelson, Walls, for Greenock—727 tons white pine, 160 do red pine, 1250 std spruce deals, 638 do pine deals, 500 do pine deal ends, 25m ROWI staves, by H Robertson.

Per bark Ingleborough, Thiele, for Glasgow—9177 std pine deals, 446 do deal ends, by Hamilton Bros. 38 tons red pine, 52 do oak, 63 do birch, 1m 1 0 23 pipe staves, 4m 5 3 0 WOWI do, by D R MacLeod.

Per schr Montrose, Arthur, for Port Hill—2 tons oak, 1 do red pine, 5 do tamarac, 175 bbls flour, 25 do corn meal, 42 do Indian corn, 12 do bread, by Henry Fry. 41 bxs tobacco, 80 bxs pipes, 1 cases sardines, 2 do salmon, by J Whitehead & co. 43 bbls flour, by E H Duval.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

Nov 10—S S Nestorian, Aird, Liverpool, Oct 24th Allans, Rae & Co, 117 pass and gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal.

S S St Patrick, Stephen, Glasgow, October 24, Allans, Rae & co, 52 pas and gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal.

CLEARED.

Nov 10—S S Prussian, Dutton, Liverpool, Allans, Rae & co.

Ship Agamemnon, Bailie, Liverpool, A F A Knight

—— Nelson, Walls, Greenock, H Robertson.

—— John Barbour, Ivery, Bristol, C W Wilson.

—— Protector, Falsh, Liverpool, R R Dobell & co

—— Themis, Hatfield, Bristol, C W Wilson.

Bark Ingleborough, Thiele, Glasgow, Donald R MacDonald.

Brig Berg, Karger, Cork, (for orders), Rimmer, Gunn & co.

Schr Montrose, Arthur, Port Hill, Henry Fry.

Canal boat Gen Grant, Lyon, New York, Carbray & Routh.

PASSENGERS.

Per ss Nestorian, Aird, from Glasgow via Halifax—Mr and Mrs W B Scarth, infant and servant, Miss Dunn. Mrs Rae, Master Rae, Mr James Sutworth, Mrs Rees and 3 children, Miss Wier,—13 cabin, 6 intermediate, and 98 steerage passengers.

(Per Montreal Line.)

FATHER POINT, Nov. 10—Weather clear, bright and mild; therm 37; light south wind; ss Gaspe will arrive at 9.45 a m; ss St Patrick arrived at 10.45 p.m. yesterday.

RIVER DU LOUP, Nov 10—Weather clear and mild; north wind; 2 ships outward.

☞ Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., Captain Joseph Déry, Ancient Lorette, aged 80 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 13th Nov. Friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.

On the 10th instant, Joseph, youngest son of the late Joseph Toghill, formerly Superior Barrack Sergeant, Montreal, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will leave his grand-father's residence, No 4 St Eustache street, on Monday, at 2 p m., for Mount Hermon Cemetery.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."—Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate. "My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket, that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer."—N. P. WILLIS.

November 9, 1871. 6-d&w

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Don't fail to procure Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all disorders incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

November 9, 1871. 6-d&w

A Lifetime Devoted to the study of the wants of the traveling public has given the **American House, Boston,** through its veteran landlord, Lewis Rice, a wide and enviable reputation. Newly furnished, and supplied with all modern improvements.

November 11, 1871. 1

Instant relief guaranteed in croup by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally and externally.

November 11, 1871. 6d&w

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

November 11, 1871 2s d&w 1/bds

No. 15.

What is Vitality?—Some philosophers call it Animal Magnetism, some Nervous Force, others Caloric, but by whatever name it may be called the thing meant is the main spring of existence. It is the principle we inherit, and which may be nourished by proper attention to the requirements of the body and the avoidance of excesses; it is wasted or destroyed by overtaxing the mind with study or anxiety and intemperate indulgences. Indeed, it requires an expenditure of vitality for every thought or action equal to the magnitude of the thought or action. When the body and the brain are well balanced, the stomach is capable of restoring the waste; but when the brain is large in proportion, the stomach is incapable of supplying it; in other words, the expenditure is too large for the income. Here lies the cause of so much suffering from diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach and Lungs, and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is the only preparation known which imparts this vitality directly and consequently the power to overcome disease.

November 4, 1871. 6

Darley's Arabian Oil, for Horses and Cattle.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Whitlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Horn Distemper, Swellings and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

This celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.,
Proprietors.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. R Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

January 5, 1871

FANCY GOODS.

We have just received, by the Steamers "Medway" and "Sarmatian," a very choice assortment of Wool Reps and Epingles in all the new colors for the present season, with Trimmings to match, Evening Silks, Ball Dresses.

—ALSO,—

Some new styles in Jackets and Mantles.

Dressmaking in all its branches by an experienced first-class hand.

Mantles and Jackets made to order also by an experienced first-class hand.

Carpets and Iron Bedsteads.

Our Stock is now complete with an extensive assortment of New Patterns in Velvet, Brussel Tapestry, Imperial, Scotch, Dutch and Stair Carpets.

New Patterns in Iron and Brass Bedsteads.

All sizes in Mantle Mirror Glasses with elegant Frames. Also, Toilet Glasses, new styles; Hair and Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters made from best materials.

Full seasoned Floor Oil Cloths, all new patterns.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A full assortment of new Woollens suitable for Winter Overcoats, Trowserings, Vestings, &c.

—ALSO—

Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Hosiery, Under clothing, Waterproof Coats, Boys' Clothing in all sizes, at moderate prices.

A first-class Cutter on the premises to receive and execute orders.

Glover, Fry & Co.

October 24, 1871.

FLANNELS.

Scarlet, White, Blue, Pink, Orange, Violet, plain Greys and Fancy.

WINCIES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

500 CLOUDS

At 20 per cent. discount, being the balance of last year's importations.

New Clouds, Just Received.

Plain White, and with Colored Edges.

Plain Black, and with Gold and Scarlet Edges.

A large assortment of different prices and qualities.

☞ A liberal discount off Flannels and Wincies to Charitable Institutions and Clothing Societies.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
UPPER TOWN MARKET.

November 8, 1871

LEGER & RENFRET

ARE OFFERING THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

FROM

PARIS AND LONDON,

JUST OUT,

PER LAST

OCEAN STEAMERS.

We are now making a magnificent display of Fall and Winter Hats, Bonnets, Dress Stuffs of the newest texture, plain and embroidered Jackets.

—ALSO—

A large variety of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Bridal Veils, Ladies' Ties and Sashes.

Together with a splendid assortment of the most fashionable Trimmings.

21, FABRIQUE STREET,
UPPER TOWN.

EXHIBITION

Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewellery,
Electro-plateдware,
Fancy Goods,
Cheap for Cash.

At **C. SEIFERT'S,**
26, Fabrique Street.

Sole Agent for Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

September 12, 1871.

THOMAS ANDREWS,

IMPORTER OF

Builders' and House Furnishing Hardware,

No. 1, JOHN STREET,

Would call particular attention to the following:—

Single and Double Fowling Pieces.
Breech-loading Shot Guns and Implements.
Pin and Central Fire Cartridge Cases.
Thick Felt Wads, Caps, Powder, Shot.
Revolvers, Ammunition, &c.
Fishing Tackle, Jos. Rodgers & Son's Cutler Electro-Plateдware.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Putty. Glass and other Painters' Requisites.

STOVES:

Cooking, Parlor and Hall Stoves
Grates, Iron Bedsteads, Planished, Japanned Plain Tinware, Chamois Brushes.
Fenders, Fire Irons, Spark Guards, Coal Scuttles, &c.

☞ Orders for Plumbing, Gasfitting, Bellhanging, Steam, Copper and Tin Work will be attended to with neatness and despatch.

September 11, 1871.

8th Battalion, V.M.R.

The members of No. 2 Company, 8th Battalion, will return Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements to the Armory Stores, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 P.M., and receive their Annual Drill Pay.

JAMES MORGAN,
Captain No. 2 Co., 8th Batt.

November 11, 1871. 1p

Instead of BITTERS, use Mother's! give the children
Ask your Doctor for
The Druggists all } **SWEET QUININE**

RETIRING

FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS!

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE

CLEARANCE SALE

OF A

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS STOCK

WORTH OVER 27,000 POUNDS STG.!

Retiring from the Retail and going into the Wholesale Business!

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, WITHOUT RESERVE!

SALE WILL COMMENCE ON

MONDAY, 16th Instant,

AND CONTINUE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

Splendid Opportunity to Purchase or Lease the Best Business Stand in the Upper Town!

Business Established by the Proprietors over Sixteen Years!!!

O'DOHERTY & CO.

Respectfully announce their RETIREMENT from the RETAIL TRADE, and the consequent disposal, for CASH, of their entire, large and well-assorted STOCK, worth over TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

The Stock consists of Silks, Woollens, Linens, Cottons, Carpetings, Harberdashery, &c., &c, including this Season's Importations, purchased previous to the recent Great Advance in the Home Markets.

The Whole Stock, which is one of the largest and best-assorted in the City, will be REDUCED AND MARKED AT COST LAID DOWN, and in many instances at STERLING COST, to effect a Clearance.

This Sale will be unprecedented for Cheapness and Extent, and will be the best opportunity ever offered in Quebec for procuring Rich Silks, Dress Goods, French Filled and Cashmere Shawls, Velvets, Superfine and Heavy Cloths and Cloakings, Tweeds, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Cottons, &c., &c., imported expressly for a First-class Family Trade.

The Store will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th inst., to complete the Remarking of the Goods, and the Clearance Sale will commence MONDAY, 16th inst., and CONTINUE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS SOLD OUT.

All Goods will be marked at the Reduced Rates in Plain Figures, and no Goods will be Entered, or sent on Approbation.

Several English Plate Glass Mirrors, Glasss Shades and Black Walnut Show Cases will be Sold Cheap.

Real Lace Shawls will be Sold at Sterling Cost.

Store and Premises to be Let for One, Three or Five Years, from 1st APRIL next.

O'DOHERTY & CO.,
FABRIQUE STREET.

☞ Six Active SALESMEN and Four SALESWOMEN Wanted Immediately.

Quebec, 13th October, 1871.

N.B—O'D. & Co. will receive offers or Tenders, up to 1st JANUARY next, for the Purchase of the Store and Dwelling, (or Lease of Premises from 1st April next,) Good-will of Business, Book Debts, and Balance of Stock.

☞ The Stand is unsurpassed, and in the best locality in the Upper Town.

Premises recently Rebuilt, and Business Established over Sixteen Years by the Proprietors, and doing at present a First-class Trade.

The Building is Four Stories, Cut Stone, frontage 27 feet, by 127 feet deep.

O'DOHERTY & CO.

October 13, 1871.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

10,000

PAIRS BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,

OF ALL KINDS,

AT COST PRICE!!!

Must be Sold, as the Proprietor is Retiring from the Retail Business!!!

J. E. WOODLEY,

OPPOSITE THE NEW POST OFFICE.

October 30, 1871. 1m

S. J. SHAW,

No. 7, ST. JOHN STREET,
UPPER TOWN, AND

No. 15, Notre Dame and Sous-le-Fort Streets, Lower Town,

Would call attention, apart from the usual complete Stock of House, Building, Furnishing and Cabinet

Hardware,

To the following, viz.:

Single and Double Barrel Guns,
Curtis & Harvey's Diamond Grain GUNPOWDER,
Shot, Caps, Green Cartridges, &c., &c., &c.,
American Revolvers, latest patents.
Also, a large variety of Fancy, Parlour, Box and Double

STOVES,

Suitable for Wood and Coal.
American Grates.
Bronzed Fenders, Fire Irons, &c.

October 27, 1871.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

JUST OPENED UP,

PER RECENT STEAMERS:

Scarlet Saxony Flannels,
Scarlet Lancashire Flannels.
Scarlet Antirheumatic Flannels.
Scarlet Twilled Flannels.
Scarlet 12/4 Skirting Flannels.
White Saxony Flannels.
White Welsh Flannels.
White Lancashire Flannels.
White Antirheumatic Flannels.
White 12/4 Skirting Flannels.
White Twilled Kersey Flannels.
Fancy Skirting Flannels.
Fancy Union Flannels.
Bath Blankets,
Whitney Blankets,
Twilled Blankets,
Woollen Yarns and Fingerings.

O'DOHERTY & CO.,
FABRIQUE STREET

September 26, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED,

—FROM—

LONDON,

2 CASES

ELYSIAN BEAVERS,

—IN—

Great Variety

—OF—

CHOICE SHADES.

—ALSO—

PILOTS,
MELTONS,
VESTINGS,
TROWSERINGS,
LIVERY CLOTHS.

D. MORGAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IMPORTER.

PEG TOP DEPOT.

October 13, 1871.

FYFE & GARNEAU

Respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public that they have now opened up a fine choice Lot of NEW FALL GOODS, comprising—

New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Fancy Dress Materials,
New Fancy Shawls,
New Fall Jackets,
New Cloakings.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Fancy Woollen Goods Scotch, English and Canadian Hosiery, Gloves &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Department.

☞ A general assortment of Trowserings, Coatings Braces, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Drawers, Under Shirts, all in the latest styles.

Gentlemen's Suits made to order in the shortest notice.

FYFE & GARNEAU,
55, St. John Street,
Near the Gate.

October 12, 1871.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION,

No. 16, Sons of Temperance.

A Public Meeting, under the auspices of the above Society, for the advocacy of Total Abstinence, will be held in their Rooms, Masonic Buildings, Garden Street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, when the Revd. JAMES ELLIOTT and others will address the Meeting

The Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

A Collection will be taken up to aid the propogation of the cause.

SAMUEL CORNELL,
C.C.

November 11, 1871. 2

C. E. HOLIWELL,

ARMY STATIONER,

MRS. ISABELLA BEATON'S NEW COOKERY BOOK,

—WITH—

477 RECEIPTS,
135 ENGRAVINGS,
ENGLISH EDITION.
ONLY 2s. 6d. each.

At C. E. HOLIWELL'S,
Army Stationer.

November 11, 1871.

SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS.

MESSRS. F. & J. MORGAN

QUEBEC MARBLE WORKS,

Have, as a speciality, made arrangements to supply every description of work in Granite, at the lowest possible prices, in conventional and original designs, especially adapted to this climate.

Inscriptions Engraved upon the Premises.

Samples of Granite on View.

With twenty-one years' practical experience here, they offer, with confidence, designs and selected material in Italian and American Marbles, and in English Sandstones, comparable to Granite for durability.

F. & J. MORGAN,
Quebec Marble Works.

November 11, 1871. 12p

CAUTION.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which are unlawful and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

August 5, 1871. 13-1f

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

EXTENSIVE

TRADE SALE

—OF—

New Crop Fruit,
Bright Sugars and Syrups,
Wines and Liquors,
Teas and Tobaccos,
&c., &c., &c.

By Auction will be offered,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY,

15th, AND

THURSDAY

16th NOVEMBER,

AT THE STORES OF

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.,

GIBB'S WHARF,

An extensive assortment of West End London and other Layer Raisins, ex "Deodar," from Malaga; choice Valencia Raisins, Figs, Shelled Almonds, &c, ex "Flower o' Moray," from Denia; Bordeaux Prunes in kegs and boxes, Filberts, Currcoa, Marrasslimo and other Bordeaux Goods, ex "Tamaulipas."

—ALSO,—

The balance of the Cargo of Ingham's Colli Wine, ex "Frederick Thompson"; Ingham's L P. Maderia, Red and White Roussillon.

—TOGETHER WITH—

Bright Sugars, Teas, Bright Barbadoes and Porto Rico Syrups, Molasses, New York Golden Syrup, &c, &c.

☞ Particulars in Catalogues.

Sale at half-past ONE o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
5

November 7, 1871.

STEAMER "CLYDE."

SPECIAL AND LAST TRIP

—TO—

CHICOUTIMI,

Calling at Ha! Ha! Bay, Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

Weather permitting, the steamer "Clyde," for the accommodation of the different localities, will leave St. Andrew's Wharf, SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 6 o'clock P.M.

Return, will leave Chicoutimi, MONDAY, 20th inst., calling at River du Loup, TUESDAY MORNING.

For further information, apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

November 11, 1871

WINTER FLOWERS.

A good assortment of Dutch Flowering Roots, all named, and of this year's growth, with Bulb Glasses. Now is the time to plant Selling off at one half the usual prices, at St. John Street Auction Store.

CASEY & CO.

November 10, 1871. 6

NEW MUSIC.

Just received, the following SONGS:

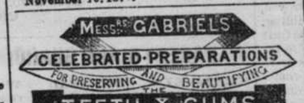
Poor Little Nobody.
The Little Shoes She Wore.
Your Spirit Lingers Near Me.
Pretty Birds that Addie Loved.
Beautiful Silvery Clouds.
Mamma Sing Baby to Sleep.

As sung by CHARLES HEYWOOD.

For sale at

A. LAVIGNE,
11½, St. John Street,
Savings Bank Building.

November 10, 1871.



MESSRS. GABRIEL'S "SEDADENT" OR CURE FOR TOOTHACHE. This extraordinary application, marvellous in its effects, gives immediate relief without injuring the tooth, and forms a temporary stopping. Price, 1s. 1½d.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, imparts a natural redness to the gums, and gives brilliancy to the Enamel. Price, 1s 6d.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S ROYAL DENTIFRICE, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath. Price, 1s 6d.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for stopping decayed Teeth, renders the Tooth sound and useful for mastication, no matter how far decayed. Price, 1s 6d.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S OSTEO-ENAMEL STOPPING warranted to remain white and firm as the Tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores front teeth, and can be easily used. Sufficient to stop six Teeth. Price, 5s.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR. This celebrated Mouth Wash is most refreshing, it strengthens the gums, eradicates tartar and all injurious secretions, sweetens the breath, and for cleansing artificial teeth is invaluable. Price, 5s.

☞ Full directions for use enclosed in each box.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS ABROAD. Parties at a distance may have Artificial Teeth supplied, in partial or complete sets, by Messrs. Gabriel's new system, on sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of Ten Shillings, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded with all necessary instructions.

MESSRS. GABRIEL remodel on their improved system, and at a moderate cost, Artificial Teeth supplied by other dentists which have not proved satisfactory to the wearer.

May 19, 187 24m-1o

The CHRONICLE is for sale at the following places:—Mr. Holiwell's, opposite the Post Office Mr. Miller's, Mr. Thomson's and Mr. Dion's, Peter Street; Mrs. J. Brown's, John Street, within; Pierce & Paterson's, Dominion News Depot, 10 Fabrique Street; and at the South Quebec Post Office.

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY J. PARKE & SONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Clothing, Sewing Machines, &c.,

Removed for Convenience, to our large Sale Room, No. 17, Palace Street, Upper Town.

We are instructed by Mr. MALBON, of the Military Staff Office, to sell by auction,

This Day,

SATURDAY,

THE 11th INSTANT,

All his Furniture and Effects, consisting of a nice assortment of—

Parlor,
Dining-room and
Bed-room Furniture,
Stoves,
Kitchen Utensils,
&c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Two good Wanzer Sewing Machines, and a quantity of Gentlemen's Clothing (nearly new.)

The whole without reserve.

Sale at half-past ONE o'clock.

PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

November 11, 1871.

BAZAAR

—OF THE—

CHARITABLE SOCIETY

—OF THE—

CATHOLIC LADIES

—OF—

QUEBEC.

The public are respectfully informed that the Annual Bazaar of the Charitable Society of the Catholic Ladies of Quebec will take place in DECEMBER next. The proceeds of this Bazaar will be employed, as in preceding years, to go in aid of the Reverend Sisters of Charity, who have under their care the poor, infirm and orphans. The charitable persons who are desirous to contribute will please send their offerings to the ladies mentioned below:—

Mrs. G. Belleau, Blais, H. Bolduc, Beaudet, L. A. Cannon, Pentland, Peters, P. Pelletier, Valeau.

Mrs. J. Hamel, O. Robitaille, Sirois, and Miss McDonald will preside at the Refreshment Table.

JOSEPHINE H. HARDY,
Secretary.

November 10, 1871. 1o-tf

LIFE DROPS

—OF—

THORN.

The great Prussian Remedy for Indigestion, Loss of Apetite, Headache and derangements caused by Biliacity. Delicious in taste and approved by the Board of Health of Hamburg. In order to introduce this valuable Medicine to this Continent (where it must supersede all the "Tonics" and "Bitters" so much used) it is placed at the low price of 75 cents per large bottle.

RODERICK McLEOD'S MEDICAL HALL,
Upper Town Market Square.

November 10, 1871.

Notice.

Perforated Crocus Pots in shape of Elephants, Beehives, Acorns, &c. The public are invited to call for a gratis Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, at

THE MEDICAL HALL,
Upper Town Market.

November 10, 1871.

Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards, Card Plates, Crests, Monograms and Mottos, Engraved and Printed.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards Written to Order.

Now is the time to have your Visiting Cards prepared for the fast approaching holiday season, to avoid disappointment at the last moment.

Get them done before the rush, by

PIERCE & PATERSON,
10, Fabrique Street.

A Ream of Note Paper and Envelopes, with Monogram, Crest or Motto embellished on it, would make a nice New Year's Present. Persons intending such present would please leave their orders early.

Bow Bells! Bow Bells! Bow Bells! for November. A large supply on hand, at

PIERCE & PATERSON'S.

Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management, with colored plates, well bound. Every housekeeper should possess one of Mrs. Beeton's Great Book, to be had at

PIERCE & PATERSON'S,
10, Fabrique Street,

which will be sold for $2 till after the holiday season.

November 9, 1871.

TO LET,

Furnished, with immediate possession, No. 15, Esplanade, at present occupied by Lt.-Col. MARTINDALE.

November 8, 1871. 4

BOARD.

A Lady and Gentleman can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, or two or three Single Gentlemen, where the comforts of home can be obtained.

No. 10, Esplanade.

MRS. KERR.

November 6, 1871. 1m

Notice.

Having purchased the remaining OUTSTANDING DEBTS of my late Estate from W. WALKER, Esq, Official Assignee, I therefore call upon all those parties indebted to the said Estate, to settle their accounts on or before the 15th DECEMBER next, as after that date all accounts due shall be handed over to an attorney for collection.

J. FALCK.

November 6, 1871. 6p

Betts's Capsule Patents.

To prevent Infringements, Notice is hereby given, that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufacturers:—1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

July 29, 1871. 13-1f

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. BENDER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

98, ST. JOHN STREET, (without.)

OFFICE HOURS,

8½ to 10 A.M., 1 to 3½ P.M 6½ to 8 P.M.

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY CASEY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, VALUATORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CASEY & CO.,

Principal Auctioneers for Household Furniture and Effects of Every Description,

Are now prepared to receive the same at their spacious Sales Rooms, Champlain Hall, and Warehouses, Nos. 23 and 28, St. John Street, Upper Town. They also would intimate to parties who propose to have sales at their private residences, to give their instructions as early as possible, so as to fix on day of sale, avoiding disappointment. &c.

MR. CASEY will give his personal attention to those sales, and from his thorough practical knowledge and long experience in conducting Auction Sales, will give that satisfaction which is the invariable result.

AUCTION MART,
St. John Street.

February 3, 1871.

J. PARKE & SONS,

Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuators and General Commission Merchants,

Tender their sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage they have received during he past three years, in the different departments of their business, and especially in the Auctioneering Department. They are, therefore, determined to prosecute it with increased energy for the future. They will give special attention to Sales of Household Furniture at private residences, and at their large Sale Rooms, No. 17, Palace Street. They are also prepare to make liberal Cash Advances on all Goods entrusted them for sale, (and prompt returns made when sold.) They will always have on hand a well-assorted Stock of New and Second-hand Furniture, New and Second-hand Stoves in great variety, with a general assortment of Household Goods, all of which will be Bought and Sold on the most reasonable terms, at No. 17, Palace Street, No. 1, Palais Harbor, and No. 13, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch.

October 7, 1871.

W. S. PARKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT,

Will continue business in the same place,

No. 20, John Street, within,

His present large and well-assorted Stock having been purchased at very low rates, will be sold cheap.

The Stock comprises a general assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Fancy Wares, Cutlery, Jewellery, New and Second Hand Furniture, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, &c, &c.

Highest prices given for Second Hand Goods of every description.

MR. PARKE

Is Agent for Messrs. REANNY, LEE & Co., Electro Plate Manufacturers, Sheffield; agent for ALEXANDER'S Prize Gold Medal HARMONIUMS.

Warehouse,
No. 20, John Street.

October 2, 1871.

WANTED.

A Vessel of 200 to 400 tons, to load Box Shooks for Matanzas.

BENSON BENNETT & CO.

November 9, 1871. 3p

COAL OIL LAMPS.

CHANDELIERS! BRACKETS!

HALL PENDANTS.

3000 Doz. Lamps, assorted, Flint, Ruby and Bronzed.

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

COAL OIL.

560 Barrels now receiving, of the following brands, put up in Export Packages:—

No. 1 Pa. Rock Oil.
No. 1 Crown Oil.
No. 1 Maple Leaf Oil.
No. 1 Crescent Oil.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

200 Cases Lamp Chimneys, Assorted sizes.
For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

GLASSWARE.

25,000 Doz. Cut and Pressed Tumblers,

THE

MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY,

AND THEIR

DESCENDANTS IN PITCAIRN AND NORFOLK ISLANDS:

BY LADY BELCHER.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

COLONEL HOLWELL *to* PETER HEYWOOD.

"South Bro, Sept. 12th, 1792.

"Your last informs me, my dear Peter, that this is to be the awful day which we have no doubt will restore you innocent to society, and to the arms of your disconsolate relations and friends. Nevertheless, your aunt, as well as myself, can not help feeling somewhat *triste* on the approach of this interesting day, not a moment of which shall we cease to implore that Power who has so miraculously preserved you hitherto, to continue His goodness and support you through the hour of trial. When you are at liberty, I hope you will let us embrace you in your way to the island. Had my health permitted, I should surely have been now with you, and would have brought you to our little cottage. When you have made up your mind, your road lies in this direction.

"Adieu, my dear nephew, in the hope of seeing you soon well and acquitted. I remain, with our united loves, your affectionate uncle and sincere friend,

"J. HOWLWELL."

CHAPTER VII.

Court-martial.—Correspondence of Members of Peter Heywood's Family.—Acquittal of some of the Crew.—Pardon of Peter Heywood and James Morrison.—Execution of two Prisoners.—Subsequent Career of Captain Bligh and other Officers of the Bounty.—Death of Miss Nessy Heywood.

The court-martial assembled on board H.M. ship Duke, under the presidency of Vice-admiral Lord Hood, and continued from the 12th to the 18th September, Sunday excepted.

The charges set forth were that Fletcher Christian, who was mate of the Bounty, assisted by others, of the inferior officers and crew armed with muskets and bayonets, had violenly and forcibly taken that ship from Lieutenant Bligh, and that he, together with the master, boatswain, gunner, and other persons (being nineteen in number), were forced into the launch and cast adrift. It was further set forth that Captain Edwards, in the Pandora, was directed to proceed to Otaheite, and other islands in the South Seas, and to use his best endeavors to recover the said vessel, and to bring in confinement to England the said Fletcher Christian and his associates, or as many of them as he might be able to apprehend, in order that they might be brought to condign punishment, etc.; and that Peter Heywood, James Morrison, Charles Gorman, Joseph Coleman, Thomas Ellison, Thomas M'Intosh, Thomas Birkett, John Millward, William Muspratt, and Michael Borne, had been brought to England, etc., and were now put on their trial.

Mr. Fryer, the master of the Bounty, bei first sworn deposed:

That he had the first watch; that between ten and eleven o'clock Mr. Bligh came on deck, according to custom, and after a short conversation, and having given his orders for the night, left the deck; that at twelve he was relieved by the gunner, and retired, leaving all quiet; at dawn of day he was greatly alarmed by an unusual noise; and that on attempting to jump up, John Sumner and Matthew Quintal laid their hands upon his breast and desired him to lie still, saying he was their prisoner; that on expostulating with them he was told, "Hold your tongue, or you are a dead man, but if you remain quiet there is none on board will hurt a hair of your head." He further deposed, that on raising himself on the locker, he saw Mr. Bligh, in his shirt, going on deck by the ladder, with his hands tied behind him, and Christian holding him by the cord; that the master-at-arms, Churchill, then came to his cabin and took a brace of pistols and a hanger, saying, "I will take care of these Mr. Fryer;" the asked, on seeing Mr. Bligh bound, what that they were going to do with the captain: that Sumner replied, "Put him into the boat, and let him see if he can live on three-fourths of a pound of yams, a day;" that he remonstrated with such conduct, but in vain. They said he must go in the small cutter. "The small cutter!" Mr. Fryes exclaimed; "why, her bottom is almost out, and very much eaten by the worms!" to which Sumner and Quintal both said, "The boat is too good for him." After much entreaty, he prevailed on them to ask Christian if he might be allowed to go on deck, which, after some hesitation, was granted. "When I came on deck," says Mr. Fryer, "Mr. Bligh was standing by the mizzen-mast with his hands tied behind him, and Christian holding the cord in one hand a bayonet in the other. I said, 'Christian, consider what you are about.' 'Hold your tongue, sir,' he said; 'I have been in hell for weeks past; Captain Bligh has brought all this on himself.' I told him that Mr. Bligh and he not agreeing was no reason for taking the ship. 'Hold your tongue, sir,' he said, 'Mr. Christian, you and I have been on friendly terms during the voyage, therefore give me leave to speak. Let Mr. Bligh go down to his cabin, and I make no doubt we shall be friends again.' He then repeated, 'Hold your tongue, sir; it is too late,' threatening me if I said any thing more" Mr. Fryer then asked them to give a better boat than the cutter; he said, "No, that boat is good enough." Bligh now said to the master that the man behind the hen-coops (Isaac Martin) was his friend, and desired him (the master) to knock Christian down, which Christian must have heard, but took no notice; Fryer then attempted to get past Christian to speak to Martin, but he put his bayonet to his breast, saying, "Sir, if you advance an inch farther I will run you through," and ordered two armed men to take him down to his cabin. Shortly afterwards he was desired to go on deck, when Christian ordered him into the boat. He said, "I will stay if you will give me leave." "No, sir," he replied; "go directly into the boat." Bligh, then on the gangway, said, "Mr. Fryer, stay in the ship." "No," Christian said, "go into the boat, or I will run you through."

Fryer stated during this time very opprobrious language was used by the people towards Mr. Bligh; that with great difficulty they prevailed on Christian to suffer a few articles to be put into the boat; that, after the persons were put into the boat to the number of nineteen, much violent language continued to be used, several of the men calling out, "Shoot him!" that Cole, the boatswain, advised they should cast off and take their chance as the mutineers would certainly do them some mischief if they remained much longer.

Mr. Fryer then stated the names of those who were under arms; and that Joseph Coleman, Thomas M'Intosh, Charles Norman, and Michael Byrne (prisoners) wished to come into the boat, declaring they had nothing to do in the business; and that he did not perceive Mr. Peter Heywood on deck at the seizure of the ship.

On being asked to what he supposed Christian alluded when he said "he had been in hell for a fortnight," he replied, "To the frequent quarrels they had, and the abuse he received from Mr. Bligh, and that the day before the mutiny Mr. Bligh had challenged all the young gentlemen and people with stealing his cocoanuts."

Mr. Cole, the boatswain, deposes—that he had the middle watch; was awakened out of his sleep in the morning, and heard a man calling out to the carpenter that they had mutinied and taken the ship, that Christian had the command, and the captain was a prisoner on the quarter-deck; that he went up the hatchway, having seen Mr. Heywood and Mr. Young in the opposite berth; that, coming on deck, he saw the captain with his hands tied behind him, and four sentinels standing over him, two of whom were Ellison and Birkett, the prisoners. He asked Mr. Christian what he meant to do, and was answered by his ordering him to hoist the boat out; that he saw Peter Heywood, one of the prisoners, leading a hand to get the fore-stay fall along, and, when the boat was hooked on, spoke something to him, but what it was does not know, as Christian was threatening him at the time; that Heywood then went below, and does not remember seeing him afterwards.

The Court asked if he had any reason to believe that any other of the prisoners than those named were detained contrary to their inclinations.

Answer.—"I believe Mr. Heywood was. I thought all along he was intending to come away; he had no arms, and he assisted to get the boat out, and then went below. I heard Churchill call out, 'Keep them below.'"

The Court.—"Do you think he meant Heywood?"

"I have no reason to think any other."

Mr. Peckover the gunner's evidence is similar to that of Mr. Cole's, and need not be detailed.

Mr. Purcell, the carpenter, corroborated generally the testimony of the three who had been examined.

The Court.—"In what light did you look upon Mr. Heywood?"

Witness.—"I looked upon him as a person confused, and that he went below as on his own account, in order to collect some of his things to go in the boat."

The Court.—"In the time that Mr. Heywood was assisting you in getting things into the boat, did he in any degree whatever manifest a disposition to assist in the mutiny?"

Witness.—"No."

The Court,—"Was he during that time deliberate or frightened, and in what manner did he behave himself?"

Witness.—"I had not an opportunity of observing his every action, being at that time engaged in getting several things into the boat, so that I can not tell."

The Court.—"Putting every circumstance together, declare to this court, upon the oath you have taken, how you considered his behavior; whether as a person joined in the mutiny, or as a person wishing well to Captain Bligh?"

Witness.—"I by no means considered him a person concerned in the mutiny or conspiracy."

Lieutenant Tomas Hayward, late third lieutenant of the Bounty, deposed that he had the morning watch; and at four o'clock Fletcher Christian relieved the watch as usual; that at 5 o'clock I ordered him (as master's mate of the watch) to look out while he went down to lash his hammock up, and that he speedily returned, accompanied by a number of armed men. Christian, with his party, then went below to Lieutenant Bligh's cabin, and they had not been down long before he heard the cry of "Murder!" and that soon after Lieutenant Bligh was brought upon the quarter-deck with his hands bound behind him, surrounded by a crowd of armed men who then thronged the deck.

On this witness stating that when he went below to collect some clothes, he saw Peter Heywood in his berth, and told him to go into the boat, he was asked by the Court if Heywood was prevented by any force from going upon deck: he answered, "No."

The Court.—"Did you, from his behaviour, consider him as a person attached to his duty, or to the party of the mutineers?"

Witness.—"I should rather suppose, after my having told him to go into the boat, and he not joining us, to be on the side of the mutineers; but that must be understood only as an opinion, as he did not in the least take an active part."

The Court—"Did you observe any marks of joy or sorrow in his countenance or behavior?"

Witness.—"Sorrow."

Lieutenant Hallett, late midshipman of the Bounty, on being asked "Whether he saw Peter Heywood on the day of the mutiny?" said, "He saw him once on the platform, standing still and looking attentively towards Captain Bligh; never saw him under arms, nor spoke to him; does not know it he offered to go in the boat; that, when standing on the platform. Captain Bligh said something to him, but what he did not hear. on which Heywood laughed,* turned round and walked away."

Captain Edwards stated in evidence, that Stewart, Heywood, Coleman, Morrison, Norman, and M'Intosh, voluntarily surrendered themselves on the arrival of the Pandora at Tahiti.

The prisoners being called on for their defense, the witnesses were again called and examined on the part of the prisoners.

Mr. Pryer, the master, called in and examined by

Mr. Heywood.—"If you had been permitted, would you have staid in the ship in preference to going in the boat?"

Witness.—"Yes."

Prisoner.—"Had you stayed in the ship in expectation of retaking her, was my conduct such (from the first moment you knew me to this), as would have induced you to intrust me with your design; and do you believe I would have favored it, and given you all the assistance in my power?"

Witness.—"I believe he would; I should not have hesitated a moment in asking him, when I had an opportunity of opening my mind to him."

The same question being put to Mr. Cole, the boatswain' Mr. Peckover, the gunner, and Dr. Purcell, carpenter, they all answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Heywood asked, "What was my general conduct, temper, and disposition, on board the ship?"

Witness.—"Beloved by every body, to the best of my recollection." To the same question Mr. Cole answered, "Always a very good character."

Mr. Peckover.—"The most amiable, and deserving of every one's esteem."

Mr. Purcell—"In every respect becoming the character of a gentleman, and such as merited the esteem of every body."

Mr. Cole being examined, gave his testimony.—"That he never saw Mr. Heywood armed; he did not consider him of the mutineers' party; and saw nothing of levity or apparent merriment in his conduct. That when he was below with Stewart, he heard Churchill call out, 'Keep them below,' and believes that Heywood was one of the persons meant—has no doubt of it at all. That Bligh could not have spoken to him when on the booms loud enough to be heard; that Heywood was alarmed, also Hallett; and he by no means considered Heywood or Morrison mutineers"

Captain Edwards, being asked by Heywood—"Did I surrender myself to you upon the arrival of the Pandora at Tahiti?"

Witness.—"Not to me, to the lieutenant; I apprehend he put himself in my power. I always understood he came voluntarily; our boats were not in the water."

Prisoner.—"Did I give you such information respecting myself and the Bounty, as afterwards proved true?"

Witness—"He gave some information respect the people on the island that corroborated Coleman's. I do not recollect the particular conversation, but in general it agreed with the account given by Coleman."

(*To be Continued.*)

* Lieutenant Bligh's language on this occasion was sufficient to have raised a smile. He told Fryer, the master, to knock Christian down, who was armed with a pistol and bayonet. He also said that Heywood (a boy of seventeen) ought to have raised a party in his favor. Hallett, however (as will afterwards appear), retracted on his death-bed his unfavorable evidence against Heywood.

ST. CATHERINES—A disastrous fire occurred on Monday, about 2 31. At that hour flames were discovered issuing from the large sale and livery stables of Messrs. Stenson & May, Ontario street, which were speedily destroyed, Nine horses were burnt to death. A building. owned by Mr. A. Young, and occupied as fruit stores by Messrs. Lee and Riley, were also destroyed. The Welland House closets were burned, and the house itself damaged somewhat from the intense heat. A house on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr. Baker, Mr. Riley and Mrs. Adie, was damaged considerably by fire and water. The fire at one time threatened to extend over a very large district. Stenson & May's loss is about $12,000, insured for $5,000, and the total loss is about $17,000. The total insurance being $7,050.

PERTH—On Monday afternoon, about half-past four, a fire broke out in a frame building situated on Gore street, next to the post office. It was owned by Mr. Thos. McCann, and occupied by him as the Temperance Hotel. The fire originated in some sheds in rear of the main building. The flames soon spread over the entire building, and in less than an hour that, with two adjoining buildings, were reduced to ashes. The loss of Mr. McCann will amount to about $1,000, as he was uninsured, and some of his furniture was lost, and nearly all badly damaged by removal. The adjoining building on the right was owned by N. Brown, and occupied by him as a residence and tailor's shop, and also an oyster dealer named McLean, and was also not insured. The principal part of their effects were saved. The building on the left was owned by John Brennan, and occupied by him and a tenant as a residence. There was about $400 insurance on it. The greater part of their furniture was saved. Two or three other parties loose heavily by the removal of their goods and the damage by water. The post office and the residence of the Hon. A. Morris had a narrow escape, and but for a strong north west wind blowing, would certainly have been destroyed. The buildings burned could not be replaced for less than $3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LONDON, ONT.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has occurred here for some years past broke out about 3 o'clock on Monday night in the engine shed of George Moorhead's wholesale and retail cabinet store on King street, communicating from thence to the workshop, store rooms and show room the whole of which were completely consumed Bennett's furniture warehouse, to the east, was also destroyed, while two small dwellings to west were pulled down in an endeavor to save Ferguson's cabinet warehouse Davis's livery stable, to the rear of Moorhead's, had a narrow escape, but by well applied energy the building was saved. Residences across the street were in great danger for some time from the intense heat, but fortunately did not sustain material injury. Moorhead's loss is about $80,000, insurance $35'000; Bennett's probably about $8,000, no insurance. By this fire over a hundred men are thrown out of employment, only two of whom were successful in saving their tools. Considerable furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition. The water supply was inadequate, and carts were called into requisition for the purpose of filling tanks. The firemen worked heartily, and prevented the conflagration from spreading. Fortunately the wind was very light, and the fire was confined to the vicinity in which it originated. Had there been a fresh breeze there is no saying where it would have stopped. The following are the losses of the different insurance companies:—Royal, loss about $1,400; Imperial, $7,000; Northern, $2,000; North British, $6,000; Hartford, $7,000; Western, $3,000; Provincial, $2,000.

THE

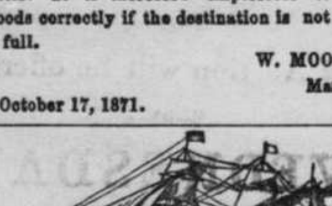
QUEBEC & GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.

Notice to Shippers.

Shippers are earnestly requested to mark their Goods properly, and with the place of destination written in full. All marks or addresses to be in paint. The Steamers touch at nine Ports each trip. Many of these have the same initial letter. It is therefore impossible to deliver Goods correctly if the destination is not written in full.

W. MOORE, Manager.

October 17, 1871.



THE QUEBEC & GULF PORTS Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The Iron Side-Wheel Steamship "SECRET," CAPT. DAVISON.
The Iron Screw Steamship "GEORGIA," CAPT. CONNELL.
The Iron Screw Steamship "GASPE," CAPT. BAQUET.
The Iron Screw Steamship "ALHAMBRA," CAPT. MCKENZIE.

The above powerful and commodious first-class Steamships are intended to sail as under to Pictou, N.S.:—

S.S. "GASPE," from Quebec, TUESDAY, the 10th Oct., at 4 o'clock P.M., and every alternate Tuesday, at the same hour, calling at FATHER POINT, GASPE, PERCE, PASPEBIAC, DALHOUSIE, CHATHAM, NEWCASTLE and SHEDIAC. Returning, will leave Pictou, TUESDAY, the 17th Oct., at 7 o'clock A.M., and every alternate Tuesday at the same hour, calling at all the above Ports, except Paspebiac and Dalhousie.

S.S. "GEORGIA," from Montreal FRIDAY, 6th Oct, at 4 o'clock P.M., and every alternate Friday at the same hour; and from Quebec, Saturday, 7th Oct, at 4 o'clock P.M., calling at FATHER POINT, PERCE, SHEDIAC and CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Returning, will leave Pictou, FRIDAY, the 13th Oct., at 7 o'clock A.M., and every alternate Friday at the same hour, calling at same Ports.

S.S. "SECRET," from Quebec, TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct., at 4 o'clock P.M., and every alternate Tuesday at the same hour, calling at FATHER POINT, GASPE, PERCE, PASPEBIAC, DALHOUSIE, CHATHAM, NEWCASTLE and SHEDIAC. Returning, will leave Pictou TUESDAY, the 10th Oct., at 7 o'clock A.M., and every alternate Tuesday, at the same hour, touching at same Ports.

The Steamers connect at Shediac with Railway for St. John, N.B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N.S.

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She has great capacity for Freight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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September 28, 1871.

1871. 1871.

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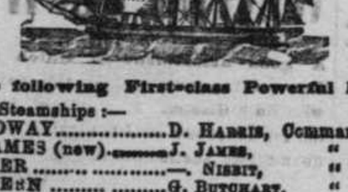

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THAMES (new)	J. JAMES, "
NIGER	— NISBIT, "
SEVERN	G. BUTCHART, "

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LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM LONDON:

Calling at Plymouth for Passengers,

SEVERN	21st September.
MEDWAY	5th October.
THAMES	19th "

AND FROM QUEBEC:

NIGER	5th October.
SEVERN	19th "
MEDWAY	2nd November.
THAMES	16th "

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DAVID SHAW, Montreal;
Or, ROSS & CO., Quebec.

October 2, 1871.

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Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the Government stamp.

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February 16, 1870. 26-1f

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INDIGESTION—The popular and professional medicine is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice. In Powder, Losenges, Globules, and as Wine.

CONSUMPTION—One of the greatest results of the chemical progress is the adaptation of the active property obtained from the Pancreas, and prepared as MORSON'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and POWDER. It enables the weakest stomachs to assimilate animal fat and oils so essential to the constitution.

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February 14. 1871. 12m-1o

Oatmeal.

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Fresh Cove Oysters.

25 Cases, 1lb., just received.
JAS. HOSSACK & CO.

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August 15, 1871. 13 5o

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1871—Summer Arrangements—1871

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	Tons.	
POLYNESIAN	4200	[Building.]
CIRCASSIAN	3400	[Building.]
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt J Wylie.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt Ballantine.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton, RNR.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt R Brown.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt A Aird.
MORAVIAN	2650	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	2600	Lt W H Smith, RNR
GERMANY	3250	Capt M Trocks.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt J Ritchie.
EUROPEAN	2646	Capt Bouchette.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Capt Watts.
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NORWAY	1100	Capt Mylins.
SWEDEN	1150	Capt McKenzie.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers from and to Londonderry.

Dates of Sailing are as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC:

PRUSSIAN	Saturday,	11th Nov., 1871.
CASPIAN	"	18th " "
SCANDINAVIAN	"	25th " "

And every succeeding Saturday from PORTLAND.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC, TO LONDONDERRY OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin—$80 and $70, according to accommodation.
Steerage—$25.
Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

☞ A TENDER will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF every SATURDAY MORNING, with Mails and Passengers, at NINE o'clock precisely.

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November 7, 1871.

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Summer Service.

GLASGOW LINE.

This Company's Glasgow Line is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS:—

CORINTHIAN	2400 tons	Capt. JAS. SCOTT.
OTTAWA	1831 "	Lt ARCHER, RNR.
ST. DAVID	1650 "	Capt. E. SCOTT.
ST. ANDREW	1432 "	" HUGH WYLIE.
ST. PATRICK	1207 "	" STEPHEN.

Sailing from GLASGOW every TUESDAY, an from QUEBEC, for GLASGOW, every THURSDAY.

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CORINTHIAN,	on or about	10th October.
ST. DAVID,	"	26th "
ST. ANDREW,	"	2nd Novr.
ST. PATRICK,	"	9th "

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Cabin	$60.00
Intermediate	40.00
Steerage	24.00

Intermediate Passengers by this Line are furnished by the Company with beds, bedding, and all other requisites.

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September 27, 1871.

Cheap Farms!! Free Homes!!

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A LAND GRANT OF

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Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

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Persons of Foreigh Birth are entitled to the Benefit of the Homestead Law on declaring their intention to become citizens of the United states, and may avail themseives of this provision *immediately after their arrival.*

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere,

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September 2, 1871. 3m-1o-d&w

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August 9, 1871. 52-1o-w

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100 Boxes Choice Dairy Cheese.
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September 25, 1871.

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Landing ex s.s. "St. David,"
Crabbie's East India Ginger Wine, in qr. casks.
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The only really Silent Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine, provided with a new Hook and Needle Guard which prevents breakage of Thread and Needle, and Hook and Bobbin from being scratched. This new invention, which is patented in all European countries and the United States of America, renders this principle the most perfect on the face of the earth, is preferred to all others, and was awarded, therefore, in September last, at three different exhibitions, three Gold Medals. Proprietors of Stay and Shirt Manufactories gained Medals from different Juries for work executed on these excellent Machines.

Agents Wanted. Shippers supplied. Terms liberal.

November 8, 18... 12m-3o

MAIL TIME TABLE

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, November, 1871.

Due A.M.	Due P.M.	MAILS.	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
9.00		Ottawa, by Railway (a)		5.45
9.00		Province of Ontario (a)		5.45
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska & Three Rivers, by railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route. Eastern Townships & Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		5.45
7.30		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		5.45
		Batiscan Bridge, St Pierre les Becquets, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal, by steamer, daily		3.00
7.30		Leeds (Megantic) daily (a)		5.45
9.00		St. Giles & St. Sylvester Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)		5.45
	4.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward daily (b)	7.00	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	4.30	St. Anselme, and County of Dorchester, daily	7.00	
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel daily		5.00
8.30	3.00	Bienville and Lauzon, twice daily, at	8.30	2 30
		Levis, twice daily	8 30	2 30
9.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	7.00	5.45
8.00		Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily	11.00	
	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysostome twice daily	8 30	2 30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	9.00	2 30
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch thrice daily	8 00 11.00	4 00 2 30
9.00		Bergerville & Cap Rouge South Shore (West), St. Nicholas to Bécancour daily	7 30	
8.00		North Shore (West). Ste Foy, to Three Rivers by land, daily		4.00
8.00		North Shore (East) by land Beauport, Murray Bay Chicoutimi, Monday Wednesday & Friday	5.00	
8.00		Les Eboulements, St. Paul's Bay and Chicoutimi, Grande Baie, Murray Bay, per str "Clyde," Monday		6.30
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday		1 00
8.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge St. Catherine, Tuesday Thursday & Saturday		4.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Laval & Lake Beauport Tuesday & Friday		2.00
10.00		Charlesbourg, Tuesday Wednesday, Friday & Saturday		2.00
10.00		Stoneham, Saturday		3.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
	4.30	County of Bonaventure, as far as Paspebiac, daily, at	7.00	
		From Paspebiac to Perce and Gaspe Basin, tri-weekly, at	7.00	
		Gaspe Basin, and Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, Shediac, Pictou, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, Campbelltown, &c. per G.P.S.S. Co., every Tuesday, at		3.00
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	4.30	New Brunswick, Edmonston, Woodstock and Fredricton, by land daily	7 00	
		New Brunswick & P. E Island, Nova Scotia, daily, per "Carlotta" from Portland to Halifax		
7.30		Do do do Monday and Saturday via Portland steamer to St. John N.B.		5.45
		(Newfoundland and Bermuda, W.I., included in each mail for Halifax whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N.Y.)		5.45
		UNITED STATES.		
7.30		Boston & New York, &c.		5.45
		WEST INDIES.		
		Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched:—For Havana and West Indies, via Havana, every Thursday P. M. For St. Thomas, the West Indies & Brazil, on 23rd of every month.		5.4
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Saturday (e)	7.00	
		By Williams & Guion's Line, via New York, on Monday		5.45

a—Postal Car Bag open till 7 00 P.M.
b— Do do do 7.45 A.M.
e—Supplementary Bag, Tuesday and Saturday, at 6.30 A.M.
f—Supplementary Bag at 8.00 A.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

Street Letter Boxes visited, 6.30 A.M., 50 P.M. and 5.45 P.M.

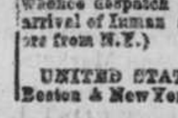
P. G. HUOT, Postmaster.

November 2, 1871.

To Let.

The well-known Establishment, the

Albion Hotel.



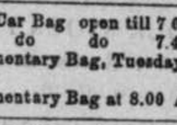
This First-class Hotel is situated in the most central part of the Upper Town of Quebec, and possesses the largest accommodation of any House in the city. It has been known as the "Russel House" and the "Albion Hotel" for upwards of 25 years, and during that time has always been the leading Hotel in the city

Possession on the 1st of May next.
For particulars, apply to
L. PREVOST, N.P., St. Peter Street
Or P. HUOT, N.P., St. Louis Street.

November 3, 1870 3o-tf

NOTICE.

DR. C. I. SAMSON, recently arrived from Paris, where he has completed his medical studies, has opened his Office at 32, Craig Street, St. Roch's.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE Success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment, having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged; L. and P., give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney, to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

January 10, 1871. 12m-1o

JOHN GLASS

SHIP BREAD BAKER,
St. Peter Street.
QUEBEC

QUEBEC

Timber Towers' ASSOCIATION.

THE TIMBER TOWERS of Quebec having formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration for their work, and also for the purpose of binding the members to assist one another, when, in consequence of an accident or otherwise, the property entrusted to the charge of any of the Members of the Association is in danger of being lost, the following TARIFF OF PRICES has been adopted, which will, in no case, be deviated from:—

For Towing the Cargoes of Vessels from Victoria Cove to Commissioners' Wharf, or any intermediate place on the North Side of the River 8 cents per load.

From New Liverpool to Davis's Slip, on the South Side of the River, 8 cents per load.

From Cap Rouge to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

From Indian Cove to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

From St. Charles River to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

And Crossing the St. Lawrence, 10 cents per load

From St. Charles River to Commissioners' Wharf cents per load.

Ships taking cargo from the Boom at which they load, shall be bound to pay 5 cents per load; 50 cents per Quebec Standard for Deals, or 36 cents per St. Petersburg Standard.

From Hamilton & Bros.' Cove to Benson's Cove, 25 cents per St. Petersburg Standard Deals

Any part under 40 loads, to be charged at from 4 to 5 dollars per tide, unless the portion so taken forms part of cargo.

Birch, Walnut and Hickory, 30 cents per load.

From the Cove where the Vessel loads, 15 cent per load.

If from any place outside of the ordinary limits, 10 cents extra.

All monies to be paid in Bankable funds.

☞ The undersigned is authorized to collect all monies due to the Timber Towers' Association for 1871.

JOHN WARE, Secretary.

May 29, 1871.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP,

(NON-MERCURIAL,)

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,

prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD,

In solid blocks—1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. each.

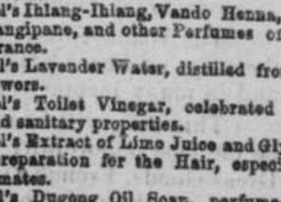
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, GLASS-PAPER, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, 172, Blackfriars' Road, London.

September 22, 1871. 12m-1o



Rimmel's Choice Perfumery, patronized by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vando Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water, Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-Leaf, Rice and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

August 26, 1871. 12m

WAVERLEY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.

This old and well-known first-class House has recently been thoroughly refitted and supplied with all modern improvements. Travellers can rely on getting

LIGHT, AIRY, AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.

careful attendance, and a table supplied with every

LUXURY THE MARKET AFFORDS.

Bath Rooms free to Guests.

Location central and yet removed from the noise and bustle of the city.

JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

April 24, 1871. 6m

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES for Snider-Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 bore, for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer and can Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's and other Pocket Revolvers.

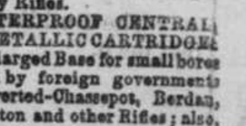
PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M., 9 M., and 7 M., bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Grey's Inn Road, London.
Wholesale Only.

June 12, 18 0. 26 1o



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

January 5, 1871. 12-1o

SHERRY WINE.

Qr-cask "Diaz" Sherry.
" 2 Crown
" L. P. Ingham.
" Cramp, Suter & Co.'s, various brands.
" Misa, " "

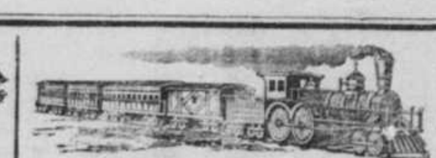
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

July 18, 1871.

Bell's Pipes.

Boxes each 3 gross assorted patterns.
" each 100 (hundred) fancy "
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

July 18, 1871.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY next, 30th instant,

Trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

Accommodation Train for Island Pond, and Way Stations, at .... 7.00 a.m
Day Mail Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at .... 2.00 p.m
Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Boston, at .... 10.30 p.m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at .... 9.00 a.m
Mail Train for St. John and Rouse's Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways and with Steamboats on Lake Champlain, at .... 3.00 p.m
Express Train for Boston, New York, &c., via Vermont Central, at .... 3.30 p.m
Day Express for Toronto and intermediate Stations, at .... 8 00 a.m
Night Express do do at 8.00 p.m
Local Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations at .... 4.00 p.m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at .... 6.00 a.m

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

October 1871.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

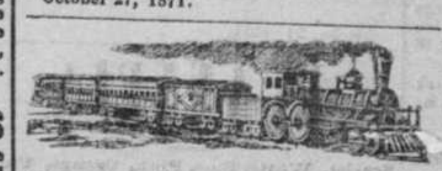
On and after MONDAY next, 30th instant

Trains will leave Point Levi as follows:—

Accommodation Train for Richmond and Way Stations, at .... 8.30 a.m.
Mail Train for Riviere du Loup and Intermediate Stations, at .... 9.00 a.m.
Mail Train for Montreal, Portland and Boston, at .... 8 00 p.m.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

October 27, 1871.

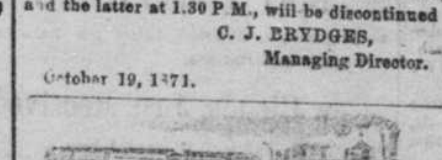


Grand Trunk Railway

On and after MONDAY next, the 23rd inst., the EXPRESS TRAINS between Montreal and Quebec, leaving the former place at 8.30 A.M., and the latter at 1.30 P.M., will be discontinued

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

October 19, 1871.

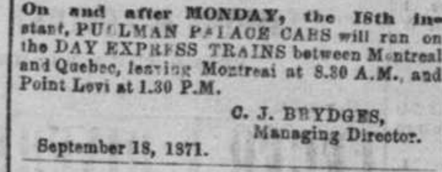


GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, PULLMAN PALACE CARS will run on the DAY EXPRESS TRAINS between Montreal and Quebec, leaving Montreal at 8.30 A.M., and Point Levi at 1.30 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

September 18, 1871.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY next, the 18th instant, the EXPRESS TRAINS between Point Levi and Riviere du Loup will be DISCONTINUED.

The MAIL TRAIN will leave Point Levi for Riviere du Loup, (stopping at all Stations,) at 9.00 A.M., and Riviere du Loup for Point Levi at the same hour, reaching both places at 4 00 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

September 14, 1871.

Goderich and Southampton Line.

SHORTEST, CHEAPEST,

AND

Most Direct Route.

THE NEW PROPELLER

"W. SEYMOUR,"

WILL PLY in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, between GODERICH and SOUTHAMPTON, (weather permitting,) every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday,

Leaving Goderich at 3:30 P.M.,

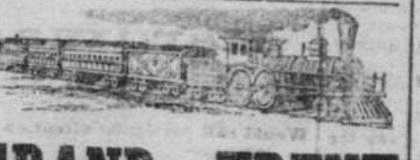
After the arrival of the Express Train from the East, touching at Kincardine, Inverhuron, and Port Elgin, and arriving at Southampton the same evening.

RETURNING,

Leaving Southampton at 4 A.M. every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and arriving at Goderich in time to connect with the 12:30 P.M. Train for the East.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director G. T. R.

June 17, 1871.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

—OF—

CANADA.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

The GRAND TRUNK COMPANY, to meet the wishes of the Merchants of Quebec, have made arrangements to RUN an

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FROM QUEBEC DAILY,

and to REDUCE the RATES of FREIGHT on YEARLY CONTRACTS.

Full Information and Tariffs can be obtained on application at the Freight Office, at Quebec.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

May 17, 1871.

Corn Brooms and Eddy's Matches.

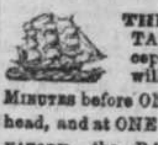
50 Doz. Assorted Numbers.
5 Cases Eddy's Matches.
For Sale.
JAS HOSSACK & CO.

October 5, 1871.

NOTICE

—TO—

MARINERS.



THE TIME BALL in the CITADEL, each day, (Sunday excepted,) at HALF-PAST TWELVE, will be hoisted half-mast; at FIVE MINUTES before ONE it will be hoisted at the mast-head, and at ONE o'clock, MEAN TIME AT OBSERVATORY, the BALL will be DROPPED. A Chronometer, keeping correct Greenwich time should then show 5h 44m 49s, and the difference between this, and the time shown by a Chronometer is its true error on Greenwich time at that moment;—As it is, "Greenwich time" that the Observatory shows when the Ball is dropped it no matter where the ship is lying; for instance, if a ship half-way across the Atlantic could see the Ball drop, the difference between 5h 44m 49s, and the time shown by the face of her Chronometer would be its error on Greenwich time.—A ship, on arriving, should compare her Chronometer by the TIME BALL, as it will enable her to get her "Sea Rate," which seldom or ever agrees with "Harbor Rate."

—EXAMPLE:—

April 22nd, 1866, the M. O. Steamship "Peruvian," on leaving Liverpool, found that her Chronometer was fast, on "Greenwich Mean Time," 0h 1m 32s. On May 2nd she arrived at Quebec, and when the Ball dropped her Chronometer showed .... 5h 46m 06s.

Greenwich Mean Time when Ball dropped		5h 44m 49s
May 2nd, Chronometer fast on Greenwich Mean Time		1m 17s
April 22nd " "		1m 32s
No. of days	10	15
Sea rate losing		1 5s
Again, on May 18th, her Chronometer showed, when Ball dropped		5h 45m 59s
May 2nd, when Ball dropped		5h 46m 6s
No. of days	16/	16s
Harbour rate losing		1s

By paying attention to the Sea and Harbour Rates, under different temperatures, the intelligent master of a ship will be able to arrive at a better rate for his Chronometer than could be obtained in any other way.

It is strongly recommended not to send a Chronometer on shore, when it can be so easily rated on board, and no one who has the interest of his ship and the welfare of his owners at heart, will ever give his Chronometer to the charge of another, if it is possible to avoid it.

Should the ship be loading timber, the Chronometer can be slung to the loom of an oar, (one end being made fast, the other affords a spring,) that will save the Chronometer from any jar or injury.

OBSERVATORY, { Latitude...... 46° 48' 22"N. Longitude.... 4h 44m 49s.

E. D. ASHE,
Commander Royal Navy, F.R.S. A.
Director.

April 24, 1871.

COFFEES.

Bags Maracaibo and Java Green,
Barrels " " Roasted
Boxes and Hf-boxes, in bulk, of the various grades.
" in packages, tin foil, Java and Maracaibo Mixture.
" in packages, Dandelion.
Fancy Tins, 10lbs. each, and hf-tins, 5lb. each, A, B and C qualities.

Manufactured and for Sale at Steam Spice Mills, 22, Notre Dame Street.

JAS. HOSSACK & CO.

September 1, 1871.

Liverpool Coarse Salt,

4300 Bags 10 to the Ton, now discharging ex "Trenton."
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

August 30, 1871.

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

We have just completed the enlargement of our premises to afford space for our increase of business in the Sewing Machines. The quantities which we purchase direct from the Manufacturers, and for cash, enable us to sell them 20 per cent. cheaper than any other House in the Dominion. We have them at prices to suit the smallest purse, and also in variety and finish to suit the most fastidious, and from the most reputed makers, both foreign and domestic.

We expect, in a few days, 500 Machines, which in addition to our present Stock, will be the largest and finest lot ever imported in this Province.

☞ Call and see them, at

WOODLEY SEWING MACHINE DEPOT

JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN,
QUEBEC.

June 9, 1871.

For Sale.

Low Pressure Beam Engines and Boilers.

Two Low Pressure Beam Engines, well adapted for one Boat. Size of Cylinders 26 inches diameter; 8 feet stroke. Brasses in excellent order; everything complete. Wrought iron Shafts.

2 Beam Engines, and two Tubular Boilers, tested to carry 30lbs steam. Size of Cylinders 30 inches diameter; 8 feet stroke. Wrought iron Shafts. Adapted for one or two Boats.

2 Horizontal Engines complete. Size of Cylinders 17 inches diameter; 7 feet stroke; and one Tubular Boiler in good order.

1 Beam Engine; size of Cylinder 24 inches 7 feet stroke; with Boiler in good condition.

The whole or any of the above Engines, &c., &c., will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.

October 25, 1870. tf

HIGHER EDUCATION

HELLMUTH COLLEGE.

Board and Tuition per annum, $226.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

Inaugurated by H.R.H. Prince Arthur. Board and Tuition per annum, $226.

PRESIDENT:—The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth D.D., Dean of Huron.

☞ For particulars apply to Major EVANS London, Canada West.

August 6, 1870. 12m

McCORD & EVANTUREL

ADVOCATES,

Office: No. 22½, Mountain Hill, (Turcot's Block.)

THOMAS MCCORD, F. R. ALF. EVANTUREL, LL.B.

May 9, 1870.

Cordage, Oakum, Twine, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

Ex s.s. "Corinthian" and other vessels,
CORDAGE—Tarred, assorted sizes.
OAKUM—Scotch.
TWINE—Sewing and Roping.
WIRE ROPE—Assorted Sizes.
COIR ROPE— Do.
PATENT SHIPS' LOGS.
Houslino, Pitch.
Mariline, Tar.
Hambroline, &c.

DINNING & WEBSTER.

August 23, 1871.

WINDOW GLASS.

LION Brand, assorted sizes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd brackets, in store and to arrive by sundry ships.

For sale by
DONALD R. MACLEOD.

August 18, 1871.

Lime Juice Cordial.

HEDDLE'S, in cases of one dozen each.
For sale by
DONALD R. MACLEOD.

August 18, 1871.

Printed and published by J. J. FOOTE Editor and Proprietor, at his Steam Printing Works, Mountain Hill.

Subscription:—DAILY, $6.00 per annum WEEKLY, $2, in advance.

Advertisements for one and two insertions, 6 Cents per Line each. Three or more, Cents per Line each insertion.