Quebec Gazette.

VOL. 110.—NO. 10,899. QUEBEC CITY, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1872. PRICE, FOUR CENTS.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

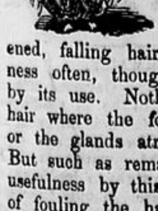
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

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2778—Long Point to Lachine Rapids.....
2777—Repentigny to Long Point.........
2775—Contrecœur to Repentigny.........
2779—Lanoraie to Contrecœur...........
2780—Stone Island to Lanoraie..........
2781—West part of Lake St. Peter.......
2782—East part of Lake St. Peter.......
2783—Becancour to Port St. Francis.....
2784—Batiscan to Becancour...........
2785—Grondine to Batiscan.............
2786—Cap Santé to Grondine...........
2787—Frechette Island to Cap Santé.....
2788—Point Pizeau to Frechette Island...

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319—Quebec Harbour.................
317—Quebec to Island of Orleans.......
318—Traverses......................
316—Orleans to Seal Islands...........
315—Seal Islands to Point Ouelle.......
314—Point Ouelle to Pilgrims..........
313—Pilgrims to Green Island..........
1370—Saguenay River................
312—Saguenay River to Bersimis.......
312—Green Island to Father Point......
1265—Bersimis River.................
311—Father Point to Point de Monts....
311—Bersimis to Point de Monts........
309—Bic to Cape Chat & Point des Monts
310—Bic to Quebec...................

GULF.

2516—Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.........
2727—Gulf from Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland, including Cape Breton and St. Paul's...................
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2727—Cape Breton Island..............
2692— " Louisburg Harbour...
271—North of Newfoundland and Straits of Belle Isle....................
1134—Magdalen Islands...............
304—Island of St. Pauls..............
307—Point de Monts to Island of Anticosti
1709—Charlottetown Harbour..........

North Shore.

307—Point de Monts to Magpie Bay.....
1135—Bay of Seven Islands............
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308—Ellis Bay, Anticosti..............
1133—Mingan Islands, (West)..........
1132—Mingan Islands, (East)..........
306—Magpie Bay to Pashasheeboo......
305—Pashasheeboo to Lake Island......
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1430—Esquimaux Islands to St. Lewis Sound......................
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1715—Bay Chaleur..................
1943—Shediac Bay and Harbour........
1989—Pictou Harbour................
2342—Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay..
2517—Green Island to Cape Canso.......
2320—Halifax Harbour...............
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2519—Liscomb Island to Green Island....
2410—Mars Head to Shut-in Island......
2439—Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour....
2547—Country Harbour...............
2624—Ship Harbour..................
1551—Harbour of St. John, N.B........
1747—Northumberland Strait..........
1747—P. E. Island..................
2034—Northumberland Eastern Port.....

Miscellaneous.

2060—North Atlantic East............
2061—North Atlantic West............
2488—Portland Harbour, U.S..........
—Track Chart of the World........

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Nautical and Astronomical Tables—by J. R. Young—50 cents.
The Sailor's Sea Book—50 cents.
The Kedge Anchor, or Young Sailor's Assistant—by Wm. Brady.
Ships and Sailors—Ancient and Modern—with Illustrations—$1 50.
Treatise on Mast-Making, Sail-Making, and Rigging.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
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Quebec, 1869.

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For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in Quebec and in all parts of the Dominion of Canada.

The most Useful and Reliable

TONIC AND BITTERS IN USE.

(Each Ounce contains one grain of Quinine.)

Its properties are tonic, stomachic, and gently stimulant.

Its qualities are not disguised. Taste it, test it, prove it.

Observe the trade mark upon the label, and also every bottle being sealed with trade mark seal.

It is put up in quart wine bottles.

J. GARDNER, Chemist,
Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

☞ The above BITTERS are claimed to be superior to any yet offered to the public.

THE EPILEPTIC CURE,

Prepared by J. GARDNER from the formula of a physician of Paris. The wonderful effect the taking of it has in preventing the fits should induce all subject to Epilepsy to use it. In bottles, price $1.

ASK FOR
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October 4, 1869

GARDNER'S
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☞ It is in bottles of 25 and 50 cents each. For sale by all Druggists in Quebec.

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—TO—
FRENCH GENDERS;
BEING

A SYSTEM to enable the ENGLISH-SPEAKING community to readily distinguish the GENDER of EVERY FRENCH NOUN that may occur. By Mrs. G. M. Pennee.

Price, ... 12½ Cents.

☞ *A Liberal Discount to the Trade.*

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Sept. 29, 1871.

Notices of the Quebec Press.

Guide to French Genders.—Messrs. Middleton & Dawson publish a very useful little pamphlet, compiled by Mrs. G. M. Pennée, of this city, under the above title. There has always been a mountain of difficulty to learners of the French language with regard to the genders of nouns, and many explanations of their intricacies have been published. Mrs. Pennée has drawn largely from the works of Goodluck and Bolmar, and has after added much herself. The little work is a complete guide, and will prove extremely useful to students of French.—*Quebec Chronicle, Sept. 26th,* 1871.

Guide to French Genders.—It is with great pleasure that we have perused a very useful work by Mrs. G. M. Pennée, of this city, bearing the title, "Guide to French Genders," being a system to enable the English-speaking community to readily distinguish the gender of every French noun that may occur. The rules are clear, distinct, comprehensive, and easily learned. The great difficulty of properly acquiring the French language is the discrimination of the French genders, and any work tending to lessen the difficulty will be a great desideratum to the student. Mrs. Pennée has availed herself of two very good works on the same subject, and, with her own great experience, has succeeded in producing an invaluable treatise, which must come into general use. Messrs. Middleton & Dawson are the publishers.—*Quebec Mercury, Sept. 29th,* 1871.

French Genders.—We have much pleasure in referring again, at greater length, to this very useful little work. It was a happy idea of Mrs. Pennée; but, no doubt, the position which she occupies as a teacher has given her many opportunities of feeling how much such a work was wanted; and she has very justly observed, in her preface, that every person acquainted with the French language is aware of the immense difficulty under which the English-speaking community labours with regard to French nouns. Hers is not the first attempt to supply a remedy for the difficulty; but out of the many, Mrs. Pennée has derived most benefit from *Goodluck's* "French Genders Taught in Six Fables," and *Bolmar's* "Treatise on French Genders," in his edition of Levizac's Grammar. From these, she very properly admits, she has drawn largely in the compilation of her own work, and, with becoming modesty, claims for herself only the merit of having combined the result of their labours, and having added such extra words as, by a careful investigation of the *Academy Dictionary*, she had found necessary. But this was a work of no little importance; and after a careful perusal of her *brochure*, we have no hesitation in saying that she has done it well; and we heartily recommend it to all and every one who is desirous of mastering with facility this difficulty in the acquirement of the French language. Fortunately it is within the reach of all, as it only costs 12½ cents.—*Quebec Gazette, Oct. 4th,* 1871.

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THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions; Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

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TERMS—$3 a Year; $1.50 Half Year; Clubs of Ten Copies for One Year, at $2 50 each, $25 00, with a *SPLENDID PREMIUM* to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

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For Instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for *INSTRUCTION-BOOK*, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential.

Address, MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
36 Park Row, New York.

December 12, 1870.

CHERRIER'S

QUEBEC DIRECTORY,
FOR 1871-2.

THE QUEBEC DIRECTORY, for 1871-2, to which are added the Town of Levis and the Villages of St. Charles and La Canardière; together with the Suburbs of Gudnette and St. Angèle.

It contains a complete list of the Inhabitants of the above places with full description of their Business and Professions; Public Offices, Banks, Corporate Institutions, &c., &c.

To which is added a STREET DIRECTORY for the use of Visitors and Strangers, corrected by the City Surveyor.

To be had at Middleton & Dawson's, C. E. Holiwell's, C. L. Thompson's and M. Miller's.

Quebec, June 14, 1871.

Punch's Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED, a SECOND SUPPLY of the above.

PRICE, 13 CENTS.

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

Quebec, Jany. 13, 1871.

Quebec Gazette.

Established 1764.

PUBLISHED by Messrs. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Printers, Foot of Mountain Hill, Lower Town, in the City of Quebec.

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

☞ All letters and communications must be post-paid.

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THE CIVIL CODE of Lower Canada; together with a Synopsis of the Changes in the Law; Reference to the Reports of the Commissioners; the Authorities as reported by the Commissioners; A Concordance with the Code Napoleon and the Code de Commerce; Special References for Notaries, Clergymen, Physicians, Merchants, Real Estate Owners, and Persons out of Lower Canada; and a complete Analytical Index. By Thomas McCord, Advocate, Secretary to the Codification Commission. Price, half bound, $1 00.

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

Quebec, Jany., 1868.

The Ferns of Canada.

HANDBOOK of the FERNS of CANADA being a Plain and Practical *GUIDE* to AMATEURS, in the Study and Cultivation of the Native Species. By John Paxton. Price 30 cents.

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

Quebec, Jany., 1868.

1872. 1872.

THE

QUEBEC SHEET ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Quebec Sheet Almanac, for 1872,

PRINTED in Colours, and containing, in addition to the Almanac, a List of Members of the Privy Council of Canada; Customs, Trinity House, Consulates; Officers of the Corporation; Quebec Exchange; Board of Trade; List of Fire Alarm Signal Boxes; Post Office Department; Money Order Rates and Canadian Stamp Duties; Justices of the Peace, Courts of Justice; Seasons, Moon's Phases, Eclipses, Planets; Fêtes d'Obligation, Moveable Festivals, &c., &c. Also, a Table of the RISING and SETTING of the SUN and MOON for the whole year, and Herschel's WEATHER TABLE; with views of the Gates of Quebec as they appeared ten years ago.

For sale by
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Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Nov. 20, 1871.

1872. 1872.

Stark's Pocket Almanac

STARKE'S POCKET ALMANAC AND GENERAL REGISTER FOR 1872. This Book is considerably enlarged, and its table of contents more varied than usual; and in this edition, greater attention than usual has been given to that portion of it which relates to QUEBEC. It also contains an excellent VIEW of the city of Montreal.

For sale by
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Quebec, Jany., 1872.

1872. 1872

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MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received the CANADIAN ALMANAC AND Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1872, containing a large amount of general information. Also, a MAP of part of ONTARIO, shewing NEW RAILWAYS. Price, 12½ cents.

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1871. 1871.

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1872. 1872

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OF CANADA,

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Quebec, Jany., 1872.

1872. 1872.

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THE 45th VOLUME!
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PHRENOLOGY.—The Brain and its Functions; Location of the Organs, with directions for culture and training, and the relations of Mind and Body described.

Physiognomy, or the "Signs of Character with illustrations, and how to Read them," is a special feature.

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Portraits, sketches and biographies of leading men and women in all departments of life, are special features.

Parents, Teachers and Others.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this magazine has no superior.

Much general information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive as well as the Best Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established.—The Journal has reached its 54th Volume. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than now.

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November 10, 1871.

To Engineers.

THE attention of CIVIL and MILITARY ENGINEERS and PRACTICAL MECHANICS is respectfully called to the imperative necessity of providing an antidote to the appalling destruction of life and property resulting from Railway Collisions.

What seems to be needed to meet this special exigency of our times would be a Railway Car, of some form, fitted up as a Telescoping apparatus, by means of Spring-work in the interior, and collapsing slides in the frame of the Car.

Such a Car would, it appears, avert nine-tenths of the destruction resulting from Railway Collisions, by preventing the crushing and smashing of the other Cars of the colliding Trains, catching the on-coming train as a cricketer catches a ball.

Any communication having reference to the preparation of Designs for the above apparatus, or suggesting the best practical means for bringing the merits of the Design before the Public of Canada and the United States, will be thankfully received by L. M., at the office of the *Quebec Gazette.*

N.B.—In a matter so relating to the Life or Death of our fellow continentals, it will be desirable to be somewhat prompt.

The best invention will probably secure both fame and emolument to its contriver.

British and American papers should copy, and at their own expense.

Quebec, September, 1871.

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THESE MARKS are the cheapest, the most lasting, the least troublesome, and most complete ever invented. They are used and recommended by many of the best Breeders in the United States and Canada, such as G. B. Loring, Salem, Mass., President New England Wool-Grower's Society; John S. Ross, Hennepin, Ill.; Professor M. Miles, of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George Brown, Toronto, Ont.; John Snell, Edmonton, Ont., &c. On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and the sheep's number. They will be sent *free*, by mail or express, for *only four cents each*, and will last for TWENTY YEARS.

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January, 12, 1872.

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No. 10,

ST. JOHN STREET, without,

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At Passage Street, Town of Levis,

INFORM their numerous Customers and the public in general, that they have now opened the contents of

100 CASES
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Tweeds, Kerseymeres, Black Seal and Dog Skins, Otter Cloths, Moscow Beaver, Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Kerseys, Flannels, Black Lustres and Cobourgs, Shirtings, Prints, Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Black Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Sontags, Clouds, Mantle Cloths, Quilted Skirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., and a large assortment of other Goods, too numerous to mention.

Making one of the choicest and best assorted Stocks of Dry Goods in Quebec.

Bought for Cash from the best manufacturers in the European Markets, before the great rise in woollens, they expect that with the system they have adopted, of selling cheap, their goods in the future will advertise for themselves.

☞ MILLINERY and MANTLES made to order in all the newest Styles.

Bargains!

100 pieces Grey Cottons, at 6¼d. worth 9d.
50 do. Wincey, 7½d. " 10d.
Black Gros Grain Silk, 5s. " 6s. 9d.

☞ *ONLY ONE PRICE.* ☜

☞ All goods marked in plain figures.

LeROSSIGNOL & DAVIDSON.

Quebec, Oct. 13, 1871.

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When it is considered that the text of this edition of the Poets has been edited by scholars such as Dyce, Mitford, Sir H. Nicholas, and others; and that the mechanical excellence of the volumes, in paper, printing, and binding, is equal to the best style of London work,—it will be at once seen that this edition is by far the most desirable, as well as the cheapest, now being offered to the public. There can be no better addition to a library than this collection of the Classic British Poets.

The Volumes now out are:

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For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
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Quebec, Nov. 17th, 1871.

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McLEAN & CO.'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT BURNING OIL.

THIS valuable OIL is now extensively used in the west with wonderful success, as may be seen by reading the accompanying testimonials from highly respectable and well-known persons in whose houses the OIL is in nightly use, and was, as a disinfectant, in constant demand during the visitation of the small-pox last spring. As a durable article (because it is less volatile than the ordinary burning fluids,) one gallon lasts longer than the oils now in use. It never blackens the lamp chimney, if the wick be properly trimmed, nor will it deposit any sediment in the lamp, by which the wick generally becomes charred, as the "poisonous mineral chemicals," used in its deodorization, are carefully extracted. It burns freely, giving a beautiful soft light which never affects the eyes, as the wick is never charred or incrusted by foreign matter. From its CARBOLIC and other medical properties, of a similar nature, it is a certain disinfectant in the sick chamber, the hospital, and on board of ship, where all classes of society (during the voyage) are crowded together, from the statesman down to the pauper, just escaped, perhaps, from within the walls of Newgate, and still wearing his prison rags, with, it may be, a large sprinkling of the dregs of "small pox" or some other disease equally infectious, to be widely spread among the inhabitants of the country to where he is emigrating.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. McLEAN & Co.,

Gentlemen,—It affords us much pleasure to inform you that your Burning Oil is the best and safest we have ever used, one gallon of which lasts or burns longer than any other we have used previously. It never chars the lamp, burns freely, giving a beautiful soft light which does not affect the eyes like the other Oils now in use. Altogether we consider it the great desideratum as far as burning-oil is concerned.

[Signed.] R. S. Macdonald; A. D. Leclair; R. McPherson, P. M.; Alex. Stickler; John McIntosh; A. McGregor; Thomas Ross, M.D., C.M.; R. J. McDougall; A. R. McDonald; Evander McRae; D. McNaughton; John Meadows; John McLean; D. Sutherland; Alexander Cameron; Donald Ross; Wm. Gillespie; Alex. McLennan; Wm. Harper; J. A. Macdonald; A. S. Macdonald.

☞ Manufactured by McLEAN & CO., sole proprietors of the "Carbolic Disinfectant Burning Oil," "Fragrant Burning Oil," and "Oleum-Kalamos," Lancaster, Ontario.

☞ Any of the above oils can be ordered through F. O. Vallerand, Oil Merchant; Alexander Fraser, Grocer; George Thompson, Grocer; or William Ahern, Chemist and Druggist, Quebec.

☞ The OIL is packed up in tin cans of five gallons, and carefully cased in wood. Price, 3s. 6d per gallon, delivered at the Refinery, Lancaster, Ontario.

Lancaster, 1st April, 1869.

The Year-Book for 1871.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

IN announcing the YEAR-BOOK AND ALMANAC of CANADA, for the Fifth Year of publication, the proprietors feel that they can look back upon the past with a confidence that may be held to be a guarantee of the future.

They commenced with the intention of making it a hand book of information of interest to all parts of British America,—information which it was especially necessary that every part of the Dominion should have of the other to ensure the success of the scheme of Confederation,—and information, moreover, nowhere else gathered together in one book, and sold for a merely nominal price, in all parts of the Dominion.

The Chief aim of the publishers, from the first, has been to make the Year-Book an authority as absolutely reliable as official figures can be held to be. In this they have succeeded; and the Year-Book has been quoted as authority for information of Canadian public interest, not only by men of all parties in Canada, but by the Governments and Legislators of sister colonies, and by official persons, in London, Paris, Washington and Australia.

No labour or expense will be spared to merit the continuance of this confidence. Professor Kingston will write the article on Climatology, and the assistance of official persons and members of Parliament, skilled in their particular branches, will be obtained, to secure the varied information, on all other topics of public interest, contained in the Year-Book.

To advertisers this medium affords advantages not to be found in any other single publication in North America, as well from the almost universality of its circulation, in all the Provinces, as from the class of people into whose hands it goes.

Price, 12½ cents; with map and cover, 25 cents.

Country dealers will oblige by sending in their orders early.

They will be filled in the order received. Address. *Year-Book* office, 171, St. James street, Montreal.

JOHN LOWE & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

☞ Special departments of advertisements will be set aside for cities in the Dominion, where the extent of local circulation will create a valuable medium.

☞ Mr. T. P. Powell is Special Agent for Quebec.

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1870.

The Sun

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

A Newspaper of the Present Times!

Intended for People Now on Earth!

INCLUDING Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folk, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such. Only One Dollar a Year! One Hundred Copies for $50. Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A pre-eminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

☞ Send your money in Post Office orders, checks or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun Office, New York.

November 2, 1870.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, Enlarged. It is the best Juvenile Magazine. Every Boy and Girl that sees it says so; all the Press say so; and Parents and Teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good Microscope, with a Glass Cylinder to confine living objects, or a good two-bladed, pearl Pocket-Knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, $1.50. Publication Office,
838 Broadway, New York.

Try it, Boys and Girls. Specimen copies, ten cents, mailed free.

December 16th, 1870.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral.* So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

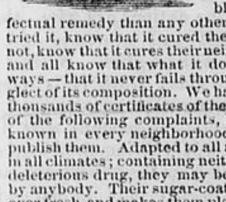
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

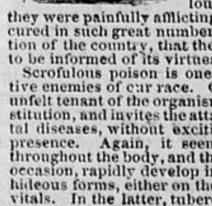
As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.
Insolvent Act of 1869—Blanchet & Pentland.
Mail Contracts—William G. Sheppard.
Information wanted of Patk. and Frs. Donnelly.
Notice of Co Partnership—Marsh & Jacques.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Paid-up Capital, $3,000,000.

THIS well-known Company having again OPENED BUSINESS IN QUEBEC, have REAPPOINTED the undersigned AGENTS for his CITY and DISTRICT.
FIRE INSURANCES effected at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
☞ LOSSES settled promptly.
DANIEL McGIE & SON, Agents.
Quebec, Nov. 3, 1871.

The Quebec Gazette

QUEBEC, MONDAY, FEBY. 26TH, 1872.

CIVIC AID TO RAILWAYS.

Our editorial friends in Montreal continue apparently to be persuaded of the superiority of the plan of a free Bonus over a Stock Subscription by way of aid to their Railway Companies. They say the Bonus can be made smaller than the subscription would have to be. Now we think that is at best a very moderate advantage to the Railway Company. If it be the wish of the people of Montreal to do a really fair thing for certain Companies that might be in need of special aid, and might yet be offering schemes of essential importance to the progress of the City, and if they should wish at the same time to be in a position to conserve the city's permanent monetary interests, we think it would be hard to find a better plan than that of a Deferred Stock, arranged so as to take rank after the ordinary subscribers had realized their five or six per cent. The connexion with other lines and cities will be a chief object of any municipality in subscribing to a new Railway, but if an ultimate profit can also be secured for such municipality, without injury to any one, it is hard to see why the chance need be thrown away, and in the case of our present commercial metropolis, the choice will most likely rest between the subscription in some shape of an adequate amount, and the deferring of her cherished hopes of a Pacific connexion. We need merely add that where the line is likely to afford it, there is no reason why the position of the citizens should not be made as favourable as that of the other subscribers.

THE TREATY CONTROVERSY.

A Treaty is one thing and a controversy is another. If the nations are wise, their desires will be felt and expressed chiefly for the former of these gifts. When controversy ceases to elicit truth it is valueless. The American Government are now believed to entertain the thought that the national dignity would be impaired by their consenting to withdraw their enormous, and unreal, and confessedly only formal claim for indirect damages. It seems hard to imagine that dignity can be much concerned, except, indeed, in the way of depreciation, in an endeavour to support a demand which has been repudiated by the judicious and reflective citizens of both countries, and so repudiated because it has been evidently seen to be opposed to the claims of Equity and the Law of Nations, and that the heaviest injury that would result from its being pressed would fall upon the principle of Arbitration itself, the enunciation of which had seemed of so hopeful an augury for the world, and the adoption of which as a substitute for the arbitrament of war might be indefinitely deferred. It has generally been considered in that consensus of the best and most judicial minds which is, when all is said, the court of ultimate resort on all public questions, to be an act of the highest dignity to withdraw from a position which may have been assumed by one's subordinates or oneself, but which has been found on examination to be morally or circumstantially untenable.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

The debate in the United States Senate on this question was wound up on Wednesday last, by the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. Conkling of New York, to the effect that the committee be ordered to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or officer. The words "spy or emissary" were in the original of this amendment, but were substituted by the words "agent or officer." With this alteration it was adopted—yeas, 49; nays, 1. The adoption of this amendment will of course prevent the friends of Mr. Sumner's resolution for investigation from serving on the committee. A motion for reconsideration of the amendment was proposed by Mr. Trumbull, but pending his motion the Senate adjourned. Meantime more light is being thrown upon this nefarious transaction from another quarter. In the New York *Tribune* of Friday last, there appears a letter of M. Bellaigne de Bughes, the Consul-General of France in New York, written to M. de Remusat, the French minister of foreign affairs. This letter of M. Bellaigne is a very awkward one in its charges and its inferences. He shows that the bills of Mr. Remington against the French Government bear no relation to the prices of arms given in the inventory of the United States War Department. Springfield rifles, inventoried by the American Government at prices ranging from 60 cents to $3 50, are bought by Mr. Remington at the rate of $9 30 to $12 30 each. It does not need the mild insinuation of the Consul-General to make us remember that, if the price were doubled, Mr. Remington's five per cent would by that act be doubled also. Mr Remington says, it is true, competition had enhanced the price of the guns; but M. Bellaigne insists that this competition consisted of Mr. Remington's animated bids against Mr. Remington, which continued until his five per cents attained a satisfactory figure. Another fact mentioned by the Consul is not without its significance. He asserts, and sends an affidavit of a clerk of Remington to prove the assertion, that that thrifty manufacturer had caused three copies to be made of his books, and had altered them for this occasion. These are all matters which absolutely demand investigation. The assertions of M. Bellaigne were not allowed to appear in the recent trial of Victor Place in Paris. In the absence of this and other similar testimony, Place was convicted and Mr. Remington received a full exoneration at the hands of the Court. If, says the *Tribune*, we have an investigation which is worthy of the name, we ought to be able to find out the facts in this tangled web of fraud and spoliation. It must be confessed that the action of the Senate on Wednesday does not give us a very lively hope as to what they will do to-day. In passing the frivolous and libellous amendment of Conkling, they have excluded from the Committee the men best calculated to be of service in it, and if they do not now act on the motion of Mr. Trumbull to reconsider this vote, it will indicate either a studied attempt to smother investigation or a criminal indifference to a question which gravely concerns the national honor.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

As details of the terrible famine in Persia accumulate in the papers from India, the inevitable "romantic incidents" of that fearful national disaster begin creeping into print, and it is made plain once more that not even the heaviest calamities of mankind are without that ingredient of the fanciful which appeals more to the imaginative ingenuities of the mind than to the merely sympathetic commonplaces of the hearth. Among those who fled for their lives from the famishing and pestilence-stricken town of Yezd, relates the Bombay *Gazette*, were a poor family of three persons—husband, wife and daughter—who, with their fellow-fugitives, availed themselves of the means allowed by the humane relief fund of Bombay to journey to the latter city for refuge from the direful afflictions of their own country. The route of the refugees overland, to a port called Bunder Abbas, involved many severe hardships, under which the already weakened father and husband suffered so severely that he died within sight of the end of the journey. Obliged to leave the body by the way-side, they toiled onward to the port, where, after a sudden illness of but a few hours' duration, the daughter, also, a fine girl of 16 years, perished miserably upon the sands. In a flight for life like that, where every moment's delay was a risk of pestilence or starvation, there was no time for attention to even the dearest dead, and the hearth-broken mother was obliged to hurry on board the boat for Bombay with the others, leaving her child unburied and alone upon the shore. A few pieces of small money constituted the sum of all her earthly possessions, and these she gave to a Persian remaining at Bunder, upon his promise to entomb the deserted dead. So the childless widow sailed away, with the poor hope that she had secured the rites of sepulture for her daughter; but scarcely was the vessel out of sight when the treacherous Persian walked off with the money, leaving the corpse to find respect at other hands. To Bombay proceeded the mother, and there found food, shelter and harbor at a kind of charity hospital, outlandishly known as the Chowpatty Dhurmsallo. Life indeed was saved to her, and the generous humanity of strangers kept her from want; but she brooded continually over her bereavements beyond all measure of consolation, and told the pitiful story of the dear daughter left dead upon the sands to all whose pity made them listeners. Presently the sorrowful tale found its place with others in the English papers of India, and thus reached a cognizance through which an ensuing apparent miracle was wrought. One day, recently, the matrons of the Dhurmsallo informed the poor widow of Yezd that a visitor awaited her in the reception room of the institution; at the same time warning her to be nerved for a great and glad surprise. Bewildered by such words, the disconsolate mourner went to the interview with a mind perfectly blank, and shrieked at finding herself clasped to the heart of her own lost child. The scene had nearly proved fatal to her in her enfeebled condition, and it was long before the girl from the grave could explain to her mother the seeming miracle of her presence. Deserted in her supposed death upon the sand at Bunder Abbas, the young creature was finally revived from the unconsciousness into which she had sunk by the heat of the sun. A new party of refugees from Yezd found and helped her, and by them she was carried onward to Bombay in a convalescent state. Believing that her mother had died, and preferring service to charity, she gladly accepted the situation of a servant in the family of a Parsee living in the suburbs of Colaba; and not until the widow's story was repeated to her from print did she realize how each had been mistaken in supposing the other dead.

ELIHU BURRITT ON THE CLAIMS.

Here is the opinion of Elihu Burritt, a man who is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing, and who brings such grave charges against his own Government as we are glad no English writer or speaker has yet made public. Mr. Burritt is one of the few men who seem to understand that national reputation can never be advantageously bartered for money, and that national honor, once soiled, can never be made bright again, though plated with and crusted over with diamonds. "The spirit of this nation," says Mr. Burritt, in a letter to the World, "can bear its infirmities—can bear a great wrong and grow stronger every day by bearing it. But a wounded spirit, the sense of self-wounded dignity, the consciousness of doing a wrong, a mean, belittling act before the great world, what nation can bear?" In concluding his letter, he says:

> If our government seeks to impress the whole American people with the justice of these claims, then what is to become of them when rejected at Geneva? Are they to be given up and forgiven, or are they to be retained as nest eggs for the hatching of another brood of angry and dangerous questions with England—to constitute a political capital for some future candidate for the Presidency? Our leading journals and leading men are very jealous of the influences that may affect the decision of the Geneva court. Can they believe that the bench of arbitrators are ignorant of the partisan speculations at Washington in regard to the effect of these claims on the next Presidential election? Are not these speculations open and above-board enough to be known all over Europe? Well, here comes a policy touching our national dignity to the quick. We come before that court which we have placed above all other earthly tribunals for its impartial justice. We present to it claims signed, sealed, and delivered as pure "Buncombe," merely for their political effect at home, or, at the extremest best, to get a fair award for the direct damages the court was erected to adjudge. One of these two objects, or both, must be evident. And the best of them is beneath the dignity of a power which claims to stand in the first rank of civilized nations.

There are several other aspects of "our case" which present features equally out of harmony with one's natural perceptions of national dignity. The two aspects I have noticed have filled all the space I can ask of you for this subject at one time. I hope the thoughts suggested may lead some abler minds to give them a larger expansion and force.

NEW ZEALAND.

In this country it is said that the relations of the whites with the natives continue to improve. The policy of conciliation has triumphed. The fire-eating politicians no longer talk of "conquering a permanent peace." The spade, pickaxe and telegraph wire, and the stage coach are doing what legions with "arms of precision" failed to do. Hundreds of natives are now working for Government wages who, three years ago, were burning our villages and murdering our outsettlers. They are now helping to make roads into the fastnesses where, three years ago, it would have been death for a white man to set his foot. All this has been brought about by the exercise of patience and discretion. Confidence between the races has been restored, and there is no reason to believe it will be disturbed again. The general election placed in the House of Representatives four new Maori members. They proved themselves men of uncommon ability, and demeaned themselves with so much propriety that they became favourites. Finally, on the motion of one of these native members, the House resolved that the Governor should call Maories to the Legislative Council, and invite one or more to a seat or seats in his Executive; both of which will be done.

VIEWS OF A GOOD LAW.

The *London Times* publishes a letter, from the Cape diamond fields, which is a curiosity. Englishmen and Americans have not too much respect for the rights of "natives," but a plebiscite forbidding any native to own property in his own country, is an unusual stretch of injustice. It appears, however, to be diggers' law of the diamond fields, that no native shall own a diamond or sell one, and the writer complains that the officials will not endure these "good regulations," and that the white diggers have been obliged to resort to lynch law to prevent dealers buying stones from the proscribed people. The assumption is, that the natives must be thieves, but as all the diamonds are in some sense theirs, as many of them are digging "claims" of their own, and as the stones can be protected against them as against anybody else, their proscription is nothing better than high-handed oppression. The writer complains also of a new labour-tax upon diggers who employ more than six natives, and at the same time wants more magistrates and police, his general notion appearing to be that the whites have a right to rob the copper-coloured, and get a Government grant in aid for the operation.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made an announcement recently which will be gratifying to Irishmen the world over. Never during the past thirty years, he said, had Ireland been so prosperous and happy as at the present time. In support of this statement he pointed out the signs of order and contentment, and of increased prosperity. Agrarian outrages during the past year numbered only one-third of those returned for the previous year; deposits in the savings banks had largely increased; traffic in the ports and on the railways had also increased; the satisfactory financial position of the tenantry was shown by the fact that the tenants of Lord Waterford had *expended* £162,235 in purchasing the nobleman's estates; and a large number of appointments had been secured by Irishmen in competitive examinations for the civil service. The Parliamentary session just opened will witness the passing of another batch of legislative enactments for the better government of Ireland, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland has prepared bills for extending the powers of local governing bodies for facilitating private bill legislation.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN PARIS.—An important religious movement has commenced in Paris. Schism has occurred among the Roman Catholic clergy, through the ultramontanism of the newly appointed Archbishop of Paris. The Vicar of the Madeleine has resigned all his ecclesiastical preferments because the Archbishop requires the clergy not only publicly to profess belief in the dogma of infallibility, but to believe it sincerely in their hearts. M. Michaud declares open war against the Archbishop, and directly defies the excommunication which he expects to be launched against him. He emphatically refuses to believe in the Pope's infallibility. A committee is to assemble at his house in connection with Russian, German, English, Italian and Spanish committees, and as soon as sufficient funds are collected churches will be opened, independent of the ultramontane episcopacy. The movement is attracting much attention throughout the European continent.

POISONOUS SEWER GASES.—An extraordinary occurrence showing the necessity for increased attention being paid to the ventilation of sewers, is reported from England. Several persons have been poisoned by noxious exhalations from a drain connected with a mill at Preston. The drain emptied itself into an adjoining water-course, which in turn emptied itself into the river Ribble, but when the river was swollen from heavy rains, the sewage was backed up the drain and prevented from getting away. It is stated that the illness with which the poisoned persons were seized was of such a severe character that symptoms of typhoid fever, which are usually not seen till after several days, were exhibited almost as soon as the patients reached home. The similarity of the origin of the disease to that which so nearly caused the death of the Prince of Wales, will occur to the mind of every one.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ALMANAC.—A somewhat extraordinary almanac has been published at Grenoble, in which an attempt is made to canonize the leaders of the late Communal insurrection. These are placed opposite the names of saints, &c., usually found in the calendar, and are declared to be the saints and martyrs deserving the veneration of the new Church of the Revolution. Gustave Flourens, Delescluze, Milliere, Ferre, and Rossel are among those in the list. A high place among the martyrs is awarded to the latter. It is now told of Rossel, by one who had been his fellow-student for years, and who thoroughly knew his character, that he seemed to be "half Napoleon and half St. Just"—a combination of extraordinary intellectual ability and slumbering moral perceptions.

THE NEW MARCHMONT HOME.

We have received communications from the Hon. Billa Flint and Miss Ellen Agnes Bilbrough, relating to the proposed new Marchmont Home at Belleville. We find the communications too long for the limited space we have at command, and must give their purport in a condensed form. The "Marchmont Home," was rented by the County Council of Hastings for Miss McPherson, who has been engaged for some years past in the good work of directing the emigration of destitute children from London, and other places in England, to Canada. In that time she has had under her charge upwards of 700 boys and girls, who have found temporary shelter at the Marchmont Home, and then been distributed to private homes in different parts of the country. Early on the morning of the 28th of January, the "Marchmont Home" was destroyed by fire, the inmates having barely time to escape from the building, and the contents were lost. The friends of Miss McPherson have endeavored to rent another building for the purposes of a home, but in this they have been disappointed. They now propose to purchase a building which, with some alterations, will be admirably adapted for the home. The property has cost $3,000, and a further sum will be required to make the needed alterations and cover the cost of furnishing, making the total cost $4,000. Towards this sum $750 has been raised in local contributions, and paid to secure the property, and it is believed that a still larger sum can be raised in the county. But the friends wish to raise the whole sum at as early a day as possible, by the first of May next, at the latest, without making an appeal to the friends in England. They desire that the new home shall be a "real Canadian one, bought, fitted and furnished, purely and solely with *Canadian funds*."

RITUALISM IN BALTIMORE.—Considerable excitement has been created in Baltimore by the advent of Sir John Hutchinson, an advanced ritualist, and a member of the Passionist Society. Sir John, it appears, brought across the Atlantic the "latest fashions" in vestments and the most approved genuflexions, all of which he displayed at Mount Calvary, one of the Episcopal churches of Baltimore, that has been for some time without a rector. The postures and ceremonies during the celebration of the communion were particularly mysterious, and were so "high" that many of the spectators or participants were indignant. A report of the proceedings soon reached the ears of Bishop Whittingham, who forthwith interdicted the titled ritualist from officiating in any church in Maryland.

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE WESLEYANS.—Two leading English churchmen, Earl Nelson and Bishop Piers Claighton, have made a vigorous attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the Wesleyans and the Church of England. It seems, however, to have proved a lamentable failure. Earl Nelson abandons the task with the sorrowful conviction "that Wesleyans, as a body, have become of late years, more political and sectarian, although he thinks that, notwithstanding this, there is a large amount of orthodox and vital Christianity among the individual members of our non-conforming bodies."

THE SINKING OF THE INFAMOUS REBEL CRUISER "ALABAMA."—The United States Congress has resolved to grant prize money to the destroyers of the "Alabama," the famous cruiser. A bill has been reported by the House Committee on naval affairs, giving the officers and seamen of the steamer "Kearsage" prize money for destroying the "Alabama," *the same as it that* vessel had been captured and brought in as a prize, instead of being sunk. About one hundred and ninety thousand dollars will be appropriated for that purpose.

A GIPSY PARLIAMENT.—The gipsies so far follow the example of more settled people as to hold a great Parliament once every seven years, when matters of interest to this peculiar race are "taken under consideration," and such measures adopted as may keep the wanderers closely united in sentiment. This is the Parliament year, and the tribes have been called upon to send delegates to Constadt, in Germany, so as to be more convenient for King Joseph Reinhard, who is 98 years of age.

A LARGE GIFT.—Mr. Holden, who has been elected a member of Parliament for one of the Yorkshire Ridings, had just before given 40,000*l.* sterling in one subscription to the fund to aid the French in discharging the indemnity to the Prussians.

SOCIAL.—We have much pleasure in announcing that our Wesleyan friends propose holding another social on Monday evening next, in the Lecture Room of their church. The programme promises to be most attractive.

AMERICAN NEWS.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23—The bridge on the Louisville Short Line Railroad was what is known as Finch suspension trusts—was 25 feet high and 70 feet span, and rested on two abutments. It had been considered safe. A train reached the bridge at 11.20 a.m., and was running about 20 miles an hour. The locomotive passed over safely. The structure went down with two passenger-cars, baggage, express and mail cars, which were all piled together in a mass of ruins below. The front passenger-car was reduced to splints, while others fared but little better. Fragments of the first car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of the engineer they were soon subdued. There were about 65 passengers on the train. Of this number, two were killed and 52 wounded. Surgeons and supplies were sent from Carington, and soon after the wounded were cared for and placed on cars.

A passenger says that the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and that the scene following was heart-rending in the extreme. Passengers who were slightly injured joined with the citizens from the surrounding country and officers of the road in work, extracting the bodies from the wreck. Thirty of the wounded were severely hurt.

It is rumored that the bridge had been tampered with by some person or persons who have written threatening letters to conductor Norris.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

Havana, Feb. 24.—The insurgent General Agramonte, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, has issued a document to his late companions in arms, and asks them to surrender to the Spaniards and allow his manifesto to circulate among the Cubans in the revolutionary districts. Agramonte offers to receive any Cubans who are desirous of surrendering, and for that purpose he will accompany the Spanish column of troops; but should they refuse to surrender, he threatens to organize the Cubans who surrendered with him and march against the persisting revolutionists.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, Feb. 23, via New Orleans, Feb. 24.—San Luis Potosi has been the objective point with the revolutionists for some time past. All their available forces are concentrated here, leaving only sufficient in the cities north of Serra Madra, to garrison them. Martinez and Trevino's troops are besieging San Luis Potosi, which is defended by Gen. Rocha, the best officer adhering to the Government, who thus is unable to free himself from the besiegers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expedition against Quebec in 1759

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR,—I am sorry to see, from Dr. Anderson's last letter, that my former communication proved such a bee in his bonnet; but I am glad that Dr. Anderson has at last awakened to the fact of the correctness of my statements, as the whole drift of his last communication tends to show. It will be easily seen that the doctor has advanced no new arguments, has offered no fresh proof in support of his claim, but stands as it were like one who feels the very disagreeable position in which he has placed himself and is unwilling to acknowledge it. His arguments (if he had any) have resolved themselves into accusing me of being a young man just come of age. However, notwithstanding my juvenility, the stern facts detailed in my former letter still remain unanswered. If the possession of a beard is an attribute of wisdom, then I might procure a billy-goat to do all the requisites of correspondence, and I have here to draw Dr. Anderson's attention to the very bad taste he has been guilty of in bringing in irrelative matters. I think I have already shewn by my former letter and by its effects, and I also hope to shew before this letter is finished, that I *do* know something of the matter in question, and perhaps a little more than is desirable for the success of Dr. Anderson's pretensions.

When first prepared, in 1759, Moncrief's journal was accompanied by a well-executed plan, on a large scale, shewing the various positions occupied by the hostile forces contending for the defence and the capture of the city, and illustrating, by ample notes and references, the various incidents which occurred during the campaign. The plan to which reference is made in the journal, and of which it forms an essential part, was drawn according to the official surveys taken by the officers of the Expedition entrusted with this duty, viz.: "The "east side of the Falls of Montmorency, the "Point of Orleans, and the south side of the River "St. Lawrence, by Captain Debbeig, Engineer "in Ordinary. The coast of Beauport from "the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmo "rency, by Capt. Holland, of the Royal Ameri- "cans, Assistant Engineer. The ground be- "tween the River St. Lawrence and the River "St. Charles by Lieut. Debarres, of the Royal "Americans, Assistant Engineer. The British "works are colored yellow, and their encamp- "ments red, with the facings of the different "corps." Words and passages from the Moncrief journal are quoted on this plan—and reference is made to it in the journal—both being contemporaneous, viz., 1759, and each the supplement of the other.

The readers of the *Illustrated News* will have noticed the simple elegance, with the other appropriate features appertaining to the mere style of Major Moncrief's journal; and all who are conversant with the peculiarities which distinguish the dictum of educated military men of that period whose professional writings, &c., have come down to us, can recognize in reading the document the fact that, from beginning to end, it is the work of the same hand, completed at the date which it bears, and in keeping throughout with what might have been expected in the production of a gentleman and officer employed *"upon that Expedition."* It is also evident from several passages of the journal that the writer was one who possessed military and engineering experience, who had an officer's opportunities of knowing and appreciating what was occurring from day to day, and who was associated with other officers actually taking part in the reconnoitring and other movements which took place, as well as in preliminary consultations. It could not fail, therefore, to create surprise in all who read the document and Dr. Anderson's subsequent letters, as published in the *Canadian Illustrated News*, to find in the latter that Major Moncrief's name, as well as the original heading and date affixed to the journal, are now proposed to be ignored in favour of one who was simply a volunteer in the ranks of the 78th Fraser Highlanders. From official records I find Mr. Thompson, sr., subsequently procured employment as Overseer of Works and time-keeper in the Royal Engineer Department, Quebec, where he remained until his death in 1830. It may be said, in connection with this appointment, that the duties of Overseer of Works are always assigned to one who is a competent mechanic; and a portion of his duties at that period appear to have been that of keeping the time or *cheque*, as it is technically called, of the soldiers and laborers employed in executing the works laid out by the Military Engineers. Owing to his fidelity, his general intelligence, long life, and other circumstances on which it is unnecessary to expatiate, he attracted and maintained universal respect, and held his situation under the Government to the day of his death.

But I cannot agree with Dr. Anderson in his ideas respecting what constitutes an erasure. I remember Dr. Anderson pointing it out to me, and I had the very same opinion then as I have now—namely, that Mr. James Thompson, jr., erased it after discovering his mistake. Moreover, I have been informed, on good authority, that when a verbal suggestion was made to surviving members of the family, to the effect that Mr. Thompson, senr., might have been the author of Moncrief's journal, the idea was not only discouraged, but even ridiculed. I should like very much if Dr. Anderson would account for the absence of dates of the plans referred to, the erasures, the discrepancies, great and small, being over twelve hundred in number, evidently changed, omitted or revised in the alleged Thompson manuscript. No one doubts of the justice of the tribute paid to the Messrs. Thompson, &c., &c,, and the esteem in which the family have been always held in Quebec; but until Dr. Anderson can shew that the claim to the authorship of that journal rests ultimately from evidence derived from themselves, or upon proofs such as are usually advanced to establish the authenticity of historical documents, it is impossible to acquiesce in Dr. Anderson's assertion. That hasty conclusions are very apt to lead to mistakes, and to shew that such results do occur I think I may safely appeal to Dr. Anderson's own experience within the last two years in connection with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

With regard to that part concerning certain falsehoods which I have been said to accuse Mr. James Thompson, jr., of being guilty, I say that with regard to the claim of the MS. I exonerate him, inasmuch as he has laid no claim to it, but Dr. Anderson has unfortunately come forward and has done so for him. If Mr. Thompson, jr., states that his father was Superintendent of Military Fortifications, he quibbles with words. He was Overseer of Works.

It is very much like the following:—After the American war, two darkies, who had been formerly slaves on the same plantation, met by accident in the city of New York. "Hallo, Sambo!" said one; "what is you doin'?" "Doin'? why, I'se carpenter and joiner." "Carpenter and joiner! My! What part of de work do you do?" "De circular work," "What's dat?" "*Turns de Grindstone!*"—And so it is with Mr. Thompson. From the soaring height of Superintendent of Military Fortifications he has fallen to *Overseer of Works*—keeper of the cheque. Was not Mr. Thompson a mason by *trade*, and not an *engineer* by *profession*? Professional men can at least spell the most common words without making mistakes, which I am prepared to shew Mr. Thompson, senr., was incapable of doing.

Moreover, while the language or diction of the Moncrief journal, as already stated, is clearly that of the educated officer of the period when the diary was composed, many minor alterations of the original text occur in Dr. Anderson's document. These alterations are precisely such as would be made by one who aimed at giving a more *modern* turn to the phraseology in use by educated persons in the middle of the last century. I should be glad to furnish instances, but refrain at present, owing to the great length to which this article has already extended—merely observing that, so far as this argument applies, in regard to the question of priority, I can readily furnish examples *ad libitum*.

Although, as I hope, enough has been already advanced to deter Dr. Anderson from again coming forward in the public press, to parade irrelevant matter and mere assertion in support of his unfounded claims on the Moncrief journal, which it would surely have been more judicious to have submitted, in the first instance, to the members of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, of which he is the President, I cannot conclude this article without noticing what appears to be an unanswerable objection to his theory of the authorship, which, doubtless, would have staggered the Doctor himself if he had observed it, or had he taken the trouble to consult others conversant with that period of Canadian history before committing himself as he has done.

The objection is suggested by the following question, viz.: Where was Mr. Thompson, sen., the alleged author of the journal, at the time it was commenced, and during the period covered by the entries for the first six or seven weeks of the Expedition? Dr. Anderson, quoting from a memorandum of Mr. Thompson, junr., informs us "that the elder Thompson held no rank in the army, that he was a volunteer in the Fraser Highlanders, which regiment was raised in Tain, Rosshire, and numbered upwards of 1400 men, commanded by Col. Simon Fraser. On the passage to Halifax, Capt. Bailey introduced my father to the Colonel. * * * * * * After the conquest of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal, he was left without employment."

Now, the passage to Halifax, and the introduction here referred to, occurred in 1758, prior to the siege and capture of Louisbourg, in July of that year, from which place the Fraser Highlanders accompanied General Amherst to Boston, and thence to Albany and New York, where they took up their winter quarters. In the following spring, the same regiment, namely, that in which Thompson was serving, being destined to take part in Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, passed from New York to Louisbourg, the appointed general rendezvous for the British fleet and troops from England, Halifax, and other places. Meanwhile, beginning at least six weeks before the Fraser Highlanders completed the passage from New York to Louisbourg, the real journalist was at Halifax, making the entries which we read in his diary, and subsequently on the *passage from Halifax to Louisbourg.* The journalist records in the first week of April, 1759, as follows:—"The first accounts of the intended expedition *came* to Halifax in the beginning of April." (April 22nd) he records: "The Hon. Brigadier General Monckton "arrived," and (April 30th) "Admiral "Saunders arrived with a fleet from England; "*he had made attempts to get into Louisbourg,* "but was prevented by the ice." Under the same date (April 30th) it is stated in the journal: "Major-General Wolfe, the Hon. "Brigadier General Townshend, and Colonel "Carleton, &c., with some other officers "arrived in the fleet." Passing over several other entries, *all referring to Halifax*, the journalist continues (May 13th): "Admiral "Saunders sailed this morning for Louisbourg, "with all the ships which were in readiness. "*We* met Admiral Holmes off Cape Sambro, "with two ships. * * * * * These ships "having met with rough weather and got "some damage, were ordered into Halifax to "refit. Admiral Holmes hoisted his flag "aboard another ship, and proceeded *with us* "to Louisbourg." "In the morning (May 15th) "*we made* Cape Canso. About noon *we made* "the Island of Cape Breton, the coast of which "was still full of ice; in the evening *we* got "into Louisbourg, where *we found* the Belford "and Prince Frederick, which had wintered "there, and the Northumberland, lately arrived "from England;" finally, (May 17th) "the "Nightingale and Convoy, with *Fraser's* "*battalion, arrived from New York*"—i. e., at Louisbourg, whither the author of the diary had already (on the 15th) come from Halifax, in Saunders' fleet. If the author had been a volunteer in Fraser's battalion, instead of being (as is recorded) at the head and on the cover of the document, "an Engineer on that expedition," the statements and diction of the entries for the first six weeks of the journal would be utterly unintelligible; an insurmountable objection, therefore, to Dr. Anderson's theory of the authorship presents itself to the mind of every unprejudiced reader, in the first pages of the document. Moreover, if Dr. Anderson should feel disposed to hazard any contradiction of the inference now deduced from a few passages in the earliest part of the Moncrief journal, I warn him that I have critically examined the whole (in regard to internal evidence as well as to other points), and am prepared to shew, conclusively, that Mr. Thompson *could not* have been the author. As I have already hinted, however, there are reasons which appear to render the full discussion of this question, raised by Dr. Anderson so gratuitously and on such shallow grounds, (if not purely fictitious,) so far as he has advanced any, for raising doubts on the authenticity of the R. E. copy of the original journal, less proper in the first instance for the press than for a meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, or a committee duly appointed to investigate the matter carefully, and decide impartially upon the details of all the evidence produced.

I am very sorry that I cannot prove that Major Moncrief was cousin-german to *Mrs. 'Arris;* and it is Dr. Anderson's province to disprove the presence of Major Moncrief in this expedition. Who wrote the memoir in the *Quebec Star*, and what does it prove? What authenticity, if it comes to the point, is there in newspaper notes? Are they not liable to mistakes? If Dr. Anderson wishes it to be understood that Mr. Thompson, jr. is telling an untruth, let it be so,—and I will adhere to it. "How did Mr. Walkem, sr., come to copy the Moncrief MS.?" What a question! With pen and ink, of course. "What was *his* object?" I think I can speak for my father, and say, "to protect Mr. Thompson, when brought forward as a literary pirate, which he should certainly have been had the spurious Thompson MS. been published." Dr. Anderson has forgotten the fact of *my* having pointed out to him, on one occasion, the name of Major Moncrief on the title-page.

In conclusion, I beg leave to tender to Dr. Anderson my sincere apologies for any unbecoming language I have made use of as regards himself, as I would be most unwilling to hurt the feelings of a gentleman who has, on more than one occasion, acted the part of a kind friend and wise counsellor; and want of gratitude is not one of my failings.

I am, sir, yours very sincerely,
W. WYMOND WALKEM,
Medical Student,
Universitas Collegii McGill.

Montreal, Feb. 20th, 1872.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Feb. 23.—Queen Victoria has returned from Osborne to Windsor, where she will remain so as to be in readiness to participate in the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday next. It is possible the Prince of Wales may not be able to attend at the Cathedral on that day.

The Standard of this morning says that the Prince is suffering from a slight indisposition which may compel him to be absent.

Although the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Viceroyship of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt it will ultimately be made.

The Marquis of Lansdowne will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under-Secretary of State for war.

The workingman who was shot by the American Minor, on Saturday, having left his family in very destitute circumstances, Americans residing in London are subscribing funds to relieve the wants of the sufferers.

London, Feb. 24.—The Queen has conferred knighthood upon Mayor Gibbons.

The Bishop of Jamaica, who has been stopping at Torquay for the benefit of his health, died at that place yesterday.

The Queen to-day received the corporation of London at Windsor.

Mr. Pender will probably be elected to the House of Commons from Wick.

London, Feb. 25.—Mr. Disraeli will deliver two public addresses in Manchester during the easter holidays.

GREAT FLOOD IN SCOTLAND.

London, Feb. 25.—Despatches from Dundee give accounts of a widespread and devastating flood in the Valley of the Tay. The waters of the Frith and River Tay overflowed their banks last night and poured into the plains on both sides, sweeping everything before them. The flood extends from Dundee, at the mouth of the Frith, to a point above Perth on the south side of the river Tay, and head of navigation. The level country around the latter city is covered with water and portions of Dundee have been rendered uninhabitable. The railroad between the two cities is washed away in many places and much of the road bed must be rebuilt. In Dundee the damage to property is immense. The lower stories of several large warehouses filled with jute and flax are flooded and thousands of bales of flax are destroyed. No estimate can be formed of the losses in the country along the river bank.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—PARLIAMENTARY.

London, Feb. 23.—Notice is given here that all memorials of English claimants under the Treaty of Washington must be filed by the 26th of March.

Mr. Monckton, a Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from North Nottinghamshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Denn'son.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bentinck gave notice that he should at an early day move that the divisions of the House be conducted by ballot.

Mr. Huguessen, Under Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. Dalrymple's enquiry, said that collisions between American and Canadian fishermen were, in the opinion of the Government, impossible, but precautions would be taken.

The Daily Telegraph has just issued an extra, which contains what purports to be a reply of the American Government to the note of Earl Granville on the Alabama case. Great eagerness is manifested by the people to see the paper, and extras are selling rapidly.

THE LEGITIMIST GATHERING AT ANTWERP

Antwerp, Feb. 23.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop, of Orleans and the Dukes of Bohan and Tremouille have arrived here.

The number of strangers is constantly increasing, and their presence causes much agitation in the city.

To-night the streets were occupied by tumultuous crowds, and the police are out in force.

Antwerp, Feb. 24th.—Count de Chambord has left this city.

The arrival of the ex-King of Hanover and other leading ultramontanists on Thursday, is now denied, but there is nevertheless a great influx. Legitimists thronged the streets last night until midnight, and became so boisterous in their demonstrations that the gensd'armes were compelled to disperse the crowds and restore order.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—There is no diminution in the number of persons gathered here. The streets are filled with people this morning, and great excitement prevails. Orders have been issued forbidding persons grouping at any point in the city. Disturbances are imminent.

The Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to have some respect for the Count de Chambord, and announcing that ample measures have been taken to suppress any disorders which may occur.

The strangers in the city and the people continued their hostile demonstrations towards each other to-night, but there was no outbreak, and a heavy rain finally dispersed the crowds.

Antwerp, Feb. 25.—The Count de Chambord has not left the city, as reported. He has received deputations from several French towns and others are coming.

A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting in forcible terms against the sojourn of the Count de Chambord.

The crowds in the streets last night were noisy and tumultuous.

Gensd'armes who were patrolling the city charged upon and dispersed several gatherings.

The city is quiet to-day. Demonstrations were anticipated, but none have as yet been made. The police force on duty has been doubled. The Count de Chambord urgently requests his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp.

The city is quiet to-night. There has been no disorder.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 23.—It is said that Government will make the passage of the bill increasing its powers over the press, a Cabinet question.

The Gaulois has been succeeded by a new paper entitled L'Etoile, which is expected to be suppressed also.

The royalist manifesto, on which hopes of a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleans parties are based, is still circulating among the members of the Right in the Assembly, for additional signatures. The document has not yet been printed, and its terms have been kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the journals, stating that the list of signatures is increasing, and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

Paris, Feb. 24.—In the National Assembly to-day, a Committee was elected to examine the bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior increasing the power of the Government over the press. The bill, which has been made a Cabinet question, is opposed by about 300 members of the Assembly, favored by 285 of them. It has been the subject of a passionate debate in the different bureaux of the government to-day, and has given rise to great excitement.

M. Gambetta, in discussion, defended the bill.

M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, warmly advocates the adoption of the measure and has announced his intention of resigning his portfolio if the bill is rejected by the Assembly.

M. Delarey, Minister of Public Works, opposes the projected law and will vote against the government.

It is expected that the French ambassador to Rome will shortly be appointed.

London, Feb. 24.—A telegram from Brest reports a shocking disaster in the harbor of that city yesterday. A vessel named "Marie Francois," which had a large number of passengers on board, capsized and 22 of them were drowned.

ITALY.

Rome, Feby 23.—The Pope, in Consistory yesterday, precanised 28 Bishops, including four of the dioceses in America.

Paris, Feb. 23.—A special from Rome to the Register says:—Gen. Sherman, Col. Anderson and Lieut. Grant, previous to their departure from that city for Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with the Pope. The party subsequently called upon Cardinal Antonelli, who also gave them a cordial reception.

Florence, Feb. 25.—Gen. Sherman, Adm. Alden, Lieut Grant and a party of American residents and visitors went to Pompeii and had a pic-nic among the ruins. Special excavations were made to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the process of making discoveries. The party returned to Naples at a late hour much pleased with the excursion.

Five distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Leghorn on Saturday night. They caused much alarm, but no damage was done.

Rome, Feb. 25.—The King of Italy has conferred the decoration of the Order of Savoy on Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

GERMANY.

London, Feb. 24.—The Germans are arming two corps ordered to be in readiness. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change of government in France. Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new government there. Should she deem such government unlikely, either by inclination or incapacity, to execute the treaty of peace, there will be another invasion.

Leipsig, Feb. 24.—The Police authorities of this city have issued a proclamation directed against the International Society. The document declares that the aim of the organization is to found a social and democratic republic, and to give war workingmen political power therein. Artisans of this city are therefore prohibited from becoming members of the Society or contributing towards its support.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

London, Feb. 25.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived.

Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continue to reach Cape Town. Diamonds are selling at auction at a decline of 25 per cent on the prices reported by the previous steamer.

Good order has been restored among the miners.

Several persons who were prominent in lynching operations had been arrested and punished.

HAMS For Sale.

A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF

Guelph Sugar-Cured,

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT,

And for sale by

R. & R. M. SHAW & CO.

Quebec, February 12, 1872. 3

W. S. PARKE & CO.,

Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuators, and General Commission Merchants,

No. 20, St. John Street, Within.

THEIR 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 House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Highest prices given for Second hand Goods of every description.

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

☞ WAREHOUSE, No. 20, JOHN STREET.

Quebec, Jan 19, 1872.

NOTICE.

Harmoniums.

ALEXANDER'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL HARMONIUMS for sale at No. 20, St. JOHN STREET.

W. S. PARKE & CO., Agents.

January 27, 1872.

FOR SALE,

At No. 20. John Street, within.

3 SETS of NEW BILLIARD BALLS.

W. S. PARKE & CO., A. & B.

Quebec, Jan. 26, 1872.

CLEARING OUT SALE

—AT—

No. 20, St. John Street, within.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY,
GLASS-WARE,
TOYS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

New and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, double and single, Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves.

—ALSO—

The Balance of a Bankrupt Stock of Whitneys, Beavers, Tweeds, Blankets, one of the best Breech-loading Rifles for Deer Hunting, &c., &c., to be sold at half price.

W. S. PARKE & CO.

Quebec, Jan. 17, 1872.

FOR SALE,

—AT—

No. 20, St. John Street, within.

AN ENFIELD BREECH-LOADING RIFLE, new.

A very superior Breech-loading CARBINE, by Dicksou & Son, Edinburgh.

Coal, Parlor, Cooking and Passage STOVES.

—ALSO—

A Plucked Beaver-Skin COAT, new.

All for sale cheap.

W. S. PARKE & CO.,
Warehouse, No. 20, John Street.

Quebec, Jan. 17, 1872.

FOR SALE,

At No. 20, John Street, within.

WHITNEYS, NAPS, FRIEZE, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,—balance of a BANKRUPT STOCK, selling off very cheap.

W. S. PARKE & CO.

Quebec, Jan. 17, 1872.

TO LET,

A COTTAGE, beautifully situated on the Charlesbourg Road, half a mile from the Dorchester Bridge, containing drawing-room, dining-room, three bed-rooms, kitchen and two rooms off it; together with coach-house, stable, and garden. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to

W. S. PARKE & CO.,
St. John street.

Quebec, Feb. 9, 1872.

Wanted.

WANTED, for the spring, for one of the principal DRY GOODS HOUSES, several YOUNG MEN, to whom a more liberal salary than usual will be given. None need apply who cannot be well recommended as to capacity and good character. Apply to

Messrs. HEBERT & CHAPERON,
Notaries,
21 Garneau Street,
Upper Town,
Quebec.

Quebec, Jan. 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ST. LAWRENCE W., DOCK AND W. CO., for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS and other business, will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, in QUEBEC, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in MARCH next, at NOON.

J. ADAM,
Manager.

Quebec, 17th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS should never stand for a moment longer than necessary upon the platform of a Railway car. Passengers should never stand upon the Railway track. Passengers should never step on or off a Car until it has ceased moving. ttention to the above rules may save a good many lives.

Quebec, 5th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS OWING ACCOUNTS to the late firm of J. PARKE & SONS, will please settle the same at No 17, PALACE STREET, on or before the 15th INSTANT. Any amounts unsettled will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Quebec, February 9, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CAMPBELL PATTERSON and Mr. JOHN HENDERSON HOLT have been admitted as PARTNERS in our concern since the 1st instant.

RENFREW & MARCOU.

Quebec, Feb. 9, 1872.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Feb. 23.—Mr. Jay, the American Minister, gave a supper party last evening, in honor of Washington's birth-day, which brought together a large and brilliant company. Among the invited guests present were the members of the British Embassy.

Vienna, Feby. 24.—Herr Hengelmueller has been appointed Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, Feb. 23.—For some time past angry feeling has been existing between the Alsatian and German workmen in this city, and yesterday culminated in a serious riot, but was suppressed by the authorities and twelve of the ringleaders of the riots were arrested, but not until many persons had been severely injured.

INDIA.

Bombay, Feb. 24.—A despatch from General Bourchier, commanding the expedition against the Looshais, dated the 20th inst., announces that the tribes have surrendered unconditionally, and the country has been subdued. The Ladboorahs deliver up their arms, give hostages, and agree to pay fines.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—The central committee of the Radical party is seeking to effect a coalition against the new Ministry.

AFTER a fair and protracted trial of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we consider it a very valuable nervous tonic, far surpassing many others of considerable repute, and well worthy the confidence of the profession generally.

A. H. CHANDLER, M.D.
H. A. JACOBS, M.D.

MONCTON, N. B., November 9. 1867.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for horses.

MARRIED.

On the the 21st instant, at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Revd. Canon Anderson, of Sorel, assisted by the Revd. Canon Bancroft, D.D., Wm. J. Anderson, Esq., of Montreal, to Emily Maria Boyle, niece of W. H. Kerr, Esq., Advocate, also of Montreal, and eldest daughter of the Revd. F. Boyle, P. Q.

DIED.

On the 23rd instant, Margaret Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Ferguson, aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Chicoutimi, on the 18th inst., Maria Laura Talbot, wife of Richard Walsh, engineer.

At Des Grisons street, early on the 23rd Feb., *Mary Lilly*, eldest child of the late R. W. Torre, Esq., aged 14.

At Pakenham, on Sunday morning, 25th inst., at the residence of her son in-law, (Wm. Dickson), Eliza Birrell, aged 68, relict of the late Revd. James Drummond, of Quebec.

Civil Engineering, &c.

MOLESWORTH'S Pocket Book of Useful Formulæ and Memoranda, for Civil Engineers and Mechanics.

Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book.

Templeton's Millwright and Engineers' Pocket Companion, with Lithographic and other illustrations.

Hoppus's Measurer—new edition, enlarged and revised—shewing at sight the solid or superficial contents (and value) of any piece or quantity of square or round Timber, Stone, Board, Glass, &c., &c., &c.

The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student, by J. W. Long, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy, and R. H. Buel, Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy—$2.25.

Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, by T. L. Ainsley, Teacher of Navigation—75 cents.

Chambers' Mathematical Tables.

Galbraith and Houghton's Mathematical Tables.

Integral Calculus—Rudimentary Treatise, by H. Cox, B A.—30 cents.

Descriptive Geometry and Conic Sections, by James Hann, of King's College—30 cents.

Roads—Rudimentary Art of Constructing and Repairing Roads, by H. Law, C.E., with illustrations—30 cents.

Warming and Ventilation—Rudimentary Treatise by Chas. Tomlinson, with illustrations—60 cents.

Mechanics, their Principles and Practical Application—edited by Oliver Byrne—90 cents.

Trautwine on Curves.

Civil Engineering, by Law and Brunell.

Optical Instruments, their nature and uses—Heather.

Surveying—Baker.

Mathematical Instruments and how to use them—by Heather.

—ALSO—

Tracing Linen, Tracing Paper, Sectional Paper, Crow Quills (Gillott's), Indian Ink, Drawing Pens, Whatman's Rough and Smooth Double Elephant, Continuous Drawing Paper, Levelling and Field Books—made to order; Faber's Drawing Pencils, Camel Hair Brushes.

☞ *Sectional Paper of all kinds ruled to order.*

For sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1872.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP, under the name and style of MARSH & JACQUES, and that they will continue the business heretofore carried on by J. E. Woodley, Boot and Shoemaker, opposite the New Post Office. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

W. A. MARSH,
WM. JACQUES.

Quebec, Feb. 21, 1872. 1w

American Invoices--Discounts.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, Feb. 23, 1872.

AUTHORISED DISCOUNT on AMERICAN INVOICES, until further notice: 8 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1872.

For Sale,

—AT—

No. 20, St. John Street, Within.

A VERY SUPERIOR seven octave PIANO-FORTE, Rosewood case, Colland & Colland, manufacturers.

—ALSO—

HYACINTH PLANTS,—all colors.
SEAMLESS CARPETS,—all sizes.

A splendid Velvet Pile Carpet, very nearly new, for sale at half price.

W. S. PARKE & BO.,
No 20, John street, (within.)

Quebec, Jan 17, 1872.

For Sale,

A VERY superior eleven stop DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM, rosewood case.

A very powerful CHURCH HARMONIUM, oak case, with knee and heel pedals.

W. S. PARKE & CO.,
No. 20, John street, within.

Quebec, 16th Jan., 1872.

Genteel Board.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good BOARD, at No. 33, ST. GEORGE STREET, Coté l'Abram.

Quebec, 20th February, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of

A. FALKENBERG & CO., and A. FALKENBERG as a partner of the firm of Falkenberg & McBlain,

Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Insolvents have deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of the Creditors of said Insolvents, representing three-fourths in value of their liabilities subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to said Deed be made to me within three juridical days from the 2nd March next, the last appearance of this advertisement, I shall act upon the said Deed according to its terms.

WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.

Quebec, February 15th, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the Matter of

ALFRED EMOND,

An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Insolvent has deposited in my Office a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of the Creditors of said Insolvent, representing three-fourths in value of his Liabilities subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to said Deed be made to me within three juridical days from 2nd March next, the last appearance of this advertisement, I shall act upon the said Deed according to its terms.

WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.

Quebec, February 15th, 1872.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame ELÉNORE DÉNIS, of the Parish of St. Sauveur, in the District of Quebec, wife of FERDINAND DÉLAURIER, of the same place, Trader,

Plaintiff;

No. 325. vs.

The said FERDINAND DÉLAURIER,

Defendant.

THE said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action for separation from bed and board and of property against the said Defendant.

CYR. T SUZOR,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Quebec, 15th February, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of

GEORGE BOISSONNAULT,

An Insolvent.

ON the SECOND day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a DISCHARGE under the said Act.

Quebec, 3rd February, 1872.

GEORGE BOISSONNAULT,
per TESSIER, HAMEL & TESSIER,
his Attorney *ad litem.*

February 9, 1872. 1m

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of

JUSTINIEN LAURENT DIT LORTIE and CYRILLE LAURENT DIT LORTIE, carrying heretofore business under the name of C. & J. LORTIE,

Insolvents.

ON the FIRST day of MARCH next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JUSTINIEN LAURENT DIT LORTIE,
By CYR. T. SUZOR,
His attorney *ad litem.*

Quebec, 15th January, 1872.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of

THÉOPHILE THÉBERGE,

An Insolvent.

ON the FIRST day of MARCH next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his dicharge under the above Act.

THÉOPHILE THÉBERGE,
By THOS. MOLONY,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Quebec, 27th January, 1872.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of

PAUL BEAUCHER DIT MORENCY,

An Insolvent.

ON the SECOND day of APRIL next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PAUL BEAUCHER DIT MORENCY,
By BLANCHET & PENTLAND,
His Attorneys *ad litem.*

Quebec, 23rd February, 1872.

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, Caps, 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.

Quebec, Sept. 1, 1878.

Patrick and Francis Donnelly.

SEVERAL years ago, two young men, brothers, named respectively as above, quitted Ireland and settled in the United States of America. Should both or either of them be still alive, or if otherwise, should they have left after them children lawfully begotten, the survivors are hereby informed that by late events they have become entitled to considerable property, and are advised to correspond without delay on the subject of their newly-acquired rights, with

JAMES SINNOTT, Esq.,
18 Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, Ireland.

Feb. 19, 1872. 1aw3

Mail Time Table.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, February, 1872

DUE A.M.	DUE P.M.	MAILS.	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
9.00		Ottawa, by Railway, (a)		6.00
9.00		Province of Ontario, (a)		6.00
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska and Three Rivers by railway. Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		6.00
9.00		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		6 00
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)		6 00
9.00		St. Giles and St Sylvester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, (a)		6.00
	4.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	7.30	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	4.30	St. Anselme and County of Dorchester, daily	7 30	
8.30		Beamont and St. Michel, daily		2.30
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	7.30	6 00
8.00		St. 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
		Bergerville and Cap Rouge		2.30
9.00		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 to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	8.00	
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday		4.00
8.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily		4.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette, Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Laval and Lake Beauport, Tuesday and Friday	11.00	
10.00		Charlesbourg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Stoneham, Saturday		2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
	4.30	County of Bonaventure, as far as Paspebiac, daily, at	7.30	
		From Paspebiac to Percé and Gaspé Basin, tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at	7.30	
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	4.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land, daily	7.30	
9.00		New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P. E Island and Nova Scotia, per G T Railway, via Island Pond, daily		6.00
		(Newfoundland and Bermuda, W. I., included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from New York.)		
		UNITED STATES.		
9.00		Boston and New York, &c.		6.00
		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 and Brazil, on 23rd of every month		6.00
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Friday, (c)		5.00
		By Williams & Guion's Line, via New York, on Saturday		6.00

a—Postal Car Bags open till 7.00 P M.
b— Do do do 8 15 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 7.00 P.M.

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

Street Letter-Boxes visited 7.15 A.M., 10.30 A.M., and 4 30 P.M.

P. G. HUOT,
Postmaster.

February 10, 1872.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements.

ON and after MONDAY NEXT, the 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 Railway, 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	3.00 a.m.
Night Express do do at	8.00 p.m.
Mail 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 27, 1871.

GRANK 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.

Quebec, Oct. 27, 1871.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

NEW PROSPECTUS, 1872.

Instituted 1837.—Incorporated 1846.

President:

The Right Hon. Lord HOUGHTON, D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents:

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Northampton.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury.

Every Subscriber of one Guinea will receive, besides a chance of a PRIZE at the annual distribution in April, a set of impressions of

EIGHT PLATES OF COAST SCENERY,

Engraved in the line manner by E. P. Bandard, C. Cousen, T. A. Prior, and A. Willmore, after DRAWINGS by Cox, Fielding and Prout.

The Prizes include the right to select a valuable Work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions; Statuettes in Porcelain; Reduced Copies in Bronze of the Nelson Column; Medallion Inkstands in Bronze; Silver Medals; and other Works, all produced exclusively for the Society.

A large paper copy (India proofs) of the annual work, with five chances in the distribution, for five guineas.

☞ Prospectus, and all information concerning the Society will be given by the undersigned, who will also receive subscriptions.

☞ Intending Subscribers will please send in their names before the 1st of MARCH, as the list for Quebec will be closed at that date.

☞ No names will be forwarded but those which have been paid.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Hon. Secretaries for Quebec.

Quebec, Feb. 9, 1872.

J. PARKE & SONS,

Auctioneers, Brokers, Valuators, and General Commission Merchants,

DESIRE to return thanks for the very liberal share of patronage they have received during the last three years in the different departments of their business, and specially in the auctioneering department. The new firm 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, or at their spacious sale room, No. 17, PALACE STREET. They are prepared as heretofore, to make liberal advances on all goods entrusted to them for sale, (making prompt returns when sold.)

They have always 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, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at No. 17, Palace street, No. 1, Palace Harbor, and No. 13, St. Joseph Street, St. Rochs.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Quebec, Oct. 30, 1871.

FOR SALE,

At our Store, Palais Harbor.

ONE WROUGHT IRON SAFE, 3 feet 9 inches square, by 20 in depth.

1 Portable Forge with Bellows complete.

12 Jack Screws.

New and second-hand Stoves in great variety.

Several good Sleighs, Carioles and Cutters.

The whole cheap for Cash.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1871.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, all sizes, of Quebec Manufacture, for sale below the usual prices in the Bath House, No. 17, Palace street.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1871.

New and Second-hand Goods.

THOSE WANTING new and second-hand house-furnishing Goods, and wish to pick from a large variety, will find a good article cheap at the Bath House, No. 17. Palace Street.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1871.

Chairs for Hire.

THOSE requiring WOODEN CHAIRS for CONCERTS or other purposes, can have any number at

J. PARKE & SONS,
No. 17, Palace Street.

Quebec, Jan. 26, 1872.

A SPLENDID $10 ENGRAVING
GIVEN AWAY!
The Great Canadian Weekly,

THE HEARTHSTONE!

(*SUBSCRIPTION ONLY $2 a YEAR,*)

WILL CONTAIN, FOR 1872,

THE following new Features in addition to those found in it at present, rendering it the Best Family Paper in America:

A new story by Victor Hugo, relative to the Prussian Invasion and the Commune, entitled: "THE TERRIBLE YEAR!" published by special permission of the author, and translated for this journal.

A new story by Miss Braddon, entitled: "COLONEL BERRYON'S ENTANGLEMENT!" and equal in interest to the previous works of this great authoress.

Other novels by the most eminent writers will be secured, and printed from advance sheets.

James Greenwood, "The Amateur Casual," will contribute papers on "SCENES IN THE LONDON STREETS."

The celebrated American Humorist, Mark Twain, will contribute original sketches.

And in addition to our long list of great literary names, we shall have the new American poet, Joaquin Miller.

The Great Humorist, Bret Hart.

Jane Ingelow.—Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of "Good Words."

Alexandre Dumas, Erckman-Chatrian, &c., &c.

The present features of the paper,

THE GARDENER'S COLUMN,
HOUSEHOLD COLUMN,
EPITOME OF LATEST NEWS,
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS,
MARKET REPORTS,
WIT AND HUMOUR,
SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
LITERARY NOTES,
HEARTHSTONE SPHINX,
&c., &c., &c.

will be continued; and in addition, A CHILDREN'S CORNRR will be added, in which will be published a delightful story by Rev. Charles Kingsley, M. A., chaplain to Her Majesty, entitled, "THE WATER BABIES."

The paper will be handsomely illustrated, and no pains spared to make it welcome in every Family as a most entertaining and instructive paper.

The Hearthstone gives more and better reading matter, for a smaller sum than any other paper in the world. It is superior in every point to the most popular of the American weekly papers, while they are 50 per cent. dearer. Compare them, and you will at once send in your subscription.

☞ A ten-dollar engraving for two dollars and a year's subscription to the best paper in America, thrown in free!

Sample numbers sent free on application, with Club Terms, and the

SPLENDID PRIZE LIST!!

COVERING

$30,000 worth of Watches, Sewing Machines and Parlor Organs. Apply to

GEO. E. DESBARATS, Proprietor,
Montreal.

Montreal, January 8, 1872.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at OTTAWA until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 8th MARCH next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, in each case, between the undermentioned places, from the 1st JULY next:—

Between CHICOUTIMI and ST. PAUL'S BAY, *three* times per week.

Between CRAIG'S ROAD STATION and LEEDS, *three* times per week.

Between GREEN RIVER and VIGER *twice* per week.

Between LABARRE and ROBERVAL, *once* per week.

Between LEEDS and WEST BROUGHTON, *three* times per week,

Between MURRAY BAY and QUEBEC, *three* times per week.

Between MURRAY BAY and SAVARD'S PORTAGE, *twice* per week.

Between SAVARD'S PORTAGE and TADOUSAC, *twice* per week.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices above mentioned, and at intermediate offices.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD.
P. O. Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 25th January, 1872.

Allan Line.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of *Canadian and United States Mails.*

'71-2—Winter Arrangements—'71-2.

THIS COMPANY'S LINES are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

	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. Smith, RNR
GERMANY,	3250	Capt. M. Trocks.
CASPIAN,	3200	Capt J. Ritchie.
HIBERNIAN,	3434	Capt. Watts.
NOVA SCOTIAN,	2300	Capt. Richardson.
NORTH AMERICAN,	1784	Capt. J. Miller.
CORINTHIAN,	2400	Capt. Jas. Scott.
OTTAWA,	1831	Lt. Archer, RNR.
ST. DAVID,	1650	Capt. E. Scott.
ST. ANDREW,	1432	Capt. H. Wylie.
ST. PATRICK	1207	Capt. Stephen.
NORWAY,	1100	Capt. Mylins.
SWEDEN,	1150	Capt. McKenzie.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from PORTLAND 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 PORTLAND:

GERMANY,	Saturday,	10th Feb., 1872.
SCANDINAVIAN,	"	17th " "
PRUSSIAN,	"	24th " "
HIBERNIAN,	"	2nd March, "
NESTORIAN,	"	9th " "
SARMATIAN,	"	16th " "

And every succeeding Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC
To Londonderry or Liverpool.

Cabin—$86 50 and $76 50, according to accommodation.

Steerage—$31.

Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, Feb. 9, 1872.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICA ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN N. YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Cork Harbour.

FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria,	leaves Wednesday,	28th	Feby.
Calabria,	" "	6th	March.
China,	" "	13th	"
Abyssinia,	" "	20th	"
Cuba,	" "	27th	"

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.

FROM BOSTON.

Samaria,	leaves Saturday,	24th	Feby.
Palmyria,	" "	2nd	March.
Siberia,	" "	9th	"
Parthia,	" "	16th	"
Batavia,	" "	23rd	"

And every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80.00, $100.00 and $130.00, Gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15 00, Gold, additional.

Return Tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.................$30 00, Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For Freight and Cabin passage, apply at the Company's Office, 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
Agent.

Feb. 26, 1872.

TRINITY HOUSE

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 57.

North America---River St. Lawrence.

LIGHT-VESSEL ON RED ISLET BANK.

THE Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, that a light-vessel has been placed on Red Islet bank, River St. Lawrence.

The light is a *fixed* white light, exhibited during the season of navigation, from the foremast, at an elevation of 34 feet above the deck, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The light-vessel is painted red, with the words *Red Island Light Ship* on her sides, and is moored in 10 fathoms in a north-easterly direction from Red Islet, with the latter a little open of Hare Island; and with the red buoy about half a mile distant in a west-south-west direction. Her approximate position is in lat. 48° 9' 3n" N., long. 69° 31' W.

During thick or foggy weather, or snow storms, a steam fog whistle will be sounded from the light-vessel 10 seconds in every minute, or with an interval of 50 seconds between each blast.

The whistle will probably be heard at the following distance:—

In calm weather,	15 miles.
With the wind,	20 "
Stormy weather, from	5 to 8 "
Against the wind, from	3 to 5 "

By Command of their Lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th August, 1871.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—River St. Lawrence, Nos. 310, 312, 313; and Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516. Also, St. Lawrence Pilot, Volume I., 4th edition, pages 46 and 342.

John Fraser, B. A.,

NOTARY.

OFFICE: VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

Corner of Peter and Paul Streets.

Quebec, May 19, 1871.

For Sale, Cheap,

AT our Auction-room, No. 17, Palace Street a handsome Mahogany BILLIARD TABLE. from Orme & Sons, Manchester, with Balls and Cues complete.

J. PARKE & SONS.

Quebec, Oct. 11, 1871.

The New York Tribune,

For 1872.

THE consolidation of Italy, so long fra[illegible], and import nt, into one powerful S[illegible], with Rome as its capital; the humili[illegible] through a series of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne, and the substitution of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses; the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Würtemburg, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse-Towns, &c., under the headship of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful Empire of Germany; and the arming of Russia to reassert her preponderance in the councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postponed but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast but decaying anarchical dominion of the Sultan,—all combine to invest with profound interest the ever-changing phases of our tidings from the Old World. THE TRIBUNE, through trusted correspondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress or imminent, aims to present a complete and instructive panorama of events on that continent, and to mirror the prolonged struggle between middle-age Feudalism and Ecclesiasticism on the one hand and Nineteenth-Century skepticism and Secularism on the other. Recognizing a Divine Providence in all that proceeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own recent convulsion) to evolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and happier future for the toiling masses of mankind.

In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed Reform THE TRIBUNE will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all "New Departures" the most essential and auspicious.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights, regardless of Color, has divested our current politics of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans, are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinews—the equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice; and pa sied be the hand which shall seek to displace them! Though not twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgment of Man and the benignant smile of God.

Henceforth, the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate Ingenuity to the production of new inventions for economizing Labor, and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and Fabrics, of Grains and Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which the Nation now addresses itself, and by which it would fain contribute to the progress, enlightenment, and happiness of our race. To this great and good work THE TRIBUNE contributes its zealous, persistent efforts.

Agriculture will continue to be more especially elucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the ablest and most successful tillers of the soil will steadily contribute. No farmer who sells $300 worth of produce per annum can afford to do without our Market Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. If he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no farmer who can read at all can afford to do without such a journal as THE TRIBUNE. And we aspire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous patronage enables us to do, and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State help us to make our journal better and better by sending in your Subscriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us!

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail Subscribers:

One Copy, one year, 52 issues	$2
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues	9

To One Address, all at one Post-Office:

10 Copies	$1 50 each.
20 Copies	1 25 each.
50 Copies	1 00 each.

And One Extra Copy to each Club.

To Names of Subscribers, all at one Post-Office:

10 Copies	$1 60 each.
20 Copies	1 35 each.
50 Copies	1 10 each.

And One Extra Copy to each Club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Daily Tribune, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and $1 per line.
Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.
Weekly Tribune, $2, $3, and $5 per line.
According to position in the paper.

In making remittances, always procure a Draft on New York, or a Post-Office Money Order, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Terms—Cash in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

December 13, 1871.

Ladies' Journal.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED, the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PARTS of the YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, containing:

A splendid large Colored Fashion-Plate;

Two beautiful Designs—a pair of Birds of gorgeous plumage;

Two enlarged gigantic Supplements;

Games and Pastimes for Christmas;

And an immense variety of Designs in fancy and useful Needle work—the whole forming one of the most elegant and useful Holiday Annuals ever yet issued.

The two parts complete—Price, 50 cents.

—ALSO.—

The Christmas and January Part of Bow-Bells.

Christmas Number of London Society

&c. &c. &c.

For sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Dec. 28, 1871.

Great Sale

OF

REMNANTS!

etc., etc., etc.

BEFORE we take stock, we will SELL at our STORES at QUEBEC and POINT LEVI, about

300 REMNANTS!

and a large quantity of OTHER GOODS, at 25 per cent. UNDER THEIR VALUE.

LeROSSIGNOL & DAVIDSON.

Quebec, 31st January, 1872.

NEW

CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES

APPLIED IN THE CURE OF

Chronic and Wasting Diseases.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT.

N.B.—The great medicine (free from all nauseating or disagreeable) effects spoken of here, Dr. Radway's

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

is prepared on a new principle of Medical Chemistry, from the active curative properties of the most choice products of the vegetable kingdom. The Sarsaparillian *and other foreign roots yielding extracts that enter into the composition of this wonderful Blood, Tissue, Heat, Fat-making medicine are selected and gathered with the greatest care at the proper season, from the native soil, under the supervision of intelligent agents—experienced botanists, employed exclusively for Dr. Radway & Co.—so that no spurious admixtures or worthless roots can possibly be mixed with the pure.*

It costs Dr. Radway & Co. over $30,000 (thirty thousand dollars) per annum for the services and expenses of scientific Botanists in this branch alone. But the wonderful improvements it has secured in the curative range of Dr. Radway's Remedies, more especially the

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

pays for the outlay over and over again; for never in the history of medicine was such a medicine that so completely builds up, repairs, and makes sound, strong, healthy, vigorous, and beautiful withal, the weak and broken-down constitutions, as

Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Important Chemical Principles supplied to the wasting body through the

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

It supplies the blood with nourishment.
IT CONTAINS TISSUE-MAKING AND FLESH-MAKING QUALITIES.
It supplies the system with caloric or heat-making properties.
It cures all Eruptive and Ulcerated diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Mouth, Throat, and Skin and body.
It increases the weight and appetite.
IT STOPS ALL WEAKENING DISCHARGES.
It increases the repairs and diminishes the wastes.
It exterminates the products of decay.
It resolves Tumors, Nodes, Hard Lumps.
It makes the skin clear and beautiful.
It heals Fever Sores and Ulcers.
It cures Gravel, Gleet, and Stricture.
It makes the water clear and pass freely.
It cures Barrenness, and invests with the vigor of manhood those who, from weakness or disease, are deficient or exhausted.
It rescues woman from the perils incident to change of life—cessation of Menses.

To those who seek Health.

There is not a man, woman or child, however wasted by disease, if their systems are still in a condition to receive nourishment, and their LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, and other vital organs not wasted beyond the process of repair, or if capable of sustaining the reparative process of RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

but can be either restored to health, or the wastes and decompositions stopped, and the elements of decay that now exist be dismissed from the system.

Extreme cases, where the LUNGS, KIDNEYS, and other organs are wasted, ulcerated, and their functions interrupted and secretions altered beyond the reparative power of medicine, may, and will, by the use of the **Sarsaparillian Resolvent**, continue to live perhaps for years; for no matter how low the vital forces may be, if the system can be brought under the influence of this tissue and flesh-making medicine, the repairs will be greater than the wastes, and the BLOOD WILL receive that high degree of strength, purity, and nourishment to enable it to hold in healthful solution all its constituents, and stop the process of decay and decomposition.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, Bright's disease of the KIDNEYS, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, and the poison of Venereal, are developed through the process of deposits from the blood either in the Lungs, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder or Cellular Tissue; and these diseases in their advanced stage can both be checked and cured by the use of the **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

MARK THE CHANGE.

A person seized with any Chronic disease of the Lungs, Liver, Skin, Kidneys, Spermatic Glands, Womb, or Urinary difficulties, will experience a marked change in her health for the better after taking the **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.** *As the blood becomes more pure, rich, strong, and nourishing, and is enabled to hold in solution its natural constituents, the deposits of Tuberculous matter and other elements of disease, decomposition and decay, will be diminished in the Lungs, Kidneys, Skin and other Organs; and each of these Organs will secrete their proper constituent secretions. Instead of Urine, Bile, the Pancreatic Juice and other fluids being absorbed in the circulation, these secretions will be directed for expulsion from the system through their proper channels. If medicine fails in its influence on the system, to correct these secretions, and to assist each organ or secreting gland in discharging its proper functions, health can never be restored. Hope for suffering humanity,* **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent** *secures this important want that has heretofore existed in all these remedial agents advertised as Blood Purifyers.*

No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent on the blood and other fluids that supply the living body with repairs, will so charge the system with such constituents as to resolve and exterminate the dead and decomposing matter, and supply its place with sound and living structure, nourished by rich, pure, and strong blood. By the chemical action which the Sarsaparillian Resolvent has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action when entering in the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and resolves away all deposits of disease, whether caused by the action of some specific poison, or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, i. e. the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury, Calomel, and other agents that may have accumulated in the bones, tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some transmitted family complaint that may have run through half a dozen generations.

Scrofula, Consumption, syphilis, uncured and badly treated Venereal in its many forms, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the Life Principle, are within the curative range of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of Disease, its potent power to cure them.

Uncured Venereal—Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, and all Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Bladder, Kidneys, Womb, Dropsy, Diabetes, and all who are inconvenienced by Stoppage of Water, or Painful Discharges, are quickly relieved and effectually cured through the

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Recent Cures reported by E. J. Chapman, Commercial Traveller, Montreal.

G. Denault, of St. Timothee, County of Beauharnois, Canada East, had for nine years TWO LARGE ULCERS, one on his thigh, the other on his side, that resisted all kinds of medicine and the skill of the most celebrated doctors in Montreal and other parts of Canada. Last Fall he commenced the use of **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent,** aided with **Radway's Pills and Ready Relief.** He used only three bottles of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and two or three boxes of Radway's Pills, and used, as a lotion, a wash of the **Ready Relief** and **Sarsaparillian Resolvent,** diluted with water, which completely cured him. Here is a man that had previously spent hundreds of dollars, doctored for nine years, and cured at a cost of less than five dollars.

"ONE SOLID SCAB,"
SCROFULA CURED at Wells River, Vermont.

M. Durant, one of the wealthiest citizens of Wells River, owner of nearly half the town, besides a number of Paper Mills, Hotels, &c., told me of his knowledge of your medicine. His son, aged 13 years, was covered with one SOLID SCAB, covering the entire body—head, trunk, chest, legs, and all. I saw him in September last, and he was the most revolting and diseased object I ever saw. At my request he was put under the treatment of **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief and Pills.** One month since, on returning to Canada, I saw the father, who then told me that his son was completely cured. I know of many who have been cured of Fever Sores, Eruption of the Skin, Boils, Ulcers, Sore Head, Sore Legs, and in fact all kinds of sores.

Threatened Consumption, Night Sweats, Bleeding from the Lungs, cured with one bottle of RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

WIDDER STATION, Ontario, Canada West,
March 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY:—This is to certify that I was taken with bleeding at the lungs, and night sweats, and was induced to use your **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.** After taking two doses I was enabled to sleep a boon for which I was thankful. After using one bottle the bleeding was cured, and the night sweats ceased. I continued to use six bottles, and now all signs of sickness, disease and threatened Consumption have disappeared. I feel my health fully recovered.
JONATHAN FREELAND.

N. B.—This gentleman was well known to have been under the treatment of the best physicians in Sarnia—he received no benefit from any medicine until he commenced using your **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**
GEO. MORTIMER,
Commercial Agent for Ontario.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

439, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

☞ **Sold by Druggists and general Storekeepers, at $1.00 per bottle, or $5.00 for 6 bottles.**

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

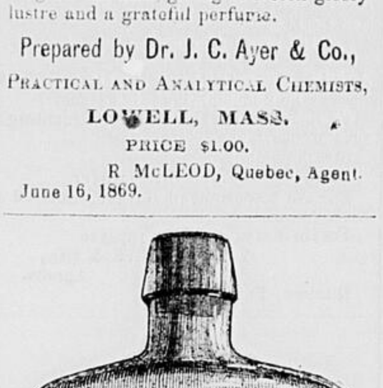
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

R McLEOD, Quebec, Agent.
June 16, 1869.



GARDNER S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS!

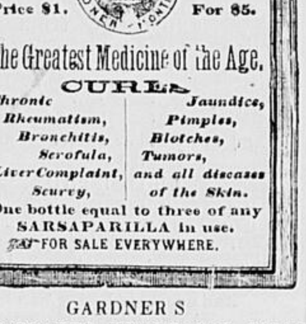
A Pill recommended by the most eminent Physicians throughout the world. In Bottles, price 25 cents.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
J. GARDNER, Chemist,
Montreal.

For Sale Everywhere.
Quebec, October 26, 1870.

COUGH REMEDY.

BEST IN USE.



GOOD FOR ALL.

GARDNER'S

DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY.

THIS valuable Medicine has the property of immediately relieving COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST, &c., &c.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest at night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by using this medicine, find immediate relief, and one bottle, in most cases, will effect a cure. It may be taken with perfect safety by children of any age.

In bottles, 25c. and 50c. each. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and wholesale and retail at

457 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
February, 3, 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, Gaps 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. Brunette, J. E. Burke, Roderick McLeod, E. Giroux, and all Medicine Dealers.
Nov. 19, 1869.

GARDNER'S

"DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY."

**In bottles at 1s. 3d., and
In bottles at 2s. 6d. each.**

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

Depot and Manufactory,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

January 15 1869.

DR. RADWAY'S

REMEDIES IN FRANCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARIS PAPERS of Wonderful Cures of Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colics, Diarrhœa, Cramps. Twenty Drops of Radway's Ready Relief, in a tumblerful of the Seine water, and other drinking waters containing large quantities of Chloride of Sodium, Magnesium, Limestone, and other diuretic and diarrhœtic constituents, that run through the system like quicksilver, causing the most Painful Discharges from the Bowels and Bladder, protect all who drink of these waters from Pain, Inconvenience, and Continued Draining, either from the Bowels or Urinary Passages.

GREAT CURE
OF OVARIAN TUMOR, OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH, BY RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Some weeks since, trustworthy information was sent us of the marvelous cures effected by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in Paris, of persons suffering painful discharges from the bowels and urinary passages, caused by the drinking of the Seine and other waters, and of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Colics, &c., and Diabetes, Urinary Diarrhœa, Weakness, Irritation, and Inflammation of the Bladder, by diluting 20 drops of Radway's Ready Relief in a tumblerful of water. The Ready Relief used in this way proved not only a sure cure, stopping the most severe pain in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, but was found to be a more strengthening tonic, appetizing and delightfully refreshing beverage, than the best French Brandies or Bitters. As a further evidence of the superior excellence of Dr. Radway's Remedies, and the wonderful success they are meeting with in France, especially in Paris, the HOME OF MEDICAL GENIUS and the city of modern sciences, where the most eminent of American physicians go to complete their medical knowledge, we present the following unsolicited and freewill testimonial of the great curative virtues of Dr. Radway's Remedies, from the CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE, published at No. 6, Rue Scribe, Paris, July 12, 1869.

It will be seen by this report that Radway's Ready Relief has cured Asiatic Cholera; RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, CONSUMPTION and SCROFULA; Radway's Pills, the best purgative and corrector of the system.

These simple medicines have out-cured and achieved a complete conquest over the best medical skill in Paris, in fact of the world. Dr. Radway would here state that the following testimonial was published without his knowledge, never having correspondence or business with said newspaper, and the publication of the same in the *Gazette* he can only attribute to the sincere regards of the publishers for the Public Good. The great success of these remedies in Paris, where our American doctors go to perfect themselves in medical knowledge, leaves them very far in the rear. Radway's Remedies beat the instructors of our medical men. Read the testimony.

THE EFFICACY OF ROOTS AND HERBS

The march of experimental science, since the beginning of the present century, is something astonishing. The great treasury of nature has been opened, and though we have just put our hands on what lies under the lid, we have seen enough to infer what is below, and what is yet in store for us.

The dark ages wasted much time in strife and ignorance, and were still infants in the march of improvement; but better things are daily dawning upon us. Thus, to confine our attention to our walk of improvement in science, what strides have been made toward purifying our cities and improving our medical treatment? The Romans, it is true, had found the salutary virtues of water, and used it freely. But water is only one (and a great one) among a thousand sanitary power that lie neglected at our feet.

We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that every root and grass at our feet has virtues beyond price. Yet the very dog and cat might have taught us the truth; and now civilized man has often to go to the savage to receive the secret of some wondrous power in a neglected herb.

Happy man to have reached a day when the sanguinary and poisonous phase of mineral drugging is nearly over. It is evident that a milder vegetarian *materia medica* will soon supersede it; and the remark of Napoleon I. to Dr. Corvisart, "You have killed more men than I have," will not be applicable to future leeches.

We have been led to these reflections by considering Dr. RADWAY'S new and admirable discovery, which appears destined to supersede much of the misery and mischief caused by what has hitherto been called Medical Treatment. It would exceed our limits to expatiate on all that it has been proved to do; but we may add that ample experience has now shown that consumption and scrofula, even in aggravated forms, give way before it, and that it has the rare power of dissolving calculi.

Then, again, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure for cholera, and will stop the most violent pain, either internal or external, in from one to 20 minutes. Nor can the charge of imperfect testing be applied to it, for it was tried throughout the war, both as a preventive and cure of all malignant and malarious fevers, dysentery, colds, and rheumatisms—and the result was marked success.

Then, again, RADWAY'S PILLS are a perfect boon to a large class of invalids, for they are both a purgative and corrective.

One of these pills used as a dinner pill insures a good digestion, and will cure dyspepsia.

We may add, for the interest of those in Europe ignorant of the matter:—

That the secret of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent in curing Consumption and Scrofula, of dissolving Tumors, Calculi, Stone, Gall Stone—is its *Resolving properties* of *melting away*, so to speak, of hard substances; of its supplying the blood with the constituents of life, vigor, strength, richness, and purity, and enabling this great source of life to hold in solution all its constituents. It is not an accidental discovery of simples, gathered at random by inexperienced persons, but a scientific combination of vegetable substances yielding great medicinal properties—culled from the vegetable kingdom by experienced botanists, and subjected to the tests of the most searching and powerful chemical analysis—and combined and associated so as to secure perfect harmony of the ingredients used, in accordance with their PHARMACEUTICAL EQUIVALENTS; in fact, it is the most scientific combination of ingredients, possessing medicinal or remedial properties of the vegetable kingdom in vogue. Truly has Dr. Radway of New York given to the Old World in his Ready Relief and Sarsaparillian Resolvent, the nucleus of a new system of medicine.

That it is entirely composed of Roots and Herbs..

That it is in such repute in America, that it has large laboratories in New York and at Montreal.

In short, it appears full time that the attention of Europe should be directed to this great advocate in medical treatment, which amounts to almost a revolution, overthrowing the *ancient régime* of mineral poisons and violent purgatives.

It would occupy too much space to dwell on the valuable addition to medical knowledge and *materia medica* that have been first condemned as quackery and ultimately received with open arms. Harvey's discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; that of Peruvian bark; that of the stethoscope; and countless others, have been at first ridiculed and scouted, and then adopted.

So with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The evidence of its efficacy is full and before the public. It is amply sufficient to prove that it is the policy of the public to adopt it.

R. R. R.

"The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."—Matt., ch. xxi—v. 42.

The historical truth of holy tradition finds an apt illustration in the history of

Radway's Ready Relief.

When this marvelous remedy was first presented to the notice of the medical faculty, in 1847, notwithstanding the mysterious influence it exhibited in stopping the most exeruciating

PAINS, ACHES, AND INFIRMITIES,

In a few moments after its use,

Its wonderful power in rising the Bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic—divesting the bodies of all suffering from Pain, Inflammation, Weakness, and other infirmities, curing in a few days the sickness and diseases of months and years, and for all ordinary pains, aches, either

INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL,

All Spasms, Cramps, Inflammations, Congestions, affording INSTANTANEOUS ease and comfort, it met with the same treatment that the stone which the builders, through their ignorance of its importance, rejected, but that afterwards became the head of the corner.

A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

We believe that the discovery, combination, and distribution throughout all nations of the earth of this marvelous remedy is due as much to the inspiration and direct will of DIVINE PROVIDENCE as to science. When the combination of the ingredients of this mervelous remedy, known as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, was completed, it supplied a want that had ever existed, that neither the best approved discoveries in Medical Chemistry, or the Materia Medica, or the skill of the most eminent Physicians, could secure to the Human Race. CHLOROFORM, Ether, Morphine, Opium, would allay pain; but an over-dose of either would cause death, and neither of these remedies could be used with safety by the public.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

stops pain of every kind, much quicker, and is safe under all circumstances, and it proves the miraculous power of

PREVENTING SICKNESS,

If exposed to contagious or epidemic pestilences. It not only Cures Pain, but will prevent it, and all kinds of sickness that are contagious, or malarious, or atmospheric.

Hidden Powers brought to Light.

As a Pain Remedy it excels all remedial agents, and when first introduced the doctors as well as the people were astonished at its marvelous curative powers—for the moment it was applied externally, or TWENTY DROPS diluted in water taken as a drink, the most violent Pains, Cramps, Spasms, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and all unpleasant feelings ceased.

PESTILENCES AND PLAGUES.

When Asiatic Cholera appeared, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was the only positive cure; it cured thousands, and saved millions from an attack. Then it was that Divine Providence inspired us to send forth this great remedy to every nation on the face of the earth. We were inspired with faith of its infallibility in saving the lives of all people against the plagues and pestilences that resisted all medicines and the best skill of physicians. Without having the assurance of one dollar's return, beyond our firm faith in the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF proving itself a savior to the afflicted human race, we sent forth on its mission of cure over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

without one dollar being secured by purchase, and having to wait for remuneration until the same was sold, and all expenses for foreign duties, freights, commission agents, advertising bills were paid, and this we continued to do for years. Wherever a community of living civilized souls existed, there we sent first, at our own risk,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

and the marvelous cures it effected in ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, all BILIOUS ATTACKS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and every other disease peculiar to the countries and climates where it was used, suggested its use in

Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever
Scarlet Fever, Ship Fever,

FEVER & AGUE,

all other fevers; and in this class of diseases it cured when all others failed, and PREVENTED *Attacks if exposed.*

The Wisdom of Providence in selecting the Inventors and Proprietors of this marvolous remedy to carry out His will, in placing an antidote within the reach of His people of all nations of the earth—who had sufficient faith to *wait* for their "bread cast on the waters to return after many days," who were content to spread out before the world the richness, purity, and miraculous quickness of this remedy, until such time that its wonderful virtues became a household necessity everywhere—shows that the instruments selected for this great work have discharged their duties in this respect. Through the infallible curative powers of Radway's Ready Relief the people of all nations have been rescued from the Pestilence in all forms; and as regards ordinary PAINS *that are common* to all, he Ready Relief in a few minutes will stop

FEVER AND AGUE.

Notwithstanding the great range of Pains, Aches, Ailments, &c., that Radway's Ready Relief cure, time and experience prove it to be the BEST and SAFEST CURE for

FEVER AND AGUE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
SCARLET FEVER,
Bilious Fever

In the world. There is no Ague Cure, Cholagogue, or preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, or the many forms of Mercury, or, in fact, any remedial agent that will cure this disease so positively, so safely, as

Radway's Ready Relief.

No, not one. Thousands, from over-dosing with Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, bottled in the many Ague Cures and Private Practice, pay the penalty of engorged liver, fat, spleen, disordered kidneys, saffron-colored skin, and hundreds of other symptoms of distress. These agents never cure, but smother the disease, whereas

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

aided by Radway's Pills, not only cure the worst cases, but will protect the system against attacks of Ague and all other Fevers.

One 25 Cent Bottle of

Radway's Ready Relief

Is better as a cure for all Fevers, Chills, Bilious Attacks, &c., than the Quinine Mixtures, Ague Cures, Cholagogues, &c., costing $1 to $3, and Radway's Ready Relief is good for hundreds of other aliments that these are not.

One 25 cent bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will give you equal in quantity, and superior in quality, to 144 bottles of the 25 cent Pain Remedies, Paints, Killers, Embrocations, Panaceas, Kings, &c., all of these remedies being but poor imitations of **Radway's Ready Relief.**

One bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief,** for 25 cents, as a Pain Remedy, and for Family Purposes, will secure every household freedom against sickness, and can be used for the same purposes, that would cost at least ($25) twenty-five dollars, had you to purchase prescriptions, or drugs every time pain, sickness, or accident takes place.

Painful Attacks where

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:

**Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics,
Croup, Dyphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.**

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 Drops to a Teaspoonful in Water will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

Wind in the Bowels,
And All Internal Pains.

The above dose taken every fifteen minutes will quickly cure

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus,
Bilious Colic, Flux,
And all Painful Discharges.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Large Bottles—India Rubber Stoppers—Purity of the READY RELIEF.

25 Cents, in Large Bottles,

containing 3 and 4 times the quantity of the 15 cent Liniments, Paints, Killers, Panaceas, made of the common fusel oil alcohol as a basis, and have all been started to imitate **Radway's Ready Relief.**

Some of these imitations are scented with common hartshorn, in imitation of a highly rectified preparation of Ammonia—used in the genuine Persons using the genuine Ready Relief will at once discover the miserable fraud in the imitations. The genuine Ready Relief has India Rubber Stoppers, and every bottle made air-tight.

Price of **Radway's Ready Relief,** per dozen bottles, $2.50 cents; Single Bottles, 25 cents. Sold at Dr. Radway & Co's Principal Office, No. 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal, and by Druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. One agent will be found in every city and town in the world. Put up in directions of all languages. **Ask for Radway's Ready Relief.**

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generally. Medicine is no longer a secret art to be confined to the sanctuary of the initiated. A knowledge of the healing art is open to all who choose to inquire. Corporate bodies have often proved impediments to great improvements, and it would be well for mankind if, in this great question, they would examine for themselves, and test the truth by results.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries, or bowels: the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over Twenty Persons of Ovarian Cysts and Tumors, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Utorus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculos Concretions. The known ingredients of Dr. Radway's Resolvent were claimed by Sir Benj. Brodie, used in their crude form, uncombined, to possess the power of dissolving stone in the bladder, and curing all irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs; of correcting and checking great and involuntary discharges of water; and, now in the present improved and scientific combination of these ingredients in the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, it will more effectually cure and remove Tumors and all other hard substances.

It is called RESOLVENT, for it discusses and melts away Tumors, Nodes, Hard Swellings, Lumps, Concretions in the Joints, Groin, Testes, Bladder, Kidneys, &c., and will save the patient the painful necessity of undergoing operations of the surgeon's knife.

The following letter, or certificate of cure, was received on the 20th day of July, 1869. The lady is unknown to us, but she is well known in Beverly, Mass.; those interested can write her, and make inquiries of her status of the selectmen of the town. We publish the letter at the lady's request.

TUMOR OF 12 YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "THERE WAS NO HELP FOR IT." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but HAD NO FAITH in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took SIX BOTTLES OF RESOLVENT, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be SEEN OR FELT, and I felt BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for 12 years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH B. KNAPP.

This lady was cured of tumors of 12 years' growth by SIX BOTTLES OF THE RESOLVENT. This is truly remarkable. But the sick must bear in mind that TUMORS of the same character in different persons, do not all yield as quick in one as in another, as much depends on the condition of health, state of the blood, character and condition of monthly periods and previous health. Some persons may have to take 24 bottles, whereas others are cured by six bottles; but persevere with the medicine, and a cure is certain.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by Druggists and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 439 St. Paul street, Montreal.

September 8, 1869.

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Dr. James Johnston—Dear Sir:—I am willing to bear testimony in favor of your Canadian Balsam of Fir Paste. I believe you have hit upon the right medicine. Your invaluable Paste acts charmingly on my hoarseness, and has cured it effectually. I would cheerfully recommend it to all troubled with Coughs, Weak Lungs, &c., &c.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. ROBIE.

Dr. James Johnston—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, cheerfully endorse the statement of the Rev. John E. Robie, of Buffalo; and further, we would say boldly that we consider your "Canadian Balsam of Fir Paste" the BEST and SAFEST LUNG AND COUGH MEDICINE now in market, as we all have used it, and found it to give immediate relief, and perform a permanent cure, in all cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. We, with confidence recommend your unrivalled Balsam to all who are predisposed to Weak Lungs, Coughs, Consumption, &c., &c.

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Rochester, June 24, 1853.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!

As the celebrity of my Balsam has already excited the cupidity of some unprincipled persons to manufacture and put out an imitation. Be sure to inquire for Canadian Balsam, as there are none genuine unless bearing the fac simile of my signature

JAMES JOHNSTON

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The Art-Union of London was established to promote the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts, and their general advancement in the British Empire, by a wide diffusion of the works of native artists; and to elevate Art and encourage its professors, by creating an increased demand for their works, and an improved taste on the part of the public. It is under the direction of a Council of the Members, whose services are honorary, and four of whom retire from office every year.

Every Member for each Guinea subscribed, is entitled to—

I. One chance in the distribution of prizes at the annual meeting on the last Tuesday in April.

II. An impression of one or more plates produced exclusively for the Society; admission for himself and friends to the General Meeting and to the exhibition of prizes; and, *on application*, the Annual Report with list and almanack.

A set of Artist's proofs of the plates, with Five Chances in the distribution, may be had for Five Guineas; India paper lettered proofs, with two chances, for two guineas.

Numbers are not put on the subscription-receipts, because, as there must always be left in the various Agents' hands many receipts undisposed of, it would be very difficult to ensure that the proper numbers, *and no others*, were put into the drawing. The names are numbered in regular order, and any member may learn his number in the week preceding the General Meeting, by stating the letters on the corner of his receipt.

EXTRA CHANCES.—*Any* Member having paid his subscription for the current year, and wishing to have one or more extra chances in the next distribution of prizes—but without another print—may have one such extra chance for every half-guinea subscribed for that purpose, for which a separate printed Receipt will be given.

WORKS OF ART IN LIEU OF PRINTS.—*A* bust, statuette, or other work, may be had instead of the print, by additional payment. Payments in different years may be combined with a view to obtain one of these works; provided always, that at the time of the first and every subsequent payment it be expressly stated at the office that such payment is made for that purpose, and that such condition be inserted in the receipt given for the Subscription Money.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.—*A* subscription for ten years in advance, entitles to a porcelain bust, or a tazza in iron, or one of the medals executed for the Society in Silver; in addition to the annual advantages attached to the Subscription.

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Members have the option of taking, instead of the print of the year, any *one* of the following, viz.:—

1.—Venice; Raising the May-Pole; Italy Claude Duval; Tilbury Fort; or Harvest in the Highlands—a Volume of Plates from The Ancient Mariner; The Story of the Norman Conquest; or Hereward the Wake—Choosing the Wedding-Gown (chromo)—or a Medal in Bronze.

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Or one volume of woodcuts and one set of illustrations in outline.

There are still to be had at five guineas each, with five chances—a very few proofs before letters of each of the plates, except the English Merrymaking, which is quite out of print.

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☞ No name will be entered before payment.

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APPLIED TO THE

LIVER, KIDNEYS, SKIN, STOMACH & BOWELS.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT

PURGATIVE PILLS.

MATERIA MEDICA contains in its repertoire many purgative and cathartic agents that, for ordinary purposes, open the bowels, and through what is called a "peristaltic" movement, purge from the alimentary canal the fæces *and this is all.* Such agents for the purpose of cure, or removal of any settled disease, are utterly useless.

DR. RADWAY has completed one of the most essential discoveries in medical chemistry—in the combination of vegetable substances, for the purposes of a PURGATIVE, APERIENT, COUNTER-IRRITANT, ALTERATIVE PILL, that can be taken or administered with the absolute certainty of securing

THOROUGH EXPULSION OF ALL DECAYED AND DECOMPOSING elements in the human body and also safe to take in the most malignant of eruptive Fevers; in cases where the mucous membrane of the internal viscera are suffering from Ulceration, Inflamation or from

Gastric, Bilary, Pancreatic, Complaints.

MEDICAL DISCOVERIES.

Hundreds of medicines are put up under different names, all made alike, in imitation of some successful originator. There are, however, but very few of these medicines that are entitled to any distinctive or exclusive properties. All these common pills are made generally alike, with some active drastic drug for a base.

RADWAY'S PILLS possess properties that the Materia Medica has failed to discover in either the vegetable or mineral kingdom. Calomel and the many preparations of mercury, for centuries supplied an *alterative*, (and the most popular, for it is administered in 990 cases out of 1000) and Aloes, Gamboge, Scammony, Antimony, Podyphylulum and kindred drugs supplies the Cathartic, not only for the medical practitioner, but for all sorts of the advertised Pills.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

In RADWAY'S PILLS [which are the only *perfect Purgative Pills*] you secure a Pill superior in all its properties to the most choice remedial agents known to Medical Science. They differ in every respect to all other pills in general use, and the only Vegetable Medicine that supplies a substitute for

Calomel or Mercury.

In RADWAY'S PILLS you have one medicine that will secure quicker, more thorough and better results than will be given in from three or more different prescriptions of the medical practitioner.—As a proof of this: You are seized with a Bilious attack! Doctor prescribes Blue Pills or Calomel! next some drastic aloetic pill or powders to work off the effects of the blue pill. This prostrates you; and a tonic is next given, or a gentle aperient, whereas ONE DOSE OF RADWAY'S PILLS *will do all the work that the three* or more prescriptions are given for, without running any risk from mercurializing or salivating the system.

Why is Purgation Necessary?

There are two principles which exist in every living human body; one is the product of decay or decomposition, [those humours or elements that are rejected by the absorbents and lacteals as *refuse*] the other is that of nutrition. It becomes necessary for the life of the body that the decayed and excrementitious elements be *dismissed* and the nutritious adopted. For the removal of the first the human body is supplied with lungs, kidneys, liver skin, bowels, &c., but when, from any cause, the functions of these organs are suspended, then it is *essential* to resort to art or science in supplying assistance, and of all medicines ever given to the human race for this purpose, there is none in the arcana of MATERIA MEDICA or CHEMISTRY that secures these important results so *thoroughly*, HAPPILY, and with such COMFORT as

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Straining Hurtful.

There are many conditions of the system when *straining when at stool* is hurtful, especially persons suffering from weakness or diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, WOMB, UTERUS, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and INVOLUNTARY WEAKENING DISCHARGES of the GENITALS.

LADIES

Annoyed with weakness or falling of the womb, LEUCHORRHEA, and in all cases of weakening discharges, should, if they find any trouble in the dismissal of the *fæces*, take RADWAY'S PILLS in sufficient quantity (2 to 4) to secure a free and thorough discharge, without being compelled to *strain.* RADWAY'S PILLS will assist the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, in strengthening the secreting functions of the impaired organs, that are too weak to hold their Constituent secretion, as in cases of Involuntary Emmissions of *sperm*, or *the fluid of life*, and in Leuchorrhea, in Diabetes, in constant and painful discharges of water in drops, also in

PILES.

One violent and severe strain when at stool will *rupture* and *destroy* the healing process of a month's medication. Persons of costive habits suffering from these difficulties should never take the *common drastic purgative pills*, made of the common aloes disguised under a coat of sugar, that scour and produce *violent* yet *not thorough* discharges; such pills as these *are at all times hurtful*, and will especially in all cases where there is weakness in the secreting glands, destroy the repaired structure, and in all cases of fever, of an eruptive character, as any doctor will tell you, prove very dangerous.

In any condition of weakness RADWAY'S PILLS are the only purgative pills that are safe to take. This is shown clear to the understanding of all, from the peculiar combination of the ingredients of their composition and the medicinal properties secured. One or two of RADWAY'S PILLS as ordinary assistants when the bowels are costive will remove all dead and decomposing elements, and restore regularity to the functions of the LIVER, SKIN, KIDNEYS, BOWELS.

HOW TO TAKE

RADWAY'S PILLS.

RADWAY'S PILLS are so nicely balanced in their chemical equivalents, that any person can obtain such effects that are essential to the condition of their system to promote health.

1. If a brisk or thorough purge (by the word *thorough* we mean to convey that their purgative qualities be applied to the delayed or checked excrements of the skin, liver, kidneys, as well as the *retained fæces* in the bowels) is required, *four to six will free the system* from the presence of all matter ready to be purged out of the body.

2. If a mild and gentle aperient and laxative action is required, two to three will produce the result.

3. If merely a dinner appetizer, and to promote healthy digestion, *one pill* two or three hours before dinner.

Their daily Use.

In doses of one or two pills, by all persons of a full habit of body, subject to giddiness, rush of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, and all those subject to fits, will not only keep the blood from becoming congested or clogged up in the blood vessels, but will equalize its circulation, and prevent sudden attacks of appoplexy, disease of the heart, congestion. Persons who will take one of those pills every day will not suffer from Headaches, Dizziness, Hysterics, Fainting Spells, Pains around the heart, and a hundred other disagreeable symptoms.

DYSPEPSIA.

One of RADWAY'S PILLS two or three hours before dinner, taken daily, will keep the system free from DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, &c.

Bear in Mind.

RADWAY'S PILLS are the only purgative that will secure an alterative, diuretic, sudorific, aperient and tonic influence.

They are the only vegetable substitutes for Calomel or Mercury.

They promote the secretion of bile and withdraw it from circulation.

They assist through their nutritious properties the chyme and chyle, and gastric juices in the process of digestion.

They are elegantly coated with gum, PERFECTLY tasteless and free from smell.

PRICE twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for one dollar. Always ask for RADWAY'S PILLS and see that the letters R.R.R. are on one side of Label, and the words Radway's Regulators, on the other. Sold by all druggists and general store keepers, and at Dr. Radway's Dominion Office 439, St. Paul St., Montreal.