Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX. QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875. No. 10,883.

THE
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund.

£1,945,000 - - - - STERLING

Funds Invested in Canada, $105,000

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

The Daily and Weekly "Chronicle" are for sale at Mr. C. E. Holiwell's, Army Stationer, opposite Post Office; Mr. M. Miller, Peter Street; Messrs. Pierce & Paterson, Fabrique Street; Mr Brown, St. John Street, (within); Mr. Darveau, Tobacconist, 33½ St. John Street, (without); Mr. Gale, corner of St. Eustache and D'Aiguillon Streets, St. John Suburbs, and at Mr. Ritchie's, South Quebec
July 21, 1874.

Advertising Agents for the "Morning Chronicle,"

GEORGE STREET, BATES, HENDY & Co., and F. ALGAR, London

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, New York.

S. R. NILES, and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. Boston.

ROWELL & CHESMAN, St. Louis, Mo.
November 26, 1874.

MORNING CHRONICLE,
Established 1847.

QUEBEC GAZETTE,
ESTABLISHED 1764.

INCORPORATED 1874.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
1857-1875.

Names of some of the Prominent Writers who will contribute to the next Volume of the ATLANTIC.

H. W. LONGFELLOW, W. C. BRYANT,
J. R. LOWELL, O. W. HOLMES,
"MARK TWAIN,"
(Sketches of Mississippi River Life, as he used to see it from a Pilot House.)
BAYARD TAYLOR, W. D. HOWELLS,
H. JAMES, JR., T. B. ALDRICH,
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER,
(Sketches of Oriental Life and Travel.)
FRANCIS PARKMAN, JOHN FISKE,
EDWARD ATKINSON, DAVID A. WELLS
DR. BROWN-SEQUARD
is expected to furnish Papers on Medical Science.

The four departments of *Literature, Music Art,* and *Education* will be filled monthly by vigorous editorial articles and reviews.

The Leading Contributors of The Atlantic write for no other Magazine; and the managers propose to keep it where it has always stood, at the head of American literature.

TERMS:—Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $4.00.

☞ *The Atlantic will be sent free of postage to all Subscribers for 1875.* ☜

H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY, Boston.
(The Riverside Press, Cambridge,)
HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York.
January 19, 1875.

Holiday Presents!!

FURS!

DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON WE will offer the remaining portion of our Manufactured Stock of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, &c., &c.,

At a considerable Reduction.

☞ Snow-Shoes, Moccasins and Toboggans at exceedingly Low Prices.

RENFREW & MARCOU.
December 18, 1874.

DR. SCHUYLER,
DENTIST.
No. 6, St. JOHN Street,
Next to the Dollar Store.
(Eighteen years' experience.)
October 20, 1874. feb4-Lm

KIRK & HOBSON,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
(OF THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE,)
10, Hospital Street,
MONTREAL.

Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, etc., bought and sold on margin or for cash.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Refer, by permission, to the President, Directors and Cashier, Union Bank of Lower Canada.
October 2, 1874.

Smoke the F. F. Cigar,
☞ The Best in the Dominion. ☜
A. GOLDSTEIN,
Sole Agent for Quebec.

Large Cylinder Press for Sale.

FOR SALE, THE LARGE CYLINDER PRESS for many years used in printing the QUEBEC GAZETTE. It may be seen at the Printing Offices of MESSRS. MIDDLETON & DAWSON.
November 5, 1874.

QUEBEC SOCIETY
—FOR THE—
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TO THOSE WHO MAY FEEL DISPOSED to donate by *Will* to the Benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:—

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Quebec Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established at Quebec in April, 1870, the sum of .... Dollars.

November 5, 1874. Lm

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS
FOR SALE,

TWO WINDMILL PUMPS, ONE ADAIR'S Patent, complete, in first-class order. Will be sold under Patentee's price.

Apply to
DAWE & JARVIS,
Sail-Makers,
Quebec.
August 12, 1874.

To be Let

THREE ROOMS IN UNION BUILDING, Place d'Armes, lately occupied by the CONTRACTORS of the NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Possession given immediately.

Apply at Office of Contractors,
EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Lower Town.
July 18, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital. £2,000,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY INSURED AT CURRENT RATES.

FIRE AND LIFE ACCOUNTS KEPT PERFECTLY DISTINCT.

Policies issued here.

Losses promptly paid.

C. P. CHAMPION,
Agent.
Office—31, St. Peter Street.

Established 1868—A circulation of 50,000 reached in 1872-3 Greatly enlarged and improved! Universally acknowledged the largest, cheapest, finest and the best pictorial paper of its class in the world!

DO NOT WAIT!

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Great Pictorial Library, for $1.25.

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Subscribe *NOW* before this *GREAT OFFER FOR INTRODUCTION* is withdrawn.

The ILLUSTRATED RECORD is a mammoth beautifully illustrated Repository of Literature, Fashions, Household Etiquette Polite Education, Travel, Stories, Adventures, &c &c. Ably edited—*Keeps up with the progress of Science, Art, and Discovery,* and is a mammoth encyclopedia of American and Foreign Literature, of which it publishes the *Best, the "Cream."* **Richly and Profusely Illustrated.** It is universally admitted the LARGEST and CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PICTORIAL PAPER IN THE WORLD! Postage paid by the publishers.

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Make Money by showing papers and premiums to others, and raising a large club. Send $1 for subscription and 25 cents for expenses on the premiums and by return of mail you will receive the paper and prize. With these to show you can easily raise a club.

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THE ILLUSTRATED RECORD,

P. O. Box 2141. 33 and 34 Park Row,
New York.

TAKE NOTICE.—ANY of the $4 Magazines or papers will be sent with the RECORD for $3 50 extra. $3 Magazines for $2,50, and $2 Magazines for $1.75. Send ALL your subscriptions for all your papers, and you will save from 35 cents to $1 on each, if you take THE ILLUSTRATED RECORD.

December 11, 1874.

REPRINTS
OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41, Barclay Street, New-York,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz.:

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Evangelical.*)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

TERMS:
PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

	per ann.
For any one Review	$4.00
For any two Reviews	7.00
For any three Reviews	10.00
For all four Reviews	12.00
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For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid *invariably in advance* at the commencement of each year.

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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

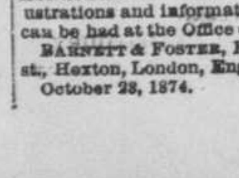
Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the 'Four Reviews' for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the 'Four Reviews,' or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers, No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.
November 20, 1874.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay



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

BARNETT & FOSTER, Engineers, 23, Forston-st., Hexton, London, England
October 28, 1874. M-eo

JUST PUBLISHED.
ARTILLERY RETROSPECT
—OF—
THE LAST GREAT WAR,
1870.
WITH ITS LESSONS FOR CANADIANS,
—BY—
Lt.-Col. T. BLAND STRANGE,
Dominion Inspector of Artillery,
PRICE, $1.25.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
January 5, 1875.

The Tribune for '75

Cheaper and Better Than Ever,

Postage Free to Subscribers.

DURING THE YEAR 1874 THE POSITION of the *THE TRIBUNE* as the "leading American newspaper" has come to be generally recognized. Its bitterest foes, while assailing it as fiercely as of old on political or other grounds, never now question its preëminence as a newspaper. It is confessedly the foremost in the country. It has won the position, and it means to hold it by the employment of the best ability, by the most watchful conscientious attention, and by the most lavish expenditure of money to procure whatever money will buy, in its readers' service. Its expenditures in this way during the past year were over One Million and a Half of Dollars. For the results of this outlay it asks from each single subscriber to the WEEKLY, Two Dollars; from each subscriber in a Club of thirty or more, One Dollar; and it pays the postage itself.

The events of 1874 have vindicated THE TRIBUNE's political course, as well as its newspaper superiority. Maintaining, with all its old fervor, those Republican principles of equality and justice with which, under its illustrious founder, it was for thirty years identified, nevertheless warned the country that the party in power had, in a long course of prosperity, grown reckless and corrupt. The people were slow to believe, and some for a time, resented the warning. At last it was seen that THE TRIBUNE, as usual, was merely a few years in advance of its time. The people have come up to it. They have not decided to put the old anti-War Democracy in power, nor even to abandon the Republican organization. They have simply given warning. They have come, with the THE TRIBUNE, to hold mere party ties as of infinitely less consequence than the attainment of pure government on sound principles. They stand by their old landmarks, and will defend the constitutional guarantees to the liberty of the citizen, and the sacredness of the Nation's faith with its creditors. But, like THE TRIBUNE, they have lost faith in the hot partisans who insist on strict obedience to the dictates of the caucus, and who value party, not for its principles but chiefly for its offices. They recognise that the new conditions of the country have brought new needs and new duties; that parties cannot live forever on their past, no matter how glorious; and that the men to be trusted with the Government should be men who have shown an understanding of the popular wants, rather than men who have understood how to pack caucuses and manage conventions. It has thus come about that in nearly every instance this year the political recommendations of THE TRIBUNE have received the seal of popular approval.

THE TRIBUNE can never be a neutral in politics; but it maintains its independence of any partisan dictation It believes that the mere organ of politicians can never be a good newspaper or deserve the popular trust. It aims to judge every act of whatever party solely on its individual merits; commends the President where it thinks him right as heartily as it condemns him where it thinks him wrong; holds fast to its long-avowed principles, and values any party only as a means for attaining their triumph; waits on no caucus for its opinions; suffers no partisan need to color its news or warp its utterance, and maintains, in the interest of its readers, the liberty of candid and impartial criticism of their rulers. It endeavors to combine the utmost frankness and independence with judicial fairness; keeps its columns free from all low abuse and personal wrangling, has no quarrels with other papers, and never replies to or even notices their perpetual attacks,—reserving all the space usually wasted in this way, for matter its readers want.

From those who believe such a journal a desirable visitor in their families, THE TRIBUNE solicits a continuance of the popular favor it has so conspicuously enjoyed in the past, and never more conspicuously than during the hard times of the year 1874. It has reduced its rates thirty cents on each weekly (by prepaying postage, 20 cents, and waiving old charge for separate addresses to club subscribers, 10 cents), and it asks those who think well of it to reciprocate by kindly efforts to increase its circulation.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; while among the distinguished regular contributors to the Agricultural Department are numbered such men as Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, the Hon. George Geddes, Onondaga County, N.Y., Prof. C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Josiah Hoopes, L. B. Arnold and others. As its contributors are in every part of the country, it will be found equally valuable in New-England, in the South, on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously accurate. The utmost care is bestowed upon the typographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and generally larger than that of any other New York paper.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY (by mail) 1 year	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year	3 00
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Ten copies (and one extra), 1 year	25 00
WEEKLY, 1 year	2 00
Five copies, 1 year	7 50
Ten copies, 1 year	12 50
Twenty copies, 1 year	22 00
Thirty copies, 1 year	30 00

Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a SEMI-WEEKLY.

To clergymen, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent one year for $1 50, THE SEMI-WEEKLY for $2 50, and THE DAILY for $9.

☞ Specimen copies of either edition of THE TRIBUNE, and circulars giving full details of the contents of the great series of TRIBUNE EXTRAS, sent free to any address in the United States.

☞ All remittances at sender's risk, unless by draft on New-York, postal order, or in registered letter.

Address simply
THE TRIBUNE,
New York.
January 1, 1875.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.—*The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength.* They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
January 19, 1875. Lm-t th&sat

Corporation of Quebec

CITY HALL, Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Physicians whose names are hereafter mentioned, practising in the City of Quebec, have been appointed Vaccinators by the Council of the City of Quebec, under the provisions of the Act 24 Vict. chap. 24, intituled: "An Act to provide for the more general adoption of the practice of vaccination," in pursuance of the enactments of the said act to vaccinate at the expense of the city, all indigent persons resident in the said city, who will make application to any one of the said Physicians to that end, namely:—

For St. Lewis, Palace, St John and Montcalm Wards, Doctors Belleau, residing No. 14, St Ursule Street, Upper Town, and F. R. Rinfret, residing No. 19, D'Aiguillon Street, St John Ward.

For St. Roch and Jacques-Cartier Wards, Doctors Charles Deguise, No. 55, last mentioned Street, Charles J. Samson, 49, St. Francis Street St. Roch Ward, and Louis Dion, 55½, St. Joseph Street, Jacques-Cartier Ward.

For St. Peter and Champlain Wards, Doctors John L. Wherry, No. 9½, Notre-Dame Street, Lower Town, and Michael Ahern, No. 7, same Street.

Public Notice is specially called to the provisions contained in the tenth section of the said Act which the Corporation will cause to be strictly enforced, and which are as follows:

SEC. 10.—"If any father or mother, or person so having, as aforesaid, the care, nurture or custody of any such child as aforesaid, shall not cause such child to be vaccinated within the periods prescribed by this act, or shall not, on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed, take, or cause to be taken, such child for inspection, according to the provisions in this act respectively contained, then such father or mother, or person having the care, nurture, or custody of such child as aforesaid, so offending, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, recoverable, on summary conviction, before the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Police Magistrate, or Stipendiary Magistrate, appointed for the city in which the offence was committed, or if there be no such officer, then before any two Justices of the Peace sitting and having jurisdiction in such city, and the provisions of the one hundred and third chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada shall be applicable to the recovery of such penalties."

L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.
December 31, 1874.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

CITY OF QUEBEC, District of Quebec. } TO WIT:

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City, on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in virtue of a By-Law made and passed at a quarterly meeting of this Council, held on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, adjourned from the said ninth day of June to the tenth day of the said month, and further adjourned from the said tenth day of June to the eleventh day of the said month of June, in the year last aforesaid, at each of which several meetings were and are present two-thirds of the Members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say:—

His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Hall, Stafford, Glackemeyer, Robitaille, Vallee, Bureau, Rheaume, Sewell (Dr.), Connolly, Joseph Rousseau, Robertson, Alleyn, Leaycraft Hearn.

It was ordained by the said Council, and the said Council doth hereby ordain and make the following By-Law:—

A BY-LAW to regulate the Measurement and Selling of every kind of Fire Wood brought into the City of Quebec.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the Sale of Fire Wood upon the Markets and other public places of the City, the said Council, by and in virtue of the authority given to them in and by Act of the Legislature of this Province, 18 Vic., cap. 159, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Ordinances to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation of the said City and Town," ordains and enacts, and it is hereby ordained and enacted:

1.—That within the limits of the City of Quebec, from and after the passing of the present By-Law, the standard cord of Fire Wood shall be of wood not less than two and a half feet long, the cord being eight feet long by four feet high, French measure, or shall consist of eighty French cubic feet, the said wood having, therefore, two feet and a half in length and not less.

2.—That from and after the first day of January next, no fire wood shall be sold or offered for sale or bought on any of the Markets or public places of the City of Quebec, otherwise than by the cord, half cord, a third of a cord or a quarter of a cord, and in no less quantity, and such wood shall not be less than two feet and a half in length as aforesaid.

3.—That nothing above ordained and enacted shall affect in any way the firewood which shall be the property of Her Majesty's Government.

4.—That any person who shall violate or infringe any of the provisions contained in the present By-Law, or any part of the same, shall incur and pay for each and every offence, violation, or infraction, a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency, or shall be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

5.—That every other By-Law of this Council, or any part of the same, and all other orders, rules or provisions made and passed by any other authority, and now in force touching and concerning the matters and things contained in the present By Law, or which are incompatible with the provisions of the said By-Law, or any part of the same, or which shall be repugnant to the same, shall be and are hereby repealed.

[L. S.] JOS. MORRIN,
Mayor.

Attested,
F. X. GARNEAU,
City Clerk.
(Certified,)
L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.
December 21, 1874.

PURVEYOR TO T. R. H.'S THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
By appointment to the Principal Courts of Europe.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES and ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain and principal Courts of Europe, nobility, and gentry of England and the Continent; also, by the principal physicians and medical practitioners at home and abroad.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is beneficial in cases of weakened or diseased digestion; in obstinate catarrhs and coughs; hoarseness; catarrhal diseases of the bronchial tubes; in cases of incipient and progressive tubercular consumption; and in cases of bodily weakness and exhaustion.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has the best and most testimonials of any medicinal and invigorating preparation yet produced. It is in high repute and the demand fast increasing, while the testimonials daily received fully bear out its intrinsic worth.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has, by its own intrinsic merits, earned for itself a reputation as a curative and invigorating remedy, not surpassed by any other, It possesses a very agreeable flavor, and is adapted to the most enfeebled digestion.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Pamphlets with directions for use, testimonials and distinctions from Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Physicians, with medals from learned societies, may be had of the undersigned.

Price, 75 cents per bottle.

Sold by R McLeod, Musson & Co., J. E. Burke, J J Veldon, W. E. Brunet, O. Potvin & Carrier, Giroux & Frere.

Wholesale Agents for Dominion of Canada
ASCHER & CO,
Montreal
November 28, 1874. F-Cmeo

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively Cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Crick in the Back and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give general satisfaction." J. Thompson Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P.Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers Price, 25 cents
S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.
December 2, 1874. F-d&w

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Friday, 15th day of January, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented that large importations of Coal Oils are continually taking place at various ports in the Dominion, samples of many of which will not stand the fire test required by the Inland Revenue Act, 1868, and amendments thereto; also that large importations of certain products of Petroleum, such as Gasoline, Benzine and Benzole are being made, such articles being very explosive and dangerous at a very low temperature.

His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 17th section of the Act passed in the session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 50 and intituled: "An Act "to increase the Excise duty on spirits, to impose an excise duty on refined Petroleum "and to provide for the inspection thereof," has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that with a view to the better regulation of the foreign Petroleum trade, and the security of the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, the following regulations be and they are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:

1. From and after the date hereof, the officers appointed to guage and test spirituous liquors, wines, &c., at the respective ports of Toronto and Hamilton in Ontario; the Port of Quebec, in Quebec; the Port of St. John, in New Brunswick; and the Port of Halifax in Nova Scotia, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of Imported Refined Petroleum at those Ports respectively; and that the respective Collectors of Customs and Sub-Collectors of Customs at all other ports and out-ports in Canada, shall be and they are hereby appointed Inspectors of imported Refined Petroleum at their respective ports and out ports, with power to employ in the actual process of testing such oils any officer or officers under their respective surveys whom they shall consider competent for that purpose

2. That the instrument to be used for testing all imported Refined Petroleum shall be the "Coal Oil Pyrometer," made by Charles Potter, Toronto, Ontario, and all such petroleum as will not stand the fire test of 105 degrees, as required by said Pyrometer, as required by section 2 of chapter 15 of 24 Victoria, when used according to the instructions accompanying the same, shall be dealt with as may be ordered by the Minister of Customs in each case.

3. That every package of imported Refined Petroleum, inspected as before provided, shall be legibly marked or stamped in such manner as the Minister of Customs may direct.

4. That no imported Refined Petroleum, which will not stand the said Test, whether designated as "Coal Oil," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Benzole," "Paraffine," or other oil or fluid, distilled, manufactured or produced by any process or treatment whatever shall be admitted to entry for consumption or Warehouse in Canada, unless the Importer shall have produced a license from a Collector or other proper Officer of Inland Revenue, authorizing him to import and keep the same on hand.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.
January 26, 1875. C

EMPORIUM OF MUSIC.

THE LATEST MUSIC PUBLISHED:—

Plaisirs Champetres, Quadrille Elegant, Geo. McNeil,—75 cents.
The Fairy Steps, Galop, S. N. Earle,—40cts.
Bellerophon Galop..............S. D'Arms,—40cts.

The Musical World,
(MUSIKALISCHE WELT)

appears monthly, each part consisting of 24 pages of Piano Music. The compositions selected are the best, and till now unpublished works of the leading living composers.

Subscription for the year $2 50 in advance.

The "Musical Word" has now reached its fourth year and is the leading Musical Publication *par excellence* of the age ☞ FRANZ ABT is its Chief Editor. ☜

H. A. C. FUCHS & CO
January 6, 1875

NOVELTY WORKS,
NAZARETH, BRENNAN AND DALHOUSIE STREETS,
MONTREAL.

R. GARDNER & SON

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS,

and others, with PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES,
DUMP CARS,
CHILLED IRON WHEELS,
HANDCARS,
RAIL BENDERS,
&c., &c., &c.
—ALSO—

A general assortment of MILL and FACTORY supplies, Bridge Work, a speciality; Iron and Wood-working Machinery, etc., etc.

R. GARDNER & SON,
MONTREAL.
September 19, 1874.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road and Camden Town, London.
December 31, 1874. Fm-eo

The Great Female Remedy.
Clark's Periodical Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

JOB MOSES,
NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all Medicine Dealers.
August 28, 1872. d&w

NOT QUITE SO.

"It is among the most savage and debased tribes only that the condition and comfort of the horse have been neglected," but we believe there are many in civilized countries who are guilty of the same neglect, and without the excuse of the former; here all may avail themselves of the use of an article which has done more than anything else heretofore known to improve the condition and relieve the suffering of the horse. Those who will not use it will be the losers, their horses the sufferers: to avoid both use "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy,' and you will be satisfied with the result.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co, W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all medicine dealers.
January 15, 1875. F-d&w

Erasmus Wilson says that "the prolongation of life is possible four different ways:

1st. By increasing the vital power itself;
2nd. By hardening the organs;
3rd. By retarding vital consumption;
4th. By facilitating and assisting restoration

It is now established beyond all doubt that Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites will retard vital consumption, increase involuntary muscular power, and thereby harden the organs, increase vitality and facilitate and assist restoration, and consequently IT POSSESSES THE WONDERFUL PROPERTY OF PROLONGING OF HUMAN LIFE.
January 15, 1875. F-d&w

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards. Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c, they act like a charm. Ministers and Lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co. W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all Medicine Dealers.
January 15, 1875. F-d&w

IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC WASTING DISEASES, attended with low vitality, feeble digestion, torpid liver, constipation, and irritation of the kidneys and bladder, avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants, preparations containing strychnine, and all anodynes and nervines, as their immediate effect is to overstimulate the system, producing a feeling of temporary improvement, followed by a relapse and general prostration. Radical and permanent benefit results from the use of remedies that excite nutrition, and create pure blood. Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is a Chemical Food that supplies the waste of brain and muscle, invigorates mind and body, and imparts an elasticity of spirits that gives new zest to life.
January 21, 1875. Lm-d&w

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. AGENTS Wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address, G STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
October 23, 1874 Lm-d&w

Burnett's Extracts
For cooking purposes.

Burnett's Extracts
"Pre-eminently superior."
—Parker House, Boston.

Burnett's Extracts

LEMON, VANILLA, ROSE,
ALMOND, NECTARINE, CELERY,
ORANGE, PEACH, NUTMEG,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, GINGER.

Burnett's Extracts
"The best in the world."
—Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y.

Burnett's Extracts
"Used exclusively for years."
—Continental Hotel, Phila.

Burnett's Extracts

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Agents for Dominion of Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON,
Proprietors.
December 24, 1874. t,th&sat

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity.—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B.—Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a worldwide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium
March 11. 1874. Lm

REFINED SUGAR.

123 BARRELS CHOICE YELLOW REfined, ex "Hibernian."
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
January 14, 1875.

Sand of the Desert in an Hour-Glass.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

A handful of red sand from the hot clime
Of Arab deserts brought,
Within this glass becomes the spy of Time,
The minister of Thought.

How many weary centuries has it been
About these deserts blown!
How many strange vicissitudes has seen,
How many histories known!

Perhaps the camels of the Ishmaelite
Trampled and passed it o'er,
When into Egypt from the patriarch's sight
His favorite son they bore.

Perhaps the feet of Moses, burnt and bare,
Crushed it beneath their tread;
Or Pharaoh's flashing wheels into the air
Scattered it as they sped.

Or Mary, with the Christ of Nazareth
Held close in her caress,
Whose pilgrimage of hope and love and faith,
Illumed the wilderness:

Or anchorites beneath Engaddi's palms
Pacing the Dead Sea beach,
And singing slow their old Armenian psalms,
In half-articulate speech;

Or caravans, that from Bassora's gate
With westward steps depart;
Or Mecca's pilgrims, confident of Fate,
And resolute in heart!

These have passed over it, or may have passed;
Now in this crystal tower
Imprisoned by some curious hand at last,
It counts the passing hour.

And as I gaze these narrow walls expand;
Before my dreamy eye
Stretches the desert with its shifting sand,
Its unimpeded sky.

And borne aloft by the sustaining blast,
This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast,
A form of fear and dread.

And onward and across the setting sun,
Across the boundless plain,
The column and its broader shadows run,
Till thought pursues in vain.

The vision vanishes! These walls again
Shut out the lurid sun,
Shut out the hot, immeasurable plain,
The half-hour's sand is run!

Written for the Chronicle.

My Ghost Story.

AN AUSTRO-CANADIAN EXPERIENCE.

BY E. H. H.

PART I.

What grim, queer uncanny noises there are about an old house, when the time is the middle of the night, and a fierce tempest is raging without. The north wind rattles down upon ancient window panes, and creaking doors, whistles sometimes mournfully, sometimes madly through key holes and unprotected chinks, howls and shrieks in ecstacies of agony in and about every nook and cranny in the place It becomes all but painful to hear its moanings and hysterical gusts of passion. But the intervals of calm and quiet when it rushes off to disport its mad vagaries around some other dwelling, are far worse for susceptible natures; those pauses of intense stillness only broken by the low murmuring of the hot flames through the stove pipes, or the rifle-like report of the frost forced nails outside, lapses in which the stoutest nerved minds ruminate upon the lateness of the hour, and recall to memory oft told tales of childhood and even of maturer life. Strange cessations from noise and windy riot when the stealthy scamper of the timorous mice or the bolder march of the prowling rats become patent and distinct. The wakeful listener in such an hour feels a queer tension of the nerves, the sense of hearing is painfully intensified and the dull monotonous ticking of the big hall clock is absolutely repulsive, because it seems to try and deaden noises which are not to be explained in a rational manner. An indefinable sense of rustling or creeping pervades the air and makes one wish for the rabid howlings of the hurricane to come back again and by their excess of tumult efface the wild imaginings that every moment increase in riotousness and absurdity. Such were a few of the thousand conglomerate ideas that danced about in my excited brain a few nights ago as I lay a thinking in my antiquated bed chamber on the third story of a fine old family mansion in——street. My experiences of some thirty years of travel and adventure in many lands had never furnished a precedent for my present tone of thought. Indeed I was called by some of my acquaintances disgustingly sceptical and without wishing to be considered braver than my neighbours, I had a most unlimited disbelief in ghosts, and sneered openly at the affrighted readers of the "Night side of Nature," and cognate works. I analysed dreams and portents as a chemist would poisons, and resolved their component parts into plain matters of fact, proving that they had been introduced into the brain of the dreamer, either from having previously seen, read or heard of them. I traced remarkable meetings of friends to every-day coincidences, and in one word uncompromisingly condemned everything that tended toward the supernatural. Of course I had read a great deal of the literature dedicated to the perturbation of weak intellects. Scott's Demonology, Lytton's Zanoni, and Strange Story, Mrs. Radcliffe's works, Collins' Armadale, and many others by ancient and modern authors, including the Christmas stories of twenty years past, but I had never felt any vague unrest or creeping sensations or anything else except a humorous sense of incredulity that there should be persons, among them several near and dear friends, who candidly believed every word they heard or read. I give this long explanation that my readers can the better appreciate what follows, and estimate whether this veracious narrative is a recantation of former unbelief or not. I had not long been a resident of Quebec, and as this was my first winter here I took almost a boyish pleasure in all the amusements the severity of the climate afforded. I was an unfailing *habitue* of the Skating Rink. I entered fully into the delights of tobogganing, and even went out on dark nights by myself and enjoyed the exhilarating pleasure of rushing at express speed down the snowy side of the Glacis, but of all the delights that ice, snow and cold could present sleighing was *par excellence* my ideal of innocent, yet, exciting pastime. In order to gratify this penchant which had indeed grown to be a passion, I had purchased one of the best of the fine breed of Lower Canadian horses that could be procured, a neat little cariole, and abundant supply of robes: with these I whisked about all over the surrounding country, inhaling great quantities of the pure cold air, and surfeiting my eyes with the beauteous panorama spread before me. On the day previous to the night of the storm already alluded to I had taken a longer drive than usual, and it being excessively cold had entrusted the reins to my friend and companion, G. We were returning from Cap Rouge across the country towards the St. Foye road. Sunset was approaching, and what a sunset? Nothing that I had ever before seen could equal its almost supernatural beauty. The heavens from horizon to horizon were one alternating stream of colour! Now the ground was suffused with crimson causing the flat expanse of snow-covered country to appear as one broad, calm lake of blood, and transforming the distant hills into rising billows tinted with the same sanguinary hue. A moment, and the effect was gone, but instantly from north and east, south and west, bands of molten gold sprang out and met each other in harmonious combination, bathing all nature in floods of brightness; the bare trees seemed turned into many-branched candelabra of the precious metal, and the snow crystals served as diamond incrustations to the gorgeous auriferous yellowness that pervaded everything visible. Again, and all the variations of color ever attempted by painter or described by poet filled the air with ineffable loveliness. Aqua-marine, sea-shell pink and darkest purple divided their beauties with soft tinges of green, azure and *gris-perle,* until the sky was a huge scintillating opal, worthy engarniture to the orb of virgin gold that blazed out of its setting with a fierce and, I thought, unwonted beauty. But why try and convey an idea of the soul-inspiring magnificence of a scene like this. It was so impressive that neither of us spoke. Even our gallant little horse apparently appreciated the picturesque as well as ourselves, tossed his mane about and whirled us over the creamy surface of the snow at a great rate. We had reached a point of ground which commanded a long vista of road, upon which there was neither tree nor house, shrub or fence, these last being covered by the deep drift. The cold was increasing every moment, I was desirous of getting within doors Telling my friend, who I could see shared my thoughts, to urge the horse on, he shouted out a few encouraging words, and we went like the wind. Nothing could overtake us now I shouted! at the same time looking back, but there was nothing whatever in sight:—settling myself down well under the rugs I was preparing to give myself up to the enjoyment of the drive. I had hardly placed myself comfortably, before I thought I heard the musical jingle of bells, in tones so clear and metallic that they at once aroused my attention, but as I had satisfied myself that there was nothing living in the rear of us, I was indisposed to turn my head. My companion applied himself to the horse, and I was astonished he did not make any remark. Idle fancy I thought! Again over the now darkening grey colored air came the sparkling music! this time nearer and clearer, and in spite of myself, I turned to look. What was my astonishment to see, not fifty paces behind us, a superb black horse with a coat as sleek as ebon, long flowing mane, red open nostrils, and fiery luminous eyes like stars. To the animal was harnessed a sleigh of unusual beauty of form, and perched high up on the box sat enveloped in costly furs a man, whose face although shrouded in a heavy cap of curious fashion which made it look like a crown, seemed not unfamiliar, but memory was overcome by wonder at their unaccountable presence, and I could not recall it. These details occupied but a moment to take in, during which they all flew past, there is no other name for it. I could feel the icy wind get colder for the moment, and then like the flash of a falling icicle the sleigh, driver and horse were far ahead of us, the driver in passing us turned his face half towards me, while his voice as melodious as the harmony of the sleigh bells rang out "In the lull of the storm expect me!" Hardly had I dispelled the echoes of this voice from my ears, when summoning all the resolution that I was possessed of, I grasped G. by the arm and breathed hoarsely "Who is this man who overtook us, follow him!" He seized me roughly saying "Are you asleep! For heavens sake dont sleep, or you will suffer for it. What ails you? what are you talking of? I see nothing that has passed us, the brave little beast is doing its best, we shall be in shelter in five minutes and well warmed. The cold is too much for your unacclimatised frame." This was all very well, I knew that it was no hallucination, produced either by cold or imagination. I was perfectly master of my limbs and thoughts and there had been nothing to prevent either having full sway. Indeed, I felt preternaturally acute, but for the first time in my life there was a vague sensation of inquietude which annoyed as well as perplexed me. "My dear G.," I said, sharply, "it is yourself who have been asleep, and allowed that dark horse to outstrip us. You thought, because I was buried in the robes, that I was in the Morphean embrace. It is too late now to think of overtaking such an animal as that was. Did you catch what the man said?" "Arthur Reeve," said G., solemnly, to me, "either you or I have lost the temporary use of our senses. You must be under the influence of an optical delusion, or I must have been blind to actual occurrences; which of the two I know not. But let us drop the subject. What is unaccountable is to me, as a matter-of-fact man, decidedly unpleasant." There could be no mistaking his seriousness, and by the time we had arrived at the snug hostelry on the St. Foy road, I had accounted in my own mind for the vision by the exaltation produced on my system by the gorgeous beauty of the sunset, and that perhaps, *sans savoir,* I had been dozing with my eyes open. The familiar face and voice, I opined, had in one of those unintelligible flashes of thought been evoked from past memories, and that, in fact, the whole scene was purely imaginary. In the hotel we met many acquaintances, and half an hour of conviviality, warmth and merry laughter dissipated very thoroughly my opinions on what I had seen. It was now completely dark, and it was time to be thinking of returning to the city, the more so as the wind, which had been rapidly rising, was rushing and moaning outside the cosy parlors of the hotel in a way that was anything but pleasing. We reached home, however, without adventure, and, after smoking a cigar, G. bade me good night, and I was left to my own ruminations and complete solitude, the servants having had permission to go to a dance, and I had entrusted them with a latch key, so that it was not likely they would return before the small hours. Having seen to the security of the fastenings, and that the stoves were well supplied with fuel, I betook myself to the old, big, straggling parlor, with its formal array of mahogany stiff-backed, hard-seated chairs, its ponderous bookcases reaching to the ceiling, its chiffonnier, that spread itself across one side of the room, causing the solitary lamp that stood on it to look like a diminutive light-house on a dark, calm sea. The whole atmosphere of the place was intolerably gloomy, and I longed for the bright, open hearth and merry, crackling, visible fire of Old England. The place was so thoroughly sepulchral and gloomy that I could not stand it, and, seizing a book and candle, made off to the smaller and consequently better illuminated bedroom.

(*To be continued.*)

Telegrams from India state that the Duffla chiefs arrived at the British camp on the 28th of December with proposals for submission. The British force was advancing on the 30th of December towards their villages. Sir Salar Jung arrived at Calcutta on Monday. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the report of the Cawnpore inquiry relative to the man who was supposed to be Nana Sahib has been published. It states that the prisoner is named Jumna Dass, and is supposed to be a native of Benares. The evidence of twenty-seven witnesses, as well as the absence of marks, the difference of age, and general appearance, clearly proves that he is not the Nana. Scindia judged from the circumstance of the prisoner mentioning a sword presented by him to the Nana before the Mutiny. He now seems to admit he may have been misled. With regard to Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan the same correspondent telegraphs:—Shere Ali has answered the Viceroy's remonstrance. He says the political situation in Afghanistan and Yakoob's rebellious conduct necessitated his imprisonment. He concludes with professions of great friendship for the British Government.

By the mail we have news from Bombay to the 14th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of December. Baroda affairs continue to occupy a prominent place in the Indian papers. The *Times of India* says that the relations between the new Resident and the Gackwar had already been established on an excellent footing. "His Highness appears to be quite docile, and readily listens to the good advice which Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly never misses an opportunity of giving him. We understand that matters, although very bad, are not in quite such a hopeless condition as they were supposed to be, and it will be the Gackwar's own fault if he does not allow the Resident to place him on the right side of the slough he has fallen into That he seems to be anxious to do so is evidenced by his giving written promises to Colonel Pelly of his intention to follow his advice." The land assessment and the financial department had been under examination, and the Gackwar had published a proclamation remitting one-fourth of the assessment. Mr. Grant Duff, with Lord Ormonde and his party, arrived at Allahabad on December 10, and were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces. Mr. Grant Duff had previously visited Ahmedabad. The opium revenue, up to date of last sales, had exceeded the estimate by £606,149. The cost of the famine, it was found, will not exceed the estimate. The latter estimate is still six and a half millions, but it cannot yet be known what proportion of outstanding advances to cultivators will ultimately be recovered. The deaths are announced of the Ranee of Sattara, aged sixty, who had been a State pensioner since the death of her husband; and of Mr. O'Flaherty, C.B., Surgeon-General of the British Medical Department in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let—W Darling Campbell.
Department of Militia & Defence - W Powell
Save Your Oats!—H S Dalkin.
Quebec & Gulf Ports S.S. Co.—W Moore.
Lard—M G Mountain.
Cheese— Do.
Table Salt &c—Do.
Bottles— Do.
Robe Lost—7, St George's Street.
Wanted to Purchase—A B.
Insolvent Act of 1869—R Henry Wurtele.
Wanted—Mrs Gowen.
Lost—Mr Herbert Smith.
Situations Wanted—A Z.
Quebec Directory—W H Irwin & Co.
Important—Pierce & Paterson.
Public Library of Kentucky—C M Briggs.
Quebec & Levis Ferry—A Gaboury.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT to CLOSE UP
OUR
RETAIL BUSINESS
OUT-STANDING ACCOUNTS
MUST BE
Settled by the end of this month.
LEGER & RINFRET,
21, Fabrique Street.
jan21

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875.

THE LEPINE CASE.

A cable despatch was received at Ottawa yesterday, from Lord Carnarvon, approving of Lord Dufferin's action in the Lepine case.

THE LAND SWAP.

The enquiry into the Tanneries land exchange scandal has reached a point when it ceases to be interesting and becomes exceedingly painful. Enough has been elicited from the witnesses who have been examined to show that, whether or not there was complicity on the part of any member of the late Government with the leading conspirators, the transaction was one of the most doubtful character, and disastrous in the highest degree to the Province. It has been shown conclusively that the carrying out of the details of the negotiation was conducted, save where the late Minister of Public Works was concerned, in the loosest manner; that the ex-Premier, for whom we have always had the highest respect, acted throughout like a schoolboy engaged in swapping marbles, was at every stage of the affair in close communication with one of the parties seeking to acquire the Tanneries property, and who had sworn to having made $48,000 out of the transaction, and that he purposely misled his colleagues as to the views and opinions of the Governors of the Montreal General Hospital upon the sites the Government proposed acquiring in exchange for the lot of land petitioned for. We discover in the evidence so far adduced the most flagrant trickery and the most audacious commercial dishonesty. We have only to read the testimony of Messrs. Cotte and Moffet, of the Jacques Cartier and National Banks in Montreal, and that of Mr. Middlemiss, to be convinced that the affair as manipulated, was one of a most extraordinary and irregular character, and that the Province has been sadly bled to satisfy the rapacity of the gentlemen fortunate enough to command the ear and enjoy the countenance of some of the members of the late Government.

The enquiry, as it has proceeded, step by step, has thrown into the highest relief, the righteousness of the action of the late Attorney General, Mr. Irvine. When the first law officer of the Crown threw up his port-folio in disgust, he was assailed by a torrent of vituperation seldom falling to the lot of a public man. He was pelted with abuse from morning till night by the writers of a press which would follow party to perdition, and stick by the Iscariots of politics so long as a rag remained to them to hold on by. He was blamed with having displayed indecent haste in resigning, with having condemned his colleagues unheard, with having diserted his colours, with low ambition and greed of power. He was held up by the partizan scribes as the vilest of the vile of political traitors, and till the present moment, in spite of the mass of evidence, which has been adduced to show that he acted as an honest gentleman should act in the premises, the cry is still kept up. We are satisfied that the opinion we enunciated at the outset, is the correct one. Every witness has assisted in confirming the view we took of the subject, a view shared by the intelligent and right-thinking people of the Province. It has been satisfactorily proven that Mr. Irvine did not act precipitately, but on the other hand, after careful reflection and consideration, it has been shown conclusively that he was deceived, and that upon the discovery of the deceit he endeavoured to save the Province from the loss which he instinctively felt would be entailed should the arrangement the Minister of Public Works had made be carried out. But the haste which was the characteristic feature of the transaction frustrated his efforts, and, with the late Minister of Crown Lands, he had the mortification of seeing the Government committed to a questionable transaction and to find himself exposed, with his colleagues, to the suspicion of improper participation therein. He satisfied himself by inspection and enquiry that the exchange had elements of wrong in it, and failing to obtain any satisfaction from the then Premier, he resigned his port-folio, and precipitated the downfall of the Cabinet. No man respecting his reputation could have continued to hold office one moment later than Mr. Irvine did, and preserve his standing as an honorable gentleman, and that he has commanded, and does still command the confidence and approbation of the respectable and intelligent classes of both parties, is the surest testimony of public good-will in his favour. The further the investigation proceeds, the more clearly does it appear that the transaction was not an honourable one, and that Mr. Irvine was right when he shook the dust of the Cabinet from his feet, and cut his connexion with the gentlemen who were responsible for it and its iniquity.

ELEVEN MILLIONS!

The New York *Herald* says:—"We observe among the cases on the calendar an action against William M. Tweed to recover eleven million dollars, alleged to have been stolen by him, or others with him, from the treasury of New York. So far as we know Tweed has not paid back a dollar of this money, although he offered, through some of his associates, to return three million dollars provided the suits against him were adjusted. Yet all this time he and his friends are beating at the prison bars and clamouring for mercy 'to an old man confronted by a cruel fate.' No one will deny mercy to Tweed, but is it not an insult to justice and reason to expect any mercy until he returns to the city of New York a part of the vast sum he took from its coffers? Mercy, by all means, but let us have justice first, and justice means restitution."

AN ICE-BRIDGE AT NEW YORK.

The *Herald* of Sunday last published the following:—

The cities of New York and Brooklyn were yesterday united by a phenomenon not unfrequent in our winter—the formation of an ice gorge in the East River. For two hours the dream of the Brooklyn bridge was realized, and it is estimated that twenty thousand persons crossed safely upon the temporary structure. Catherine of Russia built an ice palace, a miracle which has not yet melted out of history and romance; but it was but a toy in comparison with this mighty work quarried by winds and builded by the tides. To cross the river on these frozen bridges is, however, dangerous, and such passages will be avoided by prudent citizens. The tides destroy in a few minutes what they have been hours in making, and a few years ago a number of lives were lost by the sudden breaking up of the blockade. But while the gorge lasted yesterday it illustrated the immense value a permanent bridge would be to the people of both cities.

Echoes of the Session.

The Presbyterian Union Bills will come before the Private Bills Committee again to-day.

There are some nine or ten more witnesses to be examined before the Tanneries Committee. The enquiry cannot last very much longer.

Mr. Dansereau has turned up, and saved the Sergeant-at-Arms a world of trouble. If Mr. Middlemiss proves tractable to-day, perhaps there will be a chance of the editor of the *Minerve* being heard.

We thought that only the members of the House and the Press were to be admitted to the sittings of the Tanneries Committee. There was a regular matinee for the public yesterday morning, and the atmosphere of the room was positively stifling. The doorkeeper, like Mr. Middlemiss, don't bother his head much about the orders of the Committee.

Government officials, departmental or otherwise, should at least have the modesty of keeping their opinions to themselves. It is neither seemly nor judicious that they should be seen lobbying in the House, button-holeing and canvassing members, not to say bullying them, with a crowd at their heels, into voting according to their popular views, or those of others, of whom they are the contemptible tools. If it occurs again, we shall be under the painful necessity of *publishing names.*

There has been a good deal of lobbying of late in respect to one particular scheme—lobbying of a most reprehensible character. We saw last night a reverend gentleman, assisted by a Government official, endeavouring to intimidate a professional man who is using his utmost endeavours to defeat a clerical bill, and we must say that the closing language of the lobbyist was far from Christian, or even respectful. The House has seldom seen anything of the kind, and we trust that it will be so speedily and effectually discountenanced that the practitioners of the system will be made to know that the door is the easiest way of getting out of the building.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Jany. 27.—The *Times* Paris despatch says, there is a flood in the river Seine, and the water is still rising. At Paris the water is so high that the steamboats cannot pass under the bridge and have ceased running. The streets of the low environs of the city are covered with water to the depth of three feet.

A special to the *Daily News* says, that extensive preparations are being made by the Spanish Royal troops for a movement against the Carlists in the event of King Alfonso's proclamation, calling for their submission proving ineffectual; 40,000 troops are massed around Tafalla for an attack upon the Carlists main position at Puerto la Reyna and Carascalpass, commanding the road to Pampeluna. King Alfonso will participate in the operations of his troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jany 27—The losses to the business men of Marysville by the flood amounts to $446,000.

NEW YORK, Jany 27—A Washington despatch says that the Senate Committee on foreign relations, have decided to report adversely to the Senate on the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus several hours last night. It was agreed that the civil rights bill, which was committed in the early part of the session to the judiciary committee, should be reported back to day, and that it should be kept before the House until action could be had upon it. If the Democrats attempt to defeat the action by fillibustering, it was agreed that the House shall be held in continuous session and set it out. This course will be tried the rest of the week, and if unsuccessful at that time there will be another caucus, to determine further action.

WASHINGTON, Jany 27—A careful examination of the cellar of the Navy Department shows that complete arrangements had been made yesterday for the burning of the building. Trains of rope and waste paper were laid about the floor in each instance connecting with piles of shavings and wood. It is believed the fire in the building on Monday was the act of an incendiary.

The National Committee of the Civil Rights League, (colored) have presented an address to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. They demand the Senate bills in its entirety, and the admission of colored persons to all schools, hotels and public conveyances, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jany 27—Judge Mackey, republican, who was sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield County, has made his report, in which he says the blame rests chiefly upon the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that no English speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar, and says the officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel occurred between the white and colored men, and the people of the State say that the State constitution gives the Governor alone power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said that Governor Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jany 26—Ex-Governor Wells was before the Congressional Committee, and testified as to the action of the Returning Board, and submitted the Returning Board's report to the Legislature, about seventy foolscap pages, as his statement. Wells testified all polls in Rapides parish were thrown out on the evidence, filed these statements, and mentioned facts to the members of the board. Mr. Hoar asked if the Counsel had access to that affidavit before filing their briefs. Governor Wells said he thought they did. Mr. Hoar—Was it filed before going into secret session. Governor Wells—Just before the Counsel would have had time to examine that affidavit, had he remained long enough to have reached that parish, he could have had time if he wished. There was no protest by the election officers in Rapides parish because it was worth a man's life to do so.

KANSAS CITY, Jany 27—An attempt was made early yesterday to capture the notorious James's boys at the house of their mother and step-father at Kearneys station on Hannibal and St. Joseph railway. During the melee one of the family found a small hand grenade in the house which had been thrown in at the window, not knowing what it was pitched it into the fire, when an explosion followed wounding four of the family, the boys mother lost an arm, and one child was killed. Bloody marks of a desperate fight are abundant on side of the house and around the barn where the battle began. The wounded were all carried away, not knowing if any of the combatants were killed.

A clergyman of the Church of England writes to us as follows:—Innumerable engagements in a country parish have prevented me from enjoying the pleasure of attending the meetings of the evangelists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in Manchester. To-day, for the first time, I have been able to get to one of their meetings. The Free Trade Hall was crowded even at three o'clock in the afternoon to hear the simple teachings of Mr. Moody and the beautiful singing of Mr. Sankey. Scores of ministers of religion of all denominations were on the platform. I soon discovered the cause of Mr. Moody's success in drawing large audiences to hear him. He practices no reserve, as so many of us ministers of religion do. He denounces every evil, and it cheered my heart when I heard him denounce "the hellish traffic," and the sin of professing Christians "going on distilling" and at the same time imagining they follow Christ. Such preaching is indeed needed, and God will bless such preachers.—*Alliance News.*

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 27—Advices received to-day from China say that a grandson of Prince Tun, uncle of the deceased Emperor, will probably succeed him to the throne.

The Marquis of Hartington made a speech at Lewes to-night. He alluded to Mr. Bright's address at Birmingham, and said he could not agree to the views he advanced in favour of the disestablishment of the Church of England. He declared it was evident that the British people were not prepared for such great changes in the Church or the Government.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Spain has paid Germany a money indemnity, by which the Gustav affair has been settled.

Jan. 28—The *Morning Post* says that the Home Rule members have decided not to take part in the meeting for the election of a Liberal leader.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 27—A bill has been drafted, which authorizes a Government concession for the construction of a sub-marine railway tunnel between France and England. Copies have been distributed among the members of the Assembly.

Marshal Canrobert has written a letter, declining to stand for candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Leot. He delcares that he has preserved his respect for the Empire, and his faith in Plebescites.

SPAIN.

HENDAYE, Jan. 27—The Carlists positively deny that they have entered into negotiations with the Alfonsists for a convention.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—The will of Mrs. Ann Whitevose, of Boston, is just made public. She makes a bequest of $365,000 to public institutions of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27—Kalakaua is here, and leaves for Honolulu on the first proximo.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27—Rev. Thomas U. Dudley was, to-day, consecrated Assistant-Bishop of Kentucky, with great *eclat* and ceremony.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 27—The authorities have permitted Garcia, who sold the stolen Murillo picture, to go free.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—A cable despatch from Earl Carnarvon, approving of Lord Dufferin's action in the Lepine case, has just reached Ottawa.

Moore, the lottery man, who is out on bail, was present to-day at a meeting of his creditors, and represented his liabilities at $16,280, and assets at $3,973. Some action will be taken by his creditors to-morrow.

This morning a couple of men, one a Scotchman named Lane, and a Frenchman, were working in an excavation on the Northern Colonization Railroad, in Hull, when a large mass of rock fell in upon them. The Frenchman had one of his legs so badly fractured, that amputation had to be performed. On examination of the limb, it showed a bad compound fracture of the thigh, and it is extremely likely that an operation will have to be performed upon him. This morning he was so utterly prostrated by the shock that amputation would have been highly dangerous. Mr. Dewdney, M P., and Senator Carroll, of British Columbia, have arrived at Ottawa to attend their Parliamentary duties.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—The anniversary religious meetings are being held this week.

A fire in the west end, this afternoon, caused damage to the extent of about one thousand dollars.

It was reported on the street to-day that another well known commercial firm had suspended. It is stated on enquiry, however, that there is no foundation for the report. It was also rumored that a well known bank had got into trouble, by having too much of the stock of another Bank, which has depreciated in value.

The Governor-General and suite, by invitation from the subscribers, last evening, attended the fourth of the winter evening soirees of dances at Professor Hayazer's rooms this evening. The masquerade at the Rink is in progress.

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Laframboise was duly nominated, yesterday, as a candidate for the mayoralty.

The French Canadian element considers that it is now its turn to choose a Chief Magistrate, the last gentleman elected by the people being the late Mr. Cassidy, succeeded by Dr. Bernard.

The stock market, this morning, was firm. The Bank statement for December shows them to be in a stronger position than it was expected they would be, in the face of the draw of gold to New York.

Sales at the morning Board, 31; Merchants' at 117¼, closing at 117½ to 117¾ and 80 Commerce at 133½, closing at 133¼ to 133½. Montreal 186¼ to 187¾. Ontario, 112¼ to 113. Molson's, 116½ to 117½. Telegraph, 187½ to 188. Sales at the afternoon Board 450 Montreal at 187¾, 50 at 188, 13 at 187¾, 12 at 188, and 314 at 187¾; 10 Merchants' at 117¼, and 456 at 117¼, and 500 Commerce at 133½.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, 27th January.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3.15 p.m.

Hon. Mr. TRUDEL presented a petition from Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, and others, for a grant to an hospital for the treatment of eye-diseases.

Dr. LARUE presented the following report from the Committee on Hygienic and Mortuary Statistics:—

Your Committee have the honor to report that, after due reflection and deep study on this question, we have arrived at the conclusion to especially recommend vaccination either as a preventive or palliative.

That vaccination, without being coercive, should be compulsory in the sense that all municipal authorities should make such regulations as to facilitate the means of the poorer classes of being vaccinated.

That the failures which have thrown discredit on vaccination in certain cases are due to the use of defective or contaminated vaccine.

That, to obviate such inconveniences and lamentable acts, the Government should adopt the means to establish in the Province of Quebec an institution for experimenting in bucolic vaccination and to furnish throughout the Province a pure vaccine having all the qualities to insure confidence.

The following new bills were introduced: Hon. Mr. MALHIOT—To amend the act incorporating the City of Three Rivers.

Mr. GENDRON—To further amend the Quebec Railway Act 1867.

Mr. GENDRON—To amend the Joint Stock Companies' Amendment Act.

In answer to Mr. CAMERON, who asked whether it was the intention of the Government, in conformity with the promise given last session, to appoint a Commission to make a Cadastre for the County of Huntingdon?—

Hon. Mr. MALHIOT said it was the intention of the Government to proceed generally with the Cadastration business with greater activity than had been displayed in the past, and the locality referred to by the hon. member would be one of the first attended to.

Mr. PELLETIER (Bellechasse) moved for an address to His Excellency, praying for:—

1. A statement setting forth the number of miles of road, which have been macadamized, and are kept in order by the Quebec North Shore Turnpike Trust Commissioners.

2. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the said Commissioners on the said roads, from the 1st January, 1873, to 1st January, 1875.

3. A copy of the tariffs established by the said Commissioners, for the use of the said roads.

4. A copy of all correspondence on the subject of the said roads, between the Government, on the one part, and the Commissioners and the inhabitants, or the Councils of the Municipalities, through which the said roads pass, on the other part.

After a very brief explanation by the mover and debater, the motion was adopted.

Mr. BACHAND asked if the Government had any official information that the Northern Colonization Railway Company, that the part of the line of the said road, which extends from Aylmer to Crane River, has been definitely laid out, and if the Company has proved to the Government, in a satisfactory manner, that it was ready to proceed to the construction of such part of the said road; and, if so, at what date such information and proof were thus furnished?

Hon. Mr. CHURCH said the Government had no information on the subject.

Mr. LABERGE moved for a copy of the investigation made by Sheriff Henault in the case of C. M. Lebrun.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE introduced a bill to incorporate the Victoria Opera House of Montreal.

The following bills went through Committee, were read a third time and passed:

To amend article 69 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the summoning of defendants.—Mr. Langelier.

To amend the Acts relating to the Quebec and Gosford Railway Company, which shall hereafter be known under the name of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.—Mr. Baby.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Laurentian Railway Company.—Mr. Peltier (L'Assomption).

Mr. CHAUVEAU moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of St. Germain de Rimouski.—Carried.

On the order being called for Treasurer Robertson's resolutions respecting railways, there were loud cries of "go on," "dropped."

Hon. Mr. MALHIOT said there was no danger of the Government dropping this measure. The notice was still within the proper time.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON said "stand."

Messrs. JOLY and MARCHAND complained that measures of this importance were kept back to the end of the Session, while the House and the Country should be put in possession of their propositions in order to form an intelligent opinion upon them. Mr. Joly characterised the policy of the Government as one of expedience and corridor lobbying.

Mr. GERIN said, supposing the Tanneries Committee finished its work in two or three days, the House would be obliged to adopt the Railway legislation of the Hon Treasurer in about the same brief space of time. The consequence would be that a measure of such importance would not be sufficiently ventilated for the interests of the Country. If the Treasurer had reasons for delaying the measure, he should take the House into his confidence, and allow them to judge of it. This Railway question together with the Tanneries affair were the two most important affairs now before the House.

Mr. BELLINGHAM said if any one had the right to complain of the delay of the Government, it was himself, he having some days ago given notice of a motion of enquiry into the loan, but had waited for the Treasurer to bring down his railway policy, in order to ascertain whether he intended to propose additional subsidies, as it was naturally supposed, that if he intended to give larger subsidies, it would somewhat alter his motion. He knew too that under the able management of the Treasurer, there had been during the last six months a difficiency of $77,000, besides a payment of $164,000 had been made, which should long ago have been paid. If the finances of the Province were going behind at the rate of $240,000 in six months, it was well to know it. He complained and justly, that he could not proceed. He had dropped his motion upon the expressed condition that when the Treasurer brought up his resolutions he would renew it, and yet one paper in the interest of the Treasurer had said that he had shuffled out of it. He wished it to be understood that he never shuffled out of anything, being quite prepared to carry out whatever he undertook.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON said no one unstood the importance of the railway resolutions more than he did himself, but it was no easy matter to make one dollar do the work of two. It took a good deal of time to devise means to do justice to some roads, without doing injustice to others. He had during the recess proposed a statement on the subject which embodied the views of his colleagues as well as himself. But they had to meet difficulties in details. As to the reference that had been made to a paper as his organ, it was the first time he had heard, that that paper was in his interests. As far as Mr. Bellingham's resolutions were concerned, and when he brought his up, he would be prepared to satisfy the House and the country as to the loan. He believed he had done well in the negotiations, and did not fear to meet the country on any act of the old administration in regard to their railway policy.

Mr. BELLINGHAM asked if the Treasurer would name a day when he would bring down his interrogations? Would it be within a week or ten days?

Hon. Mr ROBERTSON—It was impossible to say.

Hon. Mr. MALHIOT—The Government had not come to a final conclusion as to the details.

Hon. Mr. OUIMET was surprised that the Opposition wanted to exercise a pressure on the Government in regard to its railway policy, and reproached them for not having yet brought it before the House. The resolution concerning that policy of the Government was well known by the House and the country, and the Government, far from being open to censure for taking its time, and being very cautious in the distribution of subsidies to the different lines interested, deserved credit on this account. Everybody knew that at present at Quebec were deputations of gentlemen who had come to discuss their right to a share in the subsidy, and it did not matter much whether the House knew, a day or two later, the amount of subsidies given to each particular railway. He hoped the Government would not submit to any pressure, even if it came from this side of the House. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He meant from the Opposition. Every member of the House knew that the Hon. Treasurer was very diligent in his business, and he was satisfied that, so soon as the measure was ready, it would be brought before the House. After some further discussion, the matter dropped.

Dr LAVALLEE introduced a bill to legalize deeds passed by Notaries, while acting as Registrars or Deputy Registrars.

The bill respecting controverted elections was read a third time and passed.

In answer to Mr. Bachand—

Hon. Mr. MALHIOT said that the statement of subsidies paid to Railways would be brought down possibly to-morrow or next day.

The House then adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

Tanneries Scandal Investigation.

The Tanneries Investigation Committee met yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Charles Barre, real estate agent, Montreal, testified that he acted as agent for Rice when the latter purchased the Leduc farm. Had no idea that there was at that time any intention to exchange this farm for the Tanneries. He considered his opinion on the value of property in that vicinity better than that of any other man. He learned yesterday that Decarie's property belonged to Dansereau. He valued the Tanneries property in July last at 15 cents a foot, and the Leduc farm at 5 cents.

The examination of Mr. Middlemiss was then resumed. He had made a number of small sales of the upper part of the Leduc property at an average of 7½ cents a foot. At this rate the upper portion would be worth about $100,000.

Mr. Ritchie—Is it not true that it is established by your previous evidence that you sold the Tanneries property in three portions for an aggregate amount of $191,997, and that you paid for the whole of the Leduc property $63,000; that, in addition to that, you paid Bond Brothers a commission of $30,000, making a total outlay of $93,000, and that you have received upon that transaction, in cash and in a mortgage in your favor by Donald Murray, the amount of $97,997?

Mr. Middlemiss answered that the calculation was correct, with the exception that the balance would be $98,997 instead of $97,997. According to Mr. Ritchie's calculation his apparent profit on the transaction was represented by the former sum, but the sum he could realize upon it might be reduced to one-tenth that sum by a monetary crisis which would depreciate the value of such securities.

Q. Prior to July 1st was it not well known to Mr. Rice that you intended to insert in the deed from him to you the sum of $160,000 as consideration thereof?

A. I presume Mr. Rice knew perfectly well the price for which he sold me his property, otherwise it would have been rather a stupid affair.

Q. On the 23rd June last you received from Bond Brothers two checks, one of $8,000 and one of $10,000. Please state what you did with the check for $8,000, to whom you paid it, and at what time and for what purpose?

Mr. Middlemiss objected to the question, and appealed to the Committee for protection.

Mr. Joly—We have treated you with a great deal of consideration, perhaps, too much. We did so because of the delicate position in which you stood. You spoke of the waste of time there was in putting questions which you yourself affirmed had been previously answered, and the amount of time consumed by your objections has been far more than any delay you may complain of. If it be a waste of time for you, is it not the same for us, who sit here day after day, actuated by the desire of getting at the bottom of this business. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will rule that this question be answered

Mr. Middlemiss—I am thankful to the Committee, and especially to Mr. Joly, for the consideration they have shown me. I came here to give my evidence and am responsible for what I say. This question has been put to me several times, and I submit that this is against the rules of evidence.

Hon. Mr. Church—The Committee is not bound by the rules of evidence. We are here to make a thorough enquiry, and I do not think that you should make such objections as you do, and I protest against such commentaries as you have been accustomed to make upon the questions put to you. In my opinion, this and all other questions submitted to you should be answered, even though they may be repeated.

The question was then put.

A. I have already stated this in my evidence in chief. I may not have stated the time at which the cheques were drawn, and when they were met, but if my memory serves me the first cheque was paid to him on the day it was drawn. I now refer to the cheque for $8,000 The other, I think, was not paid till the 8th July. (The cheque was then handed to the witness.) After seeing the cheque produced, and the bank stamp upon it, I have no hesitation in saying that it was paid on the 8th July.

Q. Is is not true that you drew the cheque for $8,000 and endorsed it to the order of C. A. Dansereau?

A. It is perfectly true. That I have stated two or three times.

Q. Was Dansereau indebted to you in that amount at that time?

A. I have previously stated that, prior to the advance of the money, he did not owe me a cent.

Q. Did Dansereau state for what purpose he wanted the money in advance of the transaction being carried out?

A. I think that is in the former portion of my deposition.

Q. Is it not true that Mr. Dansereau, before carrying out his portion of the negotiations which were to result in the exchange, required you to give him the money or security for $48,000, and that in consequence you obtained two cheques from Bond Brothers eight days before the exchange was completed?

A. I cannot speak distinctly as to this fact, but I have an impression, which may or may not be correct, that he required an advance of $48,000 at or about the time of the land exchange, and as to the reasons of that advance, why it was done, and the circumstances attending it, I think I have already stated.

Q. Were you not aware that the cheque for $8,000 to Mr. Dansereau was required to pay an obligation held by Mr. Archambault?

A. I distinctly and positively say I knew nothing of the obligation due to Mr. Archambault.

Q. Are you aware at what time before the exchange, Mr. Ouimet visited the property?

A. Mr. Ouimet can answer that. It is impossible for me to speak as to his movements. Mr. Ouimet is not in the habit of posting me as to what he does.

Mr. Ritchie—The witness should state what he knows.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet—I have already stated that.

Mr. Middlemiss—I did not know, prior to it, the day on which he was going to visit the property. I know very little of Mr. Ouimet's movements.

Q. You know that he visited the property. If so, on what date was it?

A. It is impossible for me to give dates, and I really do not know for a fact, that Mr. Ouimet ever visited the Tanneries property.

Q. You drew a cheque on La Banque Nationale on the 9th January, inst, for $50,000, being the proceeds of Dansereau's note. That amount was paid on that day, and carried to your credit, such cheque being in favor of Mr. Cotte. Please state how that was applied?

Mr. Middlemiss—I request that that question be not asked in the presence of reporters. The House has given Mr. Cotte the privilege of being examined without their presence. This question affects one of the interests which the House has seen fit to protect.

Mr. Joly—If Mr. Middlemiss were in the same position as Mr. Cotte, entrusted with the secrets of his customers, I could see a reason why this question should be put with closed doors. Mr. Middlemiss is not here in an official capacity. He is not bound in honor not to disclose people's affairs. He is only a private individual, not bound in any way.

Mr. Middlemiss—I do not claim it a privilege, but the House has seen fit to protect private interests.

Hon. Mr. Trudel supported the position taken by Mr. Middlemiss.

Mr. Joly—The House did not make the reservation in favor of Mr. Cotte, an order to keep private matters from being made public, but it did so specially on Mr. Cotte's account, because his position is one of honor.

Mr. Middlemiss—If you want to have this question decided by the House—and perhaps it is better that it should be so—as that question is one having no reference whatever to the original exchange of land between the Government and myself, and as the powers of this Committee are defined to be to enquire into all matters which gave rise to the exchange, I say it is beyond the province of this Committee to ask it?

Hon. Mr. Church—The question does not involve any interest so seriously as you have pretended. Mr. Cotte is in a different position to yourself, being the depositary of many secrets. Now, the House relieved Mr. Cotte, not for his own sake, but for that of others. I see nothing, however, in this question by which the interests of any third parties can be in any way prejudiced.

Mr. Middlemiss—In answering this question, I presume that I should know better than any other man its bearing. It will, I say, directly bring up the question for which Mr. Cotte got the protection of the House. I have not any objection to answer the question, but as the Chairman has stated that it had nothing to do with any question on which Mr. Cotte was protected, and as it would appear to outsiders at the first glance, to be entirely new and independent, I say that it has an intimate connection with the question, for which Mr. Cotte has been already protected, and it would be actually undoing what the House has already done.

Mr. Joly—(After referring to Mr. Cotte's testimony) said:—There were two deposits of $50,000; the one in July. Now, this deposit of $50,000, this month, must be a totally different affair?

Hon. Mr. Trudel—The Committee has a discretionary power. Now, I ask that the Committee protect the interests which are involved.

Mr. Joly—I should be disposed to do so, if Mr. Middlemiss would say upon oath that private interests would be affected. If he say that this is the same sum as that paid on the 1st July, if he say this upon oath; I will waive the question.

Mr. Middlemiss—Unquestionably, I am under oath. I appreciate my position, and anything I do say, I say under oath. I do not desire to be under any obligation to Mr. Joly for reminding me of the position in which I stand.

Mr. Joly—It may be your opinion that it was unnecessary that I should remind you that you are upon oath, but you have said so many things, made so many commentaries, and given so much advice, that I was obliged to ask if you considered yourself upon oath when you made your last statement?

Mr. Middlemiss—As to your statement of one sum on a given date being exactly the same as one on another date it is absurd, but they are intimately connected.

Hon. Mr. Church—And one was substituted for the other?

Mr. Middlemiss—You have the right answer.

Mr. Dorion—It seems to me that this enquiry is turning into a persecution.

Mr. Joly—That $50,000, being so intimately connected with the $50,000 about which Mr. Cotte refuses to give an answer, it seems to me that there are the same reasons why Mr. Middlemiss should be heard with closed doors. I will support the application.

Mr. Middlemiss—I thoroughly appreciate my position. I know that this deposition is being taken under oath, and did not require to be reminded of the fact. I have shewn reasons why this question should not be answered privately.

On motion of Mr. Joly, the room was cleared and the doors were closed.

Private Bills Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

In the Private Bills Committee yesterday morning the three bills respecting the Union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada came up for consideration. Dr. Cameron, M.P.P., brought up the bill relating to the properties of the Church. He was supported by Rev. Dr. Cook, assisted by Mr. J. L. Morris, advocate of Montreal, and Mr. Jas. Croil, editor of the *Presbyterian*. Mr. Archibald, advocate of Montreal, appeared on behalf of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Gavin Lang to oppose the bill, assisted by Mr. Frederick Terrill, advocate, of Montreal.

The preamble of the bill being read, Mr. Terrill on behalf of the dissenting ministers, objected to its being allowed. First, that the Quebec Parliament has no jurisdiction to unite churches, having congregations in the different provinces. Second—That it was beyond the power of the Quebec Legislature to affect the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, inasmuch as it was of Imperial origin, and could be dealt with only by Imperial authority.

The Rev. Dr. Cook replied, going at length into the history of the temporalities fund, and showing that by different acts of the Imperial and Canadian parliaments it became the property of the individual ministers in connection with the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, and that these ministers handed it over to the synod of said church. That the synod of said church and of the Canada Presbyterian Church and of the Presbyterian churches of the Lower Provinces had agreed to unite, and had further provided for the disposition of said fund, and now applied to the Legislature for ratification. He spoke at great length in favor of the Union, arguing it had been carefully considered and discussed by all the churches on both sides, that every opportunity had been given for the free expression of opinion, and he had no doubt that the proposed union was the desire of a very large majority in the Church. The greatest obstacle to the Union was the money matters, but the position of the churches with regard to money matters was but little, if, in any way, awkward. The only thing they really asked was to change their title, to change their name, because there was no difference between them upon doctrinal points, no divergence in matters of faith. Again, it had been declared that by this union, their connexion with the Church of Scotland would be dissevered. The

(*Continued on Third Page.*)

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Black Silk Velvets for dresses,
Sky and Pink Japanese Silks,
Moire Antique Silks.
Satins in all Evening colours so much worn at recent ceremonies in London and Paris.
Mantles in great variety,
Quilted Satin Skirts,
Costumes in new materials,
Tarlatan Ball Dresses,
Lace Pocket Hand'kfs
Real Laces and Lace Barbs, Lace Collarets and Jackets.
Dzoens of Alexander's Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

In addition to the above a beautiful assortment of Prints, fast colours, and Dress Textures at Low Prices.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

December 21, 1874

For Evening Wear

White Tarlatans,
Coloured Tarlatans,
White Grenadines
Book Muslins,
Sash Ribbons
Flowers,
White and Light
Coloured Kids,
Tulle Ruchings,
Frillings, etc.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
FABRIQUE STREET.

January 28, 1875.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED EPERGNES, FRUIT and Liquor Stands, Ice Pitchers, Toilet Sets, Trays and Salvers, Cake Baskets, Breakfast and Dinner Crue's, Butter Coolers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Syrup Jugs, Dessert Knifes and Forks, Fish Knifes and Fish Lifters, Tea and Coffee Sets from $12.00.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Gold Jewellery, and Fancy Goods.

At **G. SEIFERT'S**
European Bazaar.

December 28, 1874.

THOS. ANDREWS,

NO. 1, ST. JOHN STREET,
Importer and Dealer
—IN—
House-Furnishing, Building & Cabinet HARDWARE.
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass, Putty.
—ALSO—
Jos. Rodger's & Son's Cutlery.
Electro-Plated and Nickel Silver Ware,
GUNS,
Double and Single Fowling Pieces, Rifles Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads, &c.

Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Bell-Hanger, Tin and Copper-Smith Work.

Special attention paid to the Heating of Buildings with Steam or Hot Water on the most approved plan.

STOVES,

Just Received and for sale by the undersigned at a small advance on cost:
Self-Feeding Coal Stoves, various sizes and patterns.
Fancy Box and Parlour Stoves.
Kitchen Ranges, Cooking Stoves.
Bronzed Fenders.
Fire Guards.
Fire Irons.
&c.

THOS. ANDREWS,
No. 1, St. John Street.

January 25, 1875.

S. J. SHAW & Co

No. 7, St. John Street, Upper Town, and No. 15, Notre-Dame and Sous-le-Fort Streets, Lower Town.

IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE

SKATES, "Patent Acme Club."
At S. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

TABLE CUTLERY, large variety.
At S. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, New Designs.
At S. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

AMERICAN GRATES, BRONZED FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, &c.
At S. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

STOVES, of all sizes and patterns.
At S. J. SHAW & CO.'S.

December 12, 1874.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS
—AT—
FYFE & GARNEAU'S

IN ORDER TO REDUCE THEIR STOCK as much as possible, they offer, from this day until the 1st March, STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS in their prices.

Two smart SALESMEN WANTED, one English speaking and one French.

That large and well-known Store TO LET, now occupied by the undersigned, 55, St. John Street, possession given 1st March next.

FYFE & GARNEAU

January 21, 1875.

DUNN, DAVIES & CO.,

OF THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROKERS
In Stocks, Bonds, Exchange, &c., and
AGENTS
FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF
ortgages & Financial arrangement generally.
117, FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
Montreal.

June 14, 1874. Lm

BOTTLES.

CRATES WINE BOTTLES.
Do. Porter Bottles.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 28, 1875.

W. H. IRWIN & CO.'S
1875 Directory. 1876

To be Issued in June.

CONTAINING ALPHABETICAL, GENERAL and Miscellaneous Directories of the Cities of Quebec and Three Rivers, Towns of Levis and Sorel, Stations on the River du Loup Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, projected Stations of the North Shore Railway, Rimouski, Murray Bay, Cacouna, Tadousac, as well as other places of minor note. Also a classified Business, &c., Directory, &c., of Montreal. In addition to a complete Directory, it will also give historical and topographical matter in connection with the above places. Also a guide to the places of interest in Quebec. The several manufacturers will receive a full description of their capacity, the number of hands employed, &c.

A share of the patronage of Quebec is solicited.

Notwithstanding the immense outlay attached to this work, the price will only be $2.50 per copy.

W. H. IRWIN & CO.,
Publishers,
P.O. Box 348, Quebec.

January 28, 1875. Cp

Insolvent Act of 1869 and Amendments.

In the matter of
O'DOHERTY & CO.,
Insolvents.

A FIRST DIVIDEND SHEET HAS BEEN prepared, and is open to objection until the SIXTEENTH day of FEBRUARY next, after which dividend will be paid.

Quebec, January 27th, 1875.
R. HENRY WURTELE,
Official Assignee.

January 27, 1875. L

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert, and that the Drawing announced for February 27th, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day, without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y.

Hereafter, all communications relating to the Fifth Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the Drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room, 4 Public Library Building,
Louisville, Ky.

January 28, 1875. Hbod-w&s-&Dw

LARD.

BUCKETS LEAF LARD, Each 20lbs.
Cases Do. Do. 3lbs., 5lbs, 6lbs., and 10lbs., each 60lbs.
And for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 28, 1875.

CHEESE.

CASES TRUCKLES CHEESE.
Boxes Choice Dairy Do.
And for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 28, 1875.

Table Salt, &c.

CASES TABLE SALT Each 2 Gross.
Cases Jar Salt each 2 doz.
Cases Bath Bricks each 3 doz
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 28, 1875.



OFFICE
—OF THE—
Quebec & Gulf Ports STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until

Wednesday, 10th February next,

At THREE o'clock P.M.

FOR SUCH QUANTITY OF
Beef,
Mutton,
Veal,
Lamb,
Tongues,
Sausages
and Ice

as may be required by the Company during the present year in Quebec.

Separate Tenders will be received for Hams and Bacon.

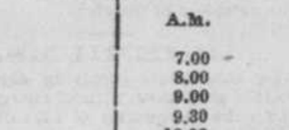
Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the office of the Company.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. MOORE,
Manager.

January 28, 1875. td

QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY.



THE STEAMER "PRINCE EDOUARD," Capt. Desrochers, until further notice will run as follows, to wit:—

Leave Quebec.	Leave Levis.
A.M.	A.M.
7.30	7.00
8.30	8.00
9.15	9.00
9.45	9.30
10.15	10.00
10.45	10.30
11.15	11.00
11.45	11.30
	12.00
P.M.	P.M.
12.30	
1.00	12.45
1.30	1.15
2.00	1.45
2.30	2.15
3.00	2.45
3.30	3.15
4.00	3.45
4.30	4.15
5.00	4.45
6.00	5.30

On Sundays and Legal Holidays a Steamer will leave Quebec at 8.00 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., Noon, 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m., and leave Levis at 9.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m, 3.30 p.m, and 4.30 p.m.

Weather and ice permitting.

For further information apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

January 28, 1875.

QUEBEC
Young Men's Christian Association

THE REV. W. B. AFFLECK WILL DEliver a LECTURE, under the auspices of the Association, in the NATIONAL SCHOOL HALL, on

Thursday next, 28th instant.

SUBJECT:
Home, Happiness, Hope and Heaven.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock.
Admission, FREE.
A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

W. BROWN,
Secretary.

January 26, 1875. C



Department of Militia & Defence.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON, on the

15th day of February, 1875,

for the manufacture, from Government Cloth, of such Jackets and Trowsers as may be required for Militia purposes during the current year.

Patterns may be seen and further information will be given on application.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ottawa, January 25, 1875.
W. POWELL,
Lieut.-Col.,
Dy. Adj. Genl of Militia.

January 28, 1875. td-co

SAVE YOUR OATS!
The North British Cattle Food Co'y.



FOR SALE AT PRICES GREATLY REduced this excellent and Nutritious Condiment for Horses, Oxen, Cows, Pigs, &c.

By using it 20 per Cent. is saved in the cost of feeding, Cattle are in better condition, and Cows yield more milk—this is warranted—Direction in each Bag.

Apply to
H. S. DALKIN,
Office—Gowen's Buildings,
8, St. Peter St.

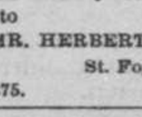
January 28, 1874. Am-p

IMPORTANT.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US, NOT SETTLED by SIX o'clock P.M. SATURDAY, the 30th of January, will be placed in our Attorney's hands for immediate collection on MONDAY morning, the 1st day of February next.

PIERCE & PATERSON.

January 28, 1875. ja27 C



LOST,

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, about five months old, Brown breast. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the Dog to

MR. HERBERT SMITH,
St. Foy Toll-Gate.

January 28, 1875. C

LOST,

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, THE 24TH instant, A BROWN ROBE Lined with Red Flannel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office, or at
No. 7, St. GEORGE'S ST.,
St. John's Suburbs.

January 28, 1875. Ap

WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, having been employed respectively as Butler and Cook for the last 22 months, by a first-class house of this City, are open for a new engagement. Best of references can be given. Please address, A. Z.,
AT THIS OFFICE.

January 28, 1875. Bp

Wanted,

A PANTRY-MAID.
MRS. GOWEN,
5, St. Denis Street,
Cape.

January 28, 1875. Bp

TENDERS DEMANDED

FOR OPENING AND MACADAMISING "MAPLE AVENUE," to run from the vicinity of the St. Lewis Toll-Gate to the St. Foy Road through the property known as "Villa des Oiseaux," belonging to John Burroughs, Esquire, which is to be divided into Building Lots and sold this Spring.

Address,
CYR. TESSIER, Esq.,
Notary.

January 27, 1875. D

WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF an engagement as BOOK-KEEPER Has been for many years in the Lumber Trade. First-class references from previous employers.

Address, X. Y. Z.,
P. O. Drawer 1070,
Quebec.

January 27, 1875. Fp

SERVANT LAD WANTED,

APPLY AT REGISTRY OFFICE,
OLD COURT HOUSE.

January 28. 1875.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
T. & J. S. COOLICAN, Quebec,
Insolvents.

A DIVIDEND SHEET HAS BEEN PREpared, open to objection, until the 8th day of FEBRUARY, after which dividend will be paid.

Montreal, 20th January, 1875.
CHARLES BAILLIE,
Assignee.

January 27, 1875. L

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
ALLARD BROS., of Rimouski,
Insolvents.

Bankrupt Stock for Sale.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, up to NOON, WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, for the whole Stock-in-Trade in the above matter, consisting of a general assortment of a Country Store, valued per inventory at $955.21.

OWEN MURPHY,
Assignee.

January 27, 1875.

real substantial connexion with the Church of Scotland, he argued, would not be broken, for even now Union is what the Scottish churches are striving for. A committee appointed by the Mother-Church is now sitting to enquire into the best means of arriving at Union. Every congregation had been warned of the proposed union, and the result is that a vast majority are in favour of it.

Mr. Terrill objected to such a statement being made, until the existence of the majority were proven. Any way, even if a majority could be proved, he objected to it being considered as a reason, as he would presently show.

Rev. Gavin Lang said that the commutation and temporalities money came to their Church as representative of the Church of Scotland, and on that ground only, and the commutation fund had been since carried on upon the same principle. He quoted from the deliverance of a committee appointed by the Synod, of which committee Rev. Dr. Cook was convener, to shew that it was by them reported, and afterwards adopted by the Synod, that it should not be in the power of any future Synod to make any alteration in the disposition of this fund without the consent of the Commutators themselves. On the question of majority he held that there was none. The opinions of the Churches were obtained in a loose and slipshod manner but the mind of the Church was never obtained. Even had they a majority, the minority had rights the majority were bound to respect. He spoke strongly against the severance of the Church in Canada from the Mother Church in Scotland, saying that they retained a happy connection with her, though she exercised no jurisdiction here. He claimed that the duties of Parliament were to protect the interests of the people of the Province of Quebec, and therefore the Scottish Church in Canada came before them to seek protection. One argument had been used that the United Church would be the strongest and largest body in Canada, next to the Roman Catholics, but he rested nothing on that. They were a strong body united to a stronger body, and yet they were asked to leave the stronger to join the weaker. The Church of Scotland tells us we may do what we please with the commutation money, but his opinion was, in case the Union were decided upon, it should be returned to the State, the Provinces of Quebec or Ontario, or the Dominion of Canada, or whoever represents the State, as he felt that they could not use it after leaving their mother church. The other party, if not satisfied with the elements of their church, could join any other church. He had no objection to their seceding, but they must not take the property with them.

Hon. Sol.-Genl. Angers asked, if after the Union the property of the one church would be merged into that of the other?

Mr. Terrill—If the only question of dispute is that one party should join another church, why, the large minority will not object to see the majority go out. As he understood the bill, the whole body of one church is by legislation to be transferred to another, and the name of the one showing their connexion with their mother church of Scotland, to be wiped out, and that body would carry with it all its money.

Mr. Laframboise—Have the two Churches property of their own?

Mr. Terrill—Each have property of their own, the one consisting principally of land, the other principally of money.

Hon. Mr. Angers—If the union takes place will both properties be united, or is it optional?

Mr. Terrill—If one man goes into partnership with another man, each putting a sum of money into the business, should they wish to terminate the partnership, they each withdraw the cash; but he understood that this was not the principle contemplated in the bill. With regard to the question of majority he held that in matters of conscience, a majority was of no value.

Mr. Angers—Will you be forced to join?

Mr Terrill—So I understand.

Mr. Terrill continued—There were several reasons against this projected union. First, their church received $10,000 per annum from the Church of Scotland to pay their ministers. Then many of their ministers have now the privilege of preaching in Scotland, which would be lost, should the union take place. Mr. Terrill spoke at considerable length on the question of the temporalities, to show how injurious it would be to the interests of the church.

Mr. J. L. Morris said he believed the duty of the Committee was to see if the allegations in the bill were true or not. He reviewed the bill, clause by clause, arguing in favour of their truth. He contended that the Church Courts had agreed upon union, and that upon that point their decision was final; that the Legislature had only to do with property questions, and were not asked to unite the Churches; that the bill before the Legislature provided for the protection of ministers and congregations refusing to go into the Union, so that they should not be in a worse position than if the Union had not taken place.

Mr. Terrill pointed out that the bill violated conscientious scruples of the dissenting ministers, and that in matters of conscience the majority should not rule.

Mr. Archibald took up the objection of Mr. Lang that the temporalities fund was only applicable to ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and contended—1st. That by the Union the status of ministers of said Church was not changed, that they still retained the same relation to the Church in Scotland as they had done previously, and that the Church in Scotland heartily approved of their going into union, and in support of these cited the minutes of the Scottish Synod, and deduced therefrom that their claim to the temporalities fund remained valid. In answer to the objection that the destination of this fund had been fixed by the Synod, and that by the Synod fixing the destination it had been resolved that no subsequent Synod should have power to alter that destination, he answered that it was not competent for a Synod nor for a Legislature to control future legislation, and that one Synod could not bind the action of a subsequent Synod, no more than one Legislature can control the legislation of its successor. Mr. Archibald further pointed out that no question of conscience was involved in this matter; there was no change of doctrine nor form of worship; that congregations were left perfectly free to enter the Union or not, and in case they did not, all their rights of property would be preserved to them.

Mr. Croil gave statistics showing the number of ministers favorable to Union. He stated that there were six hundred and twenty-seven ministers in the contracting Churches, and that of these only twenty had answered the remit on Union in the negative. He further stated that he had had occasion to travel through the country and among the congregations very extensively, and that the feeling in favour of Union was very strong and universal. He deprecated the attempt to prejudice members of other denominations by assertions on the part of the dissenters that the object of the Union was to produce a swollen ecclesiastical combination which should overshadow the other churches.

Mr. David asked Mr. Lang to explain in what way his conscience was offended by the Union?

Rev. Gavin Lang maintained it was with him a matter of conscience, and would always be with him. It was one of his positions. He acted in the way he thought would be in the best interests of the Church. Even though a large number of the laity were in favour of the Union, yet he opposed it, as he thought it best it should be opposed.

Rev. Dr. Cook said with regard to the question of conscience, he believed it to be his conscientious duty to support the Union.

Mr. Terrill said so far nothing had been said to contradict his statement at the outset, that the clergy and laity were not united in their wish for Union. He considered it was sufficient to arrest the attention of the committee that he was there as the representative of a number of men of the highest position in the country. He particularized some of the leading men of the country, in every profession, who opposed the measure. To support his argument that on a question of conscience, the majority were not to rule, he would quote a remark from a great leader among dissenting ministers, Mr. Beecher, who said, that in the sight of God, one was a majority. He suggested that the statements made that day by Mr. Croil, as to the majority in support of the measure, should be stated on oath.

Mr. Alexander objected. He believed that the gentlemen present need not be put to the highest test, for their personal character; cloth and probity rendered it unnecessary.

Mr. Angers said the Committee could not examine witnesses on oath.

A discussion arose, and Mr. Terrill receded from his proposition, remarking that he was more accustomed to the practice of courts than Parliamentary Committees.

The Committee then adjourned until half-past ten o'clock this morning.

This is the way a colored preacher at Richmond arranged his hearers for mutual convenience: "De fore part ob de church will please sit down so de hind part ob de church can see de fore part, for de hind part can't see de fore part ef de fore part persist in standin before de hind part to de utter exclusion of de hind part by de fore part."

MILWAUKEE, Jany 27—The ballot for United States Senator to-day, resulted as follows:—Carpenter 59; Bragg 51; Scattering 18. Carpenter gained 1 and lost 1.

LOCAL NEWS.

DONATION.—The Treasurer of the St. Bridget's Asylum begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of $3 from Mr. Michael Carroll, as a donation to that institution.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.—Revd. Mr. Affleck will address the Sunday-school children and Band of Hope in the Lecture room of Chalmer's Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at a quarter to four o'clock. All children are cordially invited to attend.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.—Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., has been in town for several days, and is, we learn, engaged in going over the plans and specifications in connection with this road.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Excellency Earl Dufferin, accompanied by Colonel and Lady Harriet Fletcher, Miss Hamilton, Miss Catherine Hamilton, Captain Ward and Lieutenant Hamilton, Aides-de-Camp, arrived on Tuesday at the St. Lawrence Hall. His Excellency will remain in Montreal a week, and return to Ottawa to open Parliament on the 4th proximo.

LECTURE.—The Rev. W. B. Affleck lectures this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. In relation to this lecture the Toronto *Globe* says:—"Last evening this gentleman delivered a lecture in Shaftesbury Hall before a densely crowded house on 'Home, happiness, hope and Heaven.' He dealt with the subject in his usual humorous and characteristic manner, frequently evoking great applause."

ON THE FIRST PAGE

"Sand of the Desert in an Hour-Glass."
My Ghost Story.—An Anglo-Canadian Experience.
Indian News.
&c., &c., &c.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

Legislative Council.
Honorable Mr. Fraser's Speech.
&c., &c., &c.

NEW DIRECTORY.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to Messrs. W. H. Irwin & Co.'s advertisement in reference to their contemplated work. The publishers have had a long experience in compiling Directories, and we are assured that this work will be equal to any ever issued for Quebec. The guide to the places of interest will be found complete and will supply a want long felt by the numerous tourists who annually visit our city. We bespeak for the publishers a liberal support. Mr. W. H. Kirwin, one of the firm, and an old Quebecer, is in town superintending the work.

DEATH OF MR. DESCHAMPS.—It is our painful duty to chronicle this morning the death of one of our most esteemed fellow-citizens, Mr. J. E. Deschamps, agent of the Union Navigation Company. Mr. Deschamps had been for several years connected with the Richelieu Company, and had served them faithfully as their agent in this city. His death, which occurred last evening, at his residence on the Esplanade, was the result of that long, unremitting disease, consumption. Mr. Deschamps had made during his stay amongst us, many friends, who will long remember his good-natured kindness and gentlemanly dealings with all whom he approached, whether in the daily performance of his duties or in his social relations.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Maxham & Co., will offer this day, at their office, St. Peter Street, that magnificent property on the St. Louis Road, now occupied by Mr. John Roche, consisting of a four story house, stone and brick, containing every improvement and convenience, full particulars of which will be found in the advertising columns of this paper. After which, those first-class fire brick houses, being Nos. 22 and 26 Lachevrotiere street, St. Lewis Suburbs, belonging to the estate of heirs Phillips. These houses are all fitted up with the latest improvements, with good yards, stables and coach houses, &c., &c. Also, seven acres of land situate on St. Lewis road, near the Race Course, all in free and common soccage.—Sale at 11.30.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—It has been more than once a cause of complaint of late, that leading journals, filed in the Reading Room of the Assembly, and notoriously the Illustrated London *News*, are continually missing. As regards the latter much sought paper, it is understood that before it is even seen by the public, it is claimed by the Library officials. No blame is ascribable to the guardians of the reading-room, who only act upon the orders of their supposed superiors. At the same time, it is specially remarkable that, while in the reading-room of the popular Chamber of the House, the Assembly, only two or three illustrated papers are kept for the use of the public, in that of the Legislative Council, there is a perfect plethora of such interesting pabulum, including the *Daily Graphic, Harpers' Weekly Frank Leslie*, &c., where nobody worth talking of sees them. We throw out the suggestion and hope it will be acted upon.

CURLIANA.—The Quebec Curling Club Challenge Cup was competed for yesterday at the Rink, by the Montreal Curling Club, and won by them with one shot to spare. The cup is a very handsome one, standing on a pedestal—on one side of which is a large silver shield to contain the names of the winning clubs, and on the other a curling stone and two besoms crossed argent, as the heralds would say. The cup itself is of silver-gilt, valued at £150, and is nearly two feet in height, beautifully carved and embossed. There is a very spirited curling scene in *alto relievo* on one side, a truthful copy of a picture presented to the Quebec Club by the Stadacona Club some years ago. The attendance at the Rink during the day was very numerous, while the excitement according to the alternating fortunes of the competing parties was intense. All that skill and care could effect was tried on both sides, and the day will long be remembered as one on which Greek met Greek in the toughest of war tugs, as the score appended will show. Twice since its manufacture has it fallen into the hands of its original purchasers—the Quebecers, and now our Montreal friends may feel very proud of the trophy they have so gallantly won. On the decision being read, hearty and vociferous cheers were given for the victors by the vanquished and *vice versa*. The whole party adjourned to the waiting-room of the Rink, and Mr. T. H. Clint, Mr. Rae, Mr. Brown (Montreal), Mr. Barnston (Montreal), and several others, made neat and appropriate little speeches, the Montrealers evincing a determination to try and retain what they had won, and the Quebecers to challenge them for its recovery on the first opportunity, which will be after its being played for by the Thistle Club, in Montreal. After three cordial cheers for the Queen, the President and Vice-President of the Quebec Club, and the Skips, the Knights of the Besom and Stone separated, not before a tribute had been gracefully paid to the hospitality accorded to the curlers from our sister city. The following is the score:—

MONTREAL TEAM.	QUEBEC TEAM.
No. 1 Rink.	*No. 1 Rink.*
W. Harder	B. Rousseau
R. Tyre	J. H. Clint
Robt. Brown	Wm. Rae
Alex. Barnston, skip	Wm. Barbour, skip
Total shots.....24	Total shots.....18
No. 2 Rink.	*No. 2 Rink.*
W. G. Beach	H. H. Sewell
E. A. Whitehead	A. Brodie
Geo. Denholm	Thos. Brodie
J. Williamson, skip	Wm. Brodie, skip
Total..........22	Total..........27

Grand total, Montreal, 46; Quebec, 45. A first-class lunch was provided at one o'clock and ample justice done to it.

Shipping Intelligence.

Record of Shipping Disasters.

Should the fears at present indulged in with respect to the Cospatrick unfortunately be realized (says the Newcastle *Chronicle*), it will rank as one of the most fatal disasters of the sea. The case which most readily recurs to the mind as approximating the present catastrophe in the sacrifice of human life, is that of the Royal George, which formed the theme of the well-known dirge composed by the poet Cowper. That vessel was wrecked on the 29th of August, 1782, and the number of persons who perished with her was upwards of 600. Not until 1800 did there occur a marine calamity of anything like this magnitude, the Queen, transport, having on the 14th of January in that year been lost on Trefusis Point, carrying with her 369 souls. We append a list of the more remarkable casualties which have occurred in connection with British shipping during the present century:—

Date.	Vessel.	Lives Lost.
6th Feb, 1805	Abergavenny, East Indiaman	300
23rd Oct, 1805	Æneas, transport	340
21st Dec, 1805	Aurora, transport	300
21st Sept, 1806	King George, packet	125
27th Oct, 1806	Athenian, 64 guns	347
14th Feb, 1807	Ajax, 74 guns	250
22nd Dec, 1810	Minotaur, 74 guns	360
4th Dec, 1811	Saldanha, frigate	300
24th Dec, 1811	St George, Defence, and Hero, war ships, about	2000
30th Jan, 1816	Seahorse, transport	365
31st Jan, 1816	Lord Melville and Boadicea, transports.....about	200
10th Nov, 1816	Harpooner, transport	100
24th Mar, 1823	Alert, packet	70
10th Aug, 1833	Lady Sherbrooke	273
15th Feb, 1833	Hibernia, burnt	150
30th Aug, 1833	Amphitrite, convict ship	128
9th Jan, 1834	Lady Munro, from Calcutta to Sydney	70
21st Nov, 1838	Protector, East Indiaman	170
17th June, 1840	Lord Wm Bentinck, off Bombay	85
4th Jan, 1841	Thames, steamer	56
19th Feb, 1841	Gov Fenner, run down	122
28th Aug, 1842	Abercrombie, Robinson & Waterloo, transports	189
13th Nov, 1842	Reliance, East Indiaman	109
28th Apr, 1848	Exmouth, emigrant ship, about	240
28th Aug, 1848	Ocean Monarch......about	178
30th Mar, 1850	Royal Adelaide, steamer, above	400
12th Nov, 1850	Edmund, emigrant ship, over	100
2nd Jan, 1852	Amazon, mail steamer	102
26th Feb, 1852	Birkenhead, troopship	454
24th Dec, 1852	St George, emig't steamship	51
15th Feb, 1853	Q Victoria, steamship	67
16th Feb, 1853	Independence, burnt	140
3rd May, 1853	William and Mary, emigrant ship, about	179
29th Sept, 1853	Annie Jane, emig't ship	348
19th Oct, 1853	Dalhousie, off Beachy Head, about	60
20th Jan, 1854	Tayleur, emigrant ship	380
29th Apr, 1854	Favourite, in the Channel	201
May, 1854	Lady Nugent, troopship	400
13-16 Nov, 1854	Eleven transports wrecked or disabled	340
1st May, 1855	John, emigrant ship	200
23rd Jan, 1856	Pacific, Collins' steamer	186
3rd Feb, 1856	Josephine Willis, packet ship, about	70
20th Aug, 1857	Dunbar, clipper, near Sydney	120
13th Sept, 1858	Austria, steam emigrant ship, burnt	471
25-26 Oct, 1859	Royal Charter, screw str.	446
19-20 Feb, 1860	Hungarian, new mail str.	205
1st Apr, 1864	Mars, Waterford steamer, about	50
26th Dec, 1862	Lifeguard, Tyne steamer, about	50
27th Apr, 1863	Anglo-Saxon, mail steamer, about	237
4th Nov, 1864	H M S Racehorse	99
24th Nov, 1864	Stanley, Friendship, Dalhousie, &c, off Tyne and Tay	34
14th Dec, 1864	H M S Bombay	91
24th Aug, 1865	Eagle Speed, emig't ship	265
11th Jan, 1866	London steamer.....about	220
May, 1866	Gen Grant, off Auckland Isles	87
13th Sept, 1869	Carnatic, P & O steamer, about	25
17th Mar, 1870	Normandy, S W & Co's steamer	34
9th May, 1870	H M S Slaney, about	42
7th Sept, 1870	H M S Captain	472
19th Oct, 1870	Cambria, iron-screw str, about	170
22nd Jan, 1873	Northfleet, emigrant ship over	300
1st Apr, 1873	Atlantic, steamship, near Halifax	700
22nd Dec, 1873	Ville du Havre, sunk by Loch Earn	226
13th Mar, 1874	Laconia	117
23rd May, 1874	British Admiral, steamer	80
20th Nov, 1874	LaPlata, cable ship	60

The ss Hibernian, from Portland, arrived out yesterday.

SHIPPING IN PORT.—There were in port, last evening, 3 steamers, 1238 tons; 2 ships, 2695 tons; 4 barques, 1816 tons; 1 brig, 278 tons; 11 brigantines, 3381 tons; 79 schooners, 8354 tons; total, 17,772 tons, exclusive of small trading vessels.—St John, NB, *Telegraph*, 23rd instant.

FREIGHTS.—Messrs. Vaughan & Eppes, of Savannah, quote as follows, in their circular of the 16th instant:—Timber Freights—Pensacola to direct port U. K., 42s 6d; Doboy to Liverpool, 1000 ton vessel, chartered at 40s; Tonnage in demand.

Halifax, Jany 25—The steamer Virgo has ceased running to Newfoundland for the winter, and will proceed to Yarmouth, where new boilers will be placed in her.——Schr Aaron Burnham, of Gloucester, arrived to-day for repairs, from Grand Banks having two weeks ago experienced a gale, and lost cables, anchor and sails.——The steamer Canadian, with the English mail, will be due to-morrow night, being at Newfoundland last evening.

London, Jan 23—Bark Clifton (Br), Jacobs, from Galveston for Fleetwood, reported ashore at Barrow-in-Furness, has been hauled off and docked.——Bark Lelia (Br), Tait, from New York August 26 for Anjer, has been wrecked (where not reported). Crew and cargo saved. [The L was 756 tons register, and was owned in Quebec, where she was built in 1873].

London, Jany 24—Bark Lelia (Br), Taite, from New York for Anger for orders (before reported), dragged her anchors and went ashore at the latter port. Part of the cargo will be saved. [The Lelia is covered by insurance for about $60,000 both in Europe and the United States].——Bark Annie Kimball (Br), Davis, which sailed from Antwerp Dec 13 for Philadelphia, was picked up derelict at sea and towed into St Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. She was making no water. The crew has not yet been heard of.

London, Jany 28, 5 a.m.—Bark Aurora, Captain Hare, from Darien for England, has been lost at sea, and eight of the crew were drowned. The remainder were rescued by the Nanta, and landed at Falmouth. The survivors had been four days without food when picked up.

Southampton, Jany 28—Steamship Hohenstauffen, from New York, arrived here to-day. Steamship Baltimore passed Hurst Castle this evening, with steamer New York in tow.

London, January 27—Arrived—Steamships Gaelic and Bolivia, from New York, and Hibernian, from Portland.

New York, Jany. 27.—Arrived—Steamship Republic, from Liverpool.

Cape Rosier, Jan 27—Weather cold; therm 26°; stiff north wind; gulf full of ice.

LONDON, Jany 27, 2.30 p.m.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 per cent, or 15-16 per cent below Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day is £252,000. Tallow 44s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Jany 27, 12.30 p.m.—Cotton market firmer. Uplands 7⅛d. Orleans 7¼d. Of the sales of cotton to-day 9,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs market quiet. Bacon 49s 6d per cwt for short clear middles.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, January 27—W U Tel, 72¾; Am Ex, 63½; Pacific Mail, 34¼; N W, 45; do preferred, 59½; Rock Island, 103¾; St Paul, 37⅛; do preferred, 58½; Erie, 28¼; H and St Joe, 21⅝; do preferred, 30¼; Harlem, 128; Lake Shore, 74½; N Y C, 102½; O and M, 27⅞; Panama, 113; T & W, 14½; U P, 37⅛. Gold 12¼.

NEW YORK, Jany 27—Cotton unchanged, at 15c for middling Uplands. Flour in moderate request and without decided change; receipts 6,000 brls; sales 12,000 brls—quotations unchanged. Rye flour firm and in fair demand, at 4,10 to 5,25. Wheat closed quiet and firm; receipts 10,000 bus; sales 34,000 bus, at 1,10 to 1,12 for No 2 Chicago; 1,13½ to 1,15½ for No 2 Milwaukee; 1,18 to 1,22 for No 1 spring; 1,21 to 1,25 for winter red western, and 1,26 to 1,27 for amber western. Rye quiet. Corn dull and prices without decided change; receipts 79,000 bus; sales 41,000 bus, at 83c to 84c for new western mixed, and 84c to 84½c for yellow do. Barley closed dull and unchanged; receipts 2,000 bushels; sales none. Oats closed quiet; receipts 10,000 bus; sales 36,000 bus, at 67c to 68½c for mixed western, and 68c to 70c for white do. Pork at 19,50 for new and old mess. Lard closed at 13¾c for steam, and 13⅞c for kettle rendered. Butter at 25 to 40c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese at 8c to 16c for common to prime. Petroleum—crude, 6¼c to 6⅞c; refined at 11½c to 12c.

CHICAGO, Jany 27—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat lower and in fair demand; No 1 spring at 90c; No 2 spring at 88c cash; rejected at 76½c. Corn in fair demand; No 2 mixed at 64½c on spot; rejected at 61c. Oats steady; No 2 at 52½ to 52⅞. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Seeds steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull and declining; sales of light at 7,00 to 7,15; heavy, choice, at 7,60 to 8,20. Pork opened dull but closed active, at 18,00 cash or sellers Feby; 18,25 bid sellers March. Lard steady at 13¼ cash or sellers Feby; 13½ sellers March. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¼c to 6½c; short rib middles 9½c; short clear middles 9¾c, all loose on spot. Whiskey steady at 94c. At the call of board this afternoon, Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork firm at 18,02½ sellers February; 18,35 sellers March. Lard strong at 13,27½ bid sellers Feby. Receipts—9,000 brls flour; 99,000 bus wheat; 39,000 bus corn; 10,000 bus oats; 1,600 bus rye, and 12,000 bus barley. Shipments—7,000 brls flour; 15,000 bus wheat; 58,000 bus corn; 3,000 bus oats; 1,000 bus rye, and 10,000 bus barley.

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

MARRIED.

At the St. Louis Chapel, on the 26th inst., by the Very Revd. Father Cazeau, V.G., J. N. Pouliot, Esquire, Advocate, of Rimouski, to Kate, daughter of John Coote, Esquire, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

At the parish of St. Joseph's, Levis, on the 25th instant, Mr. John Power, farmer, aged 79 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday morning, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On the 26th instant, Marie Emelie Eugenie, eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Parent, merchant.

The funeral cortege will leave her father's residence, No. 4 St. Famille street, Upper Town, on Friday, at 8 o'clock a.m., for the Church of Notre Dame de Levis, where the interment will take place. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, J. E. Deschamps, of this city, Agent of the Union Navigation Company.

☞ Notice of the time and place of interment shall be given to-morrow.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVES NOTICE that he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name, without his written order.

Carleton, January 27, 1875.

JOHN MEAGHER.

January 27, 1875. Fp

TENDERS

—FOR—

Stock of Dry Goods, Book Debts, &c.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In Re.

CLEOPHAS GUIMONT,
DRY GOODS MERCHANT,
Insolvent.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at his Office, Quebec, until

FRIDAY,

The FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, for the STOCK and BOOK DEBTS of the above Estate, as follows:—

Stock per Inventory	$10,517 86
Book Debts "	299 47
	$10,817 33

Inventory of Stock and list of Book Debts can be seen on application at my Office.

The highest nor any Tender need not be accepted.

Quebec, January 27, 1875.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Official Assignee,
Quebec.

January 27, 1875. H

REMINISENCES

—OF THE—

GOVERNOR'S BALL!

Valse	Fesche Geister.
Lancier	Court.
Valse	Wein, Weib und Gesang.
Lancier	La Fille de Mme. Angot.
Galop	Reiter.
Lancier	Rhine Wine.
Valse	Exposition.
Valse	Nilflathen.
Lancier	Carnaval.
Galop	Up and Away.
Lancier	Lord of Lorne.
Valse	Marie Alexandrowna.
Quadrille	Comic Tunes.
Galop	Three o'clock.

For sale by

R. MORGAN,
16, Fabrique Street.

January 27, 1874. C

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING IN Quebec under the names of BERGEVIN and PAQUET has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and Charles Bergevin is alone authorized to manage the affairs of the above mentioned firm.

Quebec, 23rd January, 1875.

(Signed,) CHS. BERGEVIN,
(Signed,) H. PAQUET.

January 26, 1875. F

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOR to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will CONTINUE to manage the business ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT at the establishment occupied by the late firm of BERGEVIN and PAQUET, where he hopes, by his attention, to merit a portion of the patronage accorded to the said firm.

Quebec, 23rd January, 1875.

(Signed,) H. PAQUET.

January 26, 1875. F

NOTICE.

THE LAW BOOKS

Belonging to the Library of the late

Charles Hamilton, Esq.,

ADVOCATE,

Are now on Sale at our Sale Rooms,

No. 17, Palace Street.

The collection comprises nearly all the Standard Works on Law, and are in first-class order.

☞ Catalogues are now ready.

J. PARKE & SONS.

January 26, 1875.

MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY

(*Incorporated under Chap. 69 of the Revised Statutes of Lower Canada.*)

LS. BOURGET, ESQ., President.
T. H. GRANT, ESQ., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

G. Bosse, Esq.,	C. W. Carrier, Esq.,
Chas. T. Cote, Esq.,	Philippe Valliers, Esq.
J. F. Peachy, Esq.,	L. I. Boivin, Esq.

BANKER:
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

J. C. LANGELIER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Office, No. 8, Peter Street, open every day from 9½ A.M. to 4 P.M., and Monday evening from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

January 26, 1875. Am

MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders and other matters, shall be held in the Rooms of the Patronage, Cote d'Abraham MONDAY Evening, the 1st FEBRUARY next, at 7½ P.M.

J. C. LANGELIER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 26, 1875. F

THE QUEBEC POULTRY SOCIETY

WILL HOLD ITS

3rd ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

—AT—

Quebec Drill Shed, FEBRUARY 17TH & 18TH.

Six Hundred Dollars in Prizes

Are offered by the Society, and

4 Silver Cups.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ARE endeavouring to make this the most attractive Exhibition of the kind ever held in Quebec.

☞ All Entries close FEBRUARY 15th. ☜

Admission, 25 cents; Children half-price. Prize List and Entry Blanks can be obtained by addressing

A. FRASER, JR.,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 223.

January 25, 1875. F

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BALANCE

—OF—

MESSRS. P. SHEE & Co.'s Stock-in-Trade

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed by

Messrs. P. Shee & Co

TO SELL BY AUCTION, ON

WEDNESDAY,

—AND—

THURSDAY NEXT,

The 27th and 28th instant,

AT THEIR STORE,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL,

THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR

WHOLESALE STOCK!

— Comprising —

Cloths,
Tweeds,
Blankets,
Grey Cottons,
Shirtings,
Sheetings,
Prints,
Alpacas,
Coburgs,
Parasols,
Cloths,
Entoucas,
Cloth Jackets,
Linings,
Sail-Cloths,
and a large assortment of Small Wares.

The intention is to close off the Whole Stock if possible without reserve.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

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

January 20, 1875.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE!

Nos. 22 & 26 Lachevrotiere Street ST. LEWIS SUBURBS.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed to sell, on

THURSDAY NEXT,

The 28th instant,

—AT—

THEIR OFFICE, ST. PETER STREET,

Those splendid FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY NEW FIRE-BRICK RESIDENCES belonging to Heirs PHILLIPS, situated in Lachevrotiere Street, St. Lewis Suburbs, Nos. 22 and 26, with all modern improvements, with good Yard, Stables and Coach Houses. All in splendid order.

—ALSO—

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, situate on St. Lewis Road, near the Race-Course. All in free and common soccage.

Sale at 11.30 A. M.

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

January 22, 1875.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

One of the Most Attractive

—AND—

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES

—IN THE—

Vicinity of Quebec.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed by

Mr. John Roche,

TO SELL AT AUCTION, ON

THURSDAY, THE 28TH INST.

At 11½ A.M.,

—AT—

THEIR OFFICE, ST. PETER STREET,

That splendidly situated family residence,

No. 32, GRANDE ALLEE,

at present occupied by Mr. Roche, consisting of a four-story house, Stone and Brick, clapboarded, and covered with metal, containing every modern improvement and convenience, heated by Steam, Gas, Water and Baths throughout, Water Tanks, and Patent Closets and Marble Mantles.

—ALSO—

Large well built Stables and Coach House, of Brick, covered with metal, with extensive premises behind dwelling and stables for Garden or Play and Croquet Grounds.

This property contains every requisite for a first class residence. It is new and in splendid order, and well worthy of the attention of any parties requiring a beautifully situated and commodious residence.

For further particulars apply to

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

January 18, 1875.

QUEBEC SKATING CLUB.

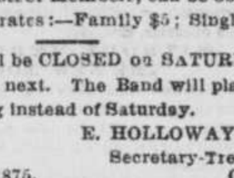
PERSONS DESIROUS OF JOINING THE CLUB for the Fancy Dress Ball are informed that a REDUCTION in the price of Season Tickets will be made from 1st Feby.

TICKETS, available for balance of season, and including admission to the Fancy Ball on same terms as other Members, can be obtained at following rates:—Family $5; Single $3.

The Rink will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY next. The Band will play on Friday Evening instead of Saturday.

E. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary-Treas.

January 26, 1875. C



Horse to be had for his Keep,

APPLY X. Y. Z., AT THIS OFFICE.

January 26, 1875. F

Houses for Sale or to Let.

To Let,

From 1st May next,

THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, 25, Ste. Ursule Street.

Apply to

W. DARLING CAMPBELL,
N.P.

January 28, 1875. R

Wanted to Purchase

A MODERATE SIZED FAMILY House, within the City limits. Address, stating locality and price,

A. B.,
CHRONICLE Office.

January 28, 1875. Ap

To Let.

THE HOUSE No. 12, D'AUTEUIL Street, at present occupied by Andrew Thomson, Esq. The house is fitted up with all modern improvements, and has excellent stabling attached.

Possession on 1st May next.

A. F. A. KNIGHT,
Executor Estate late D. D. Young.

January 26, 1875. F

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A moderate-sized HOUSE, within the city limits, having a Yard, or Yard and Stable attached. Address, stating locality and lowest cash price,

"HOUSE,"
CHRONICLE Office.

January 25, 1875. tf

WANTED,

FOR THE 1ST MAY NEXT, A comfortable dwelling containing 7 or 8 rooms, in the Upper Town or St. John's Suburbs.

Apply to

J. M. T.,
AT THIS OFFICE.

January 23, 1875.

FOR SALE,

THOSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUated FIRE-BRICK HOUSES forming the corner of Grande Allee and DeSalaberry Street, with large gardens in rear. The whole the property of F. M. Blaiklock, Esquire.

Apply to

W. CLINT,
St. Paul Street.

January 22, 1875. tf

To Let,

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS House, No. 11, St Denis Street, Cape, at present vacant, has Gas, Water, and a Stable, &c.

Apply to

Hon. GEORGE IRVINE,
Or WESTON HUNT.

January 14, 1875.

To Let,

THOSE EXTENSIVE STORES on Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, hitherto occupied by Messrs. O'Doherty & Co, and for many years the business stand of Messrs. E. & W. Poston.

Apply to

DAVID A. ROSS,
Or
WILLIAM WHITE,
Executors.

January 6, 1875. t1stFeb

Store to Let.

ONE HALF OF THAT EXtensive Fire Brick and Cut Stone Store, with iron shutters and doors, No. 25, St. Peter Street, four stories high, 72 feet long by 38 feet wide.

—ALSO—

A very fine CELLAR, 145 feet long by 38 feet wide and 7 feet high, all paved with stone and Cemented, (water tight); with iron shutters and doors.

Apply to

C. TETU,
No. 3, St. Lawrence Chambers.
Or E. G. CANNON, N.P.

December 17, 1874. oct12-Dm

To be Sold,

TWO VALUABLE TWO STORY HOUSES, situate in the Town of Rimouski, Rue St Germain, suitable for Stores, Boarding Houses, or Private Dwellings, the property of Widow Martin Lynch. The lot upon which the Houses are built contains about ½ of an acre in superficies. There are good out-buildings attached to each house, and the whole will be sold cheap and on easy terms of payment.

Application to be made to

MRS. LYNCH,
Rimouski,
Or, to
WILLIAM QUINN,
Supervisor of Culler's, Quebec.

December 16, 1874. Cmp

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY give Notice, that A DEPOT for the wholesale and retail of my "*Genuine Eau de Cologne*" which has carried the Prizes of the Great Exhibitions in London 1851, New York 1853, London 1862, Oporto 1865, Cordoba (Argent. Republic) 1871 and Vienna 1873, has been established by me in Quebec, and that my only Agent there is MR. R. MORGAN, from whom the Genuine Article may be obtained

To prevent the various kinds of impositions practised under my name, each customer will, if required, be supplied with an Official Document under my Hand and Seal, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Mayor of this City and testified by Our Government, in proof of the Genuineness of my Eau de Cologne.

Cologne on the Rhine, December 4th, 1874.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Julich-Place No. 4,
Patent Purveyor,
to several Imperial and Royal Courts.

I BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE that I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, a large supply of the above EAU DE COLOGNE which I can guarantee to be the genuine article.

Wholesale and Retail,

R. MORGAN,
16, Fabrique Street.

January 23, 1875. F

COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS COMPANY

—OF THE—

DOMINION OF CANADA,

MOOSEPATH, N. B.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Semi-Annual DIVIDEND, at the rate of

TWELVE per Cent per Annum,

on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the half-year ending thirty-first day of December last, and the same will be payable at the Company's Office on the

Fifteenth day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the first to the fifteenth day of February, both days included.

By order of the Board.

JAS. SCOVIL,
Secretary

January 23, 1875. td

Stadacona Insurance Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President:—J. B. RENAUD, Esq.,
Vice-President:—Hon. J. SHARPLES,

Hon. E. CHINIC,	ALEX. LEMOINE, Esqr
JOHN ROSS, Esqr.,	P. B. CASGRAIN, Esqr. M.P.,
CIRICE TETU, Esqr.,	J. G. ROSS Esqr.
JOHN LANE, Esqr.,	

Bankers:—The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

Head Office:—QUEBEC.

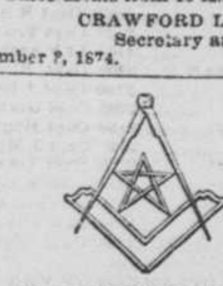
THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE THE deposit and complied with the conditions of the Insurance Laws, have obtained from the Government of the Dominion, a License to carry on the business of FIRE INSURANCE, and are prepared, to Insure ALL CLASSES OF RISKS AGAINST FIRE at moderate rates, the losses on which will be paid with out delay, on being established.

Office:—VICTORIA CHAMBERS.

☞ Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
Secretary and Manager.

December 7, 1874. oct28



QUEBEC MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of this Association, for the Election of Directors, &c., will be held at the MASONIC HALL, St Lewis Street, Quebec, on MONDAY, 1st February, 1875, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

By order,

JOHN SHAW,
Secretary.

January 23, 1875. Td

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE—NOTICE.

The Quarterly General Meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, for the election of members, and the transaction of business generally, will be held at their rooms, Victoria Chambers, on Wednesday, the third of February next, at twelve o'clock, noon. A full attendance is requested. By order, T. Inglis Poston, Acting Secretary.—Jany 22, 1875. C28&3fb

ARTISANS Permanent Building Society.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. G. BOSSE, Esq., President.
S. LESAGE, Esq., Vice-President.
ELIZEE BEAUDET, Esq.
JOSEPH PLAMONDON, Esq.
P. BENDER, Esq., M.D.
OLIVIER DELORIER, Esq.
CALIXTE DAGNEAU, Esq.
L. N. CARRIER, Esq.
GEORGE PAQUET, Esq.

The Subscription Books to the various funds of the Society are open at the Temporary Offices of the Association, No. 7, ST. PETER STREET, where Prospectuses, Rules and all information regarding the Society may be obtained.

Office open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

A. J. AUGER,
Sec.-Treas.

January 22 1875 Am

STADACONA BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY,

3rd FEBRUARY NEXT,

AT THE BANK, 1209 SHARES,

being the balance of the unsubscribed Stock and the Shares arising from fractional Shares

Sale at half-past TWO o'clock.

☞ Terms at time of sale.

Quebec, 20th January, 1875.

By order,

WM. R. DEAN,
Cashier.

January 21, 1875. 21,3,6,8,30&1&2feb



ERIN GO BRAGH

Irish Catholic Benevolent Society.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE above Society will take place on

MONDAY

8th February next.

—IN THE—

MUSIC HALL

TICKETS, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, $3.50, to be had at C. E. Holiwell's, Army Stationer, and from Members of the Committee.

BY ORDER.

January 20, 1875.

Machinery for Sale

A PUTTY MILL,

—AND—

A PATENT LAST MACHINE, SHAFTING & PULLIES.

—ALSO—

A number of other Machines that have been in use for a short time, and will be sold cheap.

A. Learmonth & Co.,
ST. PAUL STREET.

January 20, 1875.

CHURCH SOCIETY

—OF THE—

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec, for the reception of the Annual Reports, the Election of Officers, Central Board, Clergy Trust Committee, and for the transaction of general business will be held in the NATIONAL SCHOOL, Esplanade Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of FEBRUARY, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

An amendment to Article VI. of the By-Laws, changing the January meeting of Central Board from the 2nd to the 4th Wednesday, will be proposed for final adoption.

By order,

M. M. FOTHERGILL,
Secretary.

January 16, 1875. Td

200 TINNETS of TOWNSHIP BUTTER
200 Bags Liverpool Coarse Salt.
100 Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings.

—ALSO—

Choice Codfish, Boneless Codfish, and Finnan Haddies.

For sale by JAMES A. QUINN,
Champlain Market.

January 16, 1875. Fm

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

WE HAVE ON HAND TWO OF MESSRS. C. D. PEASE & CO.'S (New York) Magnificent Piano-fortes for sale at Auction Prices. These celebrated instruments require only to be known to become the leading instruments in the city. A five year guarantee will be given with each. This is the last chance of getting them cheap, as the next lot will not be sold at so great a sacrifice.

W. S. PARKE & CO.,
Agents for the Dominion.

January 8, 1875. sp14

JUST RECEIVED,

From the Hair Merchant, a fine assortment of well cleansed

Human Hair!

To make up into Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Chignon, Plaits and Front Braids, with a supply of Rodger's Cutlery.

—ALSO—

Walking Sticks, Brushes and Combs, and a variety of other articles at the

Ornamental Hair Manufactory,

No. 1, GARNEAU STREET,

WM. HICKMAN,
Hair Cutter, Wig Maker & Perfumer,
Quebec.

January 19, 1875.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

Real Estate.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In Re.

O'DOHERTY & Co.,
Insolvents.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, AT THE Office of the undersigned, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on

Monday, the 1st day of February next,

That highly desirable and well known business stand, situate in Fabrique Street, Upper Town, for many years occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Messrs. O'DOHERTY & Co. and at present occupied as such by Messrs. O'BRIEN & ELLISON, being one of the best finished and most central stores in the city.

Any information required may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Official Assignee,

January 14, 1875. Td



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Tenders for Track Bolts and Nuts.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE supply of all the 3-4 Track Bolts and Nuts which the Company will require in Canada during the present year.

The quantity is estimated at 120 Tons.

Copies of the specification with a section of the Bolts and Nuts can be had on application to Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, General Storekeeper, Montreal, or Mr. E. P. HANNAFORD, Chief Engineer, Montreal.

Tender endorsed "Tenders for Track Bolts," stating place of delivery, will be received by the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 28th instant.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal January 12th, 1875.

January 15, 1875.

QUEBEC STREET RAILWAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Quebec and Gulf Ports S.S. Co., on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business. The Ballot Box will be open from 2 till 3 o'clock P.M.

The Transfer Book will remain closed from this date till 1st February next.

S. MOORE,
Sec.-Treas.

January 14, 1875. t1stfeb

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

A QUANTITY OF OLD PAPERS, EXCHANGES, etc., for sale by the pound AT THIS OFFICE.

January 9, 1875 Tf

STADACONA Fire & Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Chambers, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of FEBRUARY next, at 2 P.M., for the Election of Directors and other business.

Quebec, 5th January, 1875.

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
Sec.-Treas.

January 8, 1875. T

BULBS AND SEEDS!

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue,

CONTAINING

EIGHT COLORED PLATES,

mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10cts

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman,
TORONTO, ONT.

January 1, 1875

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Year.

WE HAVE JUST MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS in the PRICE of the following, viz.—

Rich Black Silks,
Fancy Dress Silks,
Irish Poplins,
French Merinos,
Fancy Dress Goods
of every description,
Printed Cottons
(fast colours),
Ladies' Wool Clouds,
Worked Muslin
Collars and Cuffs.
Moscow Beavers, Pilot Cloths, &c., &c.,
English and Canadian Tweeds and Doeskins
Best Scotch Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers,
A Large Stock of Gents' Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Hose, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Mufflers, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

259 Setts Muslin and Lace Curtains, marked much under regular prices.

Carpets, Matting, Mats, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c. English Floor Oil Cloths, all widths.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

December 15, 1874.

Legislative Council.

Jan. 21.—Hon. Mr. Fraser put the following question to the Government:—Is it the intention of the Government to issue a new Commission of the Peace?—The hon. gentleman said, he would preface the question with some remarks. On three occasions he had enjoyed the honor of placing this question on the Orders of the Day; on each of these occasions he had cited a number of facts, or deeds or, he should say, misdeeds of a number of the present magistrates, to prove the urgent necessity of a new Commission, which, previous to Confederation, it was the practice to issue very frequently. He would to-day add a few more examples of the conduct of some of the persons whose names are on the Commission, just to justify the frequent repetition of the question, which preceding administrations had re ained under their serious consideration until the last moment of their existence. He did not flatter himself with the hope of receiving a different answer to this important question. He knew that the present adminis ration had very recently come into existence, and that it was quite beyond their power—impossible, indeed, for them to decide all the important matters suddenly brought under their consideration. His object was to place the administration in a position to issue this much desired Commission immediately after the approaching General Election. The first circumstance to which he would direct the attention of hon. gentlemen was that none of the newly appointed Judges of the Courts of the Province were not even Judges in their districts, and that none of the Sen tors or Legislative Councillors, as such, are magistrates, but for the districts in which they resided at the date of the issue of the last Commission; some of them, indeed, are not magistrates for the division they represent. That the magistrates exceed in number, at least double the wants of the localities for which they are appointed, with perhaps a few exceptions. Hon. gentlemen who have not read attentively the statistical reports of the Judicial Department will be surprised to learn that the number of Justices of the Peace is legion, viz: 3,250. Prodigious! That a very large proportion of this awful number array were appointed in that ill-omened year 1863, under the Radical Annexionist Administration to the great injury of the people, as he would prove by facts undeniable and within his personal knowledge. When he took up his residence in the County, where I have since lived, there were but four magistrates. Some of the parishes of the County had not a single resident magistrate among them. The parish in which he resides, up to the year 1863, the number of persons in the Commission did not amount to one half of those then appointed. Up till that year, they had been selected fairly from the residents who were qualified by education and their position belonging to both political parties. This number was fully adequate to and faithfully performed the duties of their office to the satisfaction of all. What did the hypocritical and crafty Government of the day then do? Why, they appointed twice as many Justices of the Peace, selected from among their most fanatical partisans, so ignorant that three out of every four are unable to draw up a deposition, and much less do they know the extent of their powers, their only care is to defend one another, and their political associates, openly and shamefully. Even on the bench, it sometimes happens that they are unable to find or imagine any kind or manner of excuse to dismiss an action of a political opponent. They then take a course which he would illustrate by an account of a proceeding which occurred in 1866. The road following the bank of the river Chambly, by the action of the water, had in some places been reduced to a breadth of 16 to 18 feet, the banks of the river being from 20 to 30 feet high and perpendicular. The consequence of allowing the road to remain in this dangerous state was that a man and his wife returning home in a vehicle fell over the bank into the river. The woman was seriously injured, and was unable to proceed to her home for many days after, although it was but a mile or thereabouts further. He, the hon. gentleman himself, considered it his duty to represent to the municipal council the very dangerous condition of the highway. Well, they took the petition into their most serious consideration and have it so to this day. He then addressed himself to the Road Inspector, who replied that although he had been sworn into office to perform his duties, he gave himself as little trouble as his predecessors had; who had refused to act until they should be prosecuted, and they had not been. He hoped, he said, that the period for which he had to fill the office would expire before he could be compelled to act, in humanity's cause, to prevent such serious accidents, or even loss of life. He determined himself to sue. His friends, the annexionist magistrates, dismissed two of the actions which he had brought without assigning any reasonable ground, but simply to baffle him. In the third action which he brought, their Worships took evidence which clearly proved the offence; they dare not dismiss it. They took another method of foiling him; they took the case into deliberation, and it has remained there ever since. They did more, however. They held their Court on a Saturday, and postponed the final hearing till the following Saturday. Meanwhile they employed a person in the Court-room to notify the defendant not to lose his time by attending Court, but to remain at home quietly and to take no further trouble about the case, nor to feel uneasy about it, as he would never hear any more about it. Another example of unfitness of many of the present magistrates. A farmer of St. Antoine sued a neighbor for damage done by his cattle to the grain of the plaintiff. The evidence proved the plaint beyond all doubt, so that he felt confident of a favorable judgment. He was, however, mistaken; he had not taken into account the signal bad faith of the magistrates of St. Mark. One of their brother J. P.'s of St. Antoine advised the defendant to settle the matter. He declined, and adopted a certain course to proceed against the plaintiff. He called on an influential friend of the Justice of the Peace, who addressed a letter to those who resided in St. Mark, telling them to be present on the bench at St. Antoine, when the case came on, and to save their political friend. The defendant, of course, carried the letter to these worthies, in order to know whether they would come to his assistance. They agreed to go on condition that he should drive them, board them while away from home, and give them, above all, plenty *drinks*. The story of this arrangement was brought to his knowledge almost as soon as it was made, and he himself saw the defendant on his way with his vehicle, in which he carried his calves to market to fetch his friendly judges. Two of them lived beyond his house, so that he saw them pass his door. Curiosity led him to go out to see whether the parties would hold to their bargain, and he had the mortification to see them getting out of their carriage and entering an unlicensed groggery, and as he was informed by persons present, they drank together, and that, moreover, his informants were also treated to drinks, and had the honor to hob-nob with persons bearing Her Majesty's Commission as Justices of the Peace. They proceeded to the Court at St. Antoine, and, of course, had wit enough not to decide against the defendant, whose excellent entertainment convinced them his cattle could not have committed the damage complained of; besides, had they done so, they would not have touched the dinner ordered for them when the trial was over, and, moreover, would certainly have been obliged to trudge it, over very bad roads to their respective homes. This, said the honorable member, is a fair sample of the doings of too many of the incapables on the present commission, and furnishes the administration good reasons for issuing a new commission; but if the House would permit him he would add still another illustration of the unfitness of the present rural magistrates. A poor man wishing to obtain justice at the cheapest rate, notwithstanding the maxim that what cost little is generally worth less, and he could assure them that the magisterial justice at St. Marks is no exception, addressed himself to one of their worships, who told him that his case did not come within their jurisdiction. He called on the hon. gentleman to ask his advice. He assured him the magistrate was in error, but as he was a Conservative he would be obliged to go to Montreal to obtain the opinion of a very, very rouge advocate, that then I had no doubt he would obtain the summons. He did so. The worthy justices, thereupon, signed and delivered it to him. He had it duly served, and was quite rejoiced at the success of the first step in his legal experience, relying for the rest on the justice of his case. On the return of the writ of summons, he proceeded to the Court-room with his witnesses; the defendant did not appear, although the service was certified by the constable, and the delay was considerably more than necessary. Nevertheless, the Court refused to examine the witnesses, or to hear anything because, said they, the defendant had made default. The poor plaintiff in vain urged that the defendant, not appearing, did not, could not ask for delay; they would hear nothing; the case was put off for a week, and for what reason; why, it was necessary at all hazards to save a political friend, and they saved him at the cost of their reputation, and of their honor, and contrary to their oath to do justice to all parties. It is unnecessary to say that public interest demands that the great number of Justices of the Peace should be reduced at least one half, and this as soon as possible, by leaving out in the new Commission all the perjured and all the incompetent. This he hoped and trusted the administration will do, the first favorable opportunity.

ALLAN LINE



Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails

1874—Winter Arrangements—1874.

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMposed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-engined, Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4100	(Building.)
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt J Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lt Smith, RNR.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton RNR.
MORAVIAN	3600	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	3600	Capt R S Watts.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
HIBERNIAN	3400	Lt F Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt J Ritchie.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Grange.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt Jas Scott.
PHOENICIAN	2600	Capt Menzies.
WALDENSIAN	2300	Capt Stephen.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1200	Capt. Myllns.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSday, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND:—

POLYNESIAN	Saturday,	2nd Jan.,	1875.
SCANDINAVIAN	"	9th	" "
HIBERNIAN	"	16th	" "
MORAVIAN	"	23rd	" "
PERUVIAN	"	30th	" "
SARMATIAN	"	6th Feby.	"

Rates of Passage from Portland:
Cabin .... $70 or $80
Steerage 25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

Are intended to sail between the CLYDE and PORTLAND, at intervals during the season of Winter Navigation.

Rates of Passage from Portland:
Cabin $60
Intermediate 40
Steerage 25

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Corkage will be charged at the rate of two shillings sterling per bottle to passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents
December 28, 1874.



THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.

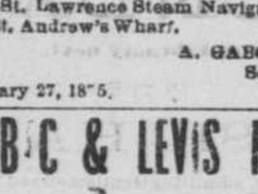
New York and Bermuda Royal Mail Line.

THIS COMPANY HAVING A CONTRACT with the Bermuda Government for Steam Communication, will despatch First-Class Clyde Built Iron Steamers

For Bermuda From New York,

Fortnightly, except during April, May and June, when Steamers will sail weekly.
The S.S. "CANIMA," Captain Leddicoat, leaves New York every alternate TUESDAY, for Hamilton, Bermuda; and Hamilton, Bermuda, for New York every alternate THURSDAY.
The voyage is made in seventy hours from port to port, and thirty hours after leaving New York the Gulf Stream is crossed, which, in the coldest weather, is an impassible barrier to frost, thus quickly putting the traveller in the balmy atmosphere of a Southern climate.
For all information apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 2, Broadway, New York.
STEVENSON & LEVE, Passenger Agents, Boston, Montreal and Quebec.
Or to W. MOORE, Manager.
November 25, 1874

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

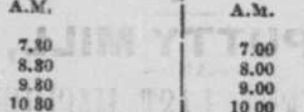


UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Steamer "ARCTIC," Capt. Barras, will run as follows:—

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE POINT LEVIS.
A. M.	A. M.
7.30 Mail Train for River du Loup.	8 30 Mail Train from Montreal.
11.00 Express for Montreal.	
P.M	P.M.
	6.00 Express from Montreal & Mail Train from River du Loup.
7.00 Mail Train for Montreal and the West.	

Intermediate trips for freight.
For further information enquire at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY, Secretary.
January 27, 1875.

QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY.

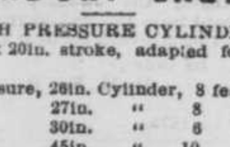


THE STEAMER "PRINCE EDOUARD," Capt. Desrochers, until further notice will run as follows, to wit:—

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE LEVIS.
A.M.	A.M.
7.30	7.00
8.30	8.00
9.30	9.00
10 30	10 00
11 30	11.00
	12.00
P.M.	P.M.
1.00	
2.00	1.30
3.00	2.30
4.00	3.30
5 00	4.30
6.00	5.30

On Sundays and Legal Holidays a Steamer will leave Quebec at 8.00 a.m., 10 a.m., Noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and leave Levi at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m, and 5 p m.
Weather and ice permitting.
For further information apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY, Secretary.
January 6, 1875.

FOR SALE



STEAMBOAT ENGINES.

HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDER, 18in. x 20in. stroke, adapted for a screw propellor.

1	Low Pressure,	28in. Cylinder,	8	feet Stroke.	
1	Do	27in.	"	8	"
1	Do	30in.	"	6	"
1	Do	45in.	"	10	"
2	Do	40in.	"	10	"

—ALSO—
3 Return Flue Boilers, 30 horse power.
1 Tubular do, 30 do
2 Do do 25 do.
The above will be sold cheap.
For further information, apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY,
October 28, 1874.

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.

WITH THE VIEW OF DIMINISHING the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat. or nothing to the North of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOR.

From New York.

Cuba .... Wednesday, Jan. 6.
Algeria .... Wednesday, Jan. 13.
Parthia .... Wednesday, Jan. 20.
*Russia .... Wednesday, Jan 27.
Java .... Wednesday, Feby. 3.
*Cuba .... Wednesday, Feby. 10.
Abyssinia .... Wednesday, Feby. 17.
Parthia .... Wednesday, Feby. 24.
China .... Wednesday, March 3.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return Tickets on favorable terms at lowest rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given to 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, No. 4, Bowling Green; for Steerage Passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
January 4, 1875.

INFANT GROWTH & HEALTH

The importance of Feeding Infants on the best, *i.e.* the most nourishing and easily digested Food has recently occupied much of the attention of Medical Men, and the fallacy and danger of employing starch in the form of Corn Flour and other high sounding titles has been repeatedly pointed out.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
Best Food for Infants,
is supplied to the Royal Families of England, Russia, &c., and the Medical Profession have entire confidence in it as the most efficient and reliable substitute for Mother's Milk.
See Medical Certificates and Opinions.
Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION, specially efficacious in the wasting diseases of children, Consumption, &c. Agreeable to the taste. Not affected by keeping.
May 15, 1874. Gom

Smoke the F. F. Cigar,

The Best in the Dominion.
A. GOLDSTEIN, Sole Agent for Quebec.
November 9, 1874. oct19-Lm

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Medical Department

THE 55TH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES at the Medical School of Maine, will commence FEBRUARY 18th, 1875, and continue SIXTEEN WEEKS.
Circulars containing full information may be obtained on application to the Registrar, D. F. ELLIS, M.D., or to the Secretary.
ALFRED MITCHELL, M.D., Secretary.
Brunswick, Me., Nov. 11, 1874.
November 17, 1874. R-t,th&s

The Confessions of an Invalid,

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc., supplying *the means of Self-Cure* Written by one who cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery, and sent free of charge. Sufferers are invited to address, post paid, the author
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, New York.
September 9, 1874. Cm-d&w



GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$75,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
171st REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!
To be drawn Monday, Feb., 22nd, 1875.
Two Grand Capitals of
$5,000 00 EACH IN CASH!
One Prize, $1,000 } EACH IN CASH!
Two Prizes, $500 }
Five Prizes, $100 }
1 Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550!
Three Gold Watches & Chains, worth $300 each!
Three Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each!
Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each!
1000 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.*
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts 7,500! Tickets limited to 75,000!
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-Five $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 432 Cincinnati, O.
Office, Excelsior Building, Cor. Race & Longworth.
December 28, 1874. D&w

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
July 11, 1874 Zaf

DATURA TATULA,

FOR

ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS,

Is admitted by all who have tried it to ensure more speedy and certain relief than any other remedy. The Testimonials daily received attest this to a remarkable degree.
General Alexander says—"I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."
Dr. McVeagh reports—"It has the most wonderful effect I ever witnessed."
Sold in tins. Cigars and Cigarettes in boxes. Pastilles, for inhalation in boxes.
Wholesale and Retail of
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATINE AND PANCREATINE WINE, by the aid of which persons take Cod Liver Oil without nausea or indigestion.
April 9, 1874. Gom

WHITE STAR LINE.



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Save Time and Enjoy the best Comfort yet offered by any line crossing the Atlantic.

Rate from QUEBEC to QUEENSTOWN or LIVERPOOL, $90.

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For particulars apply at the Ticket Office opposite the ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
STEVENSON & LEVE, PASSENGER AGENTS.
P.S.—Steerage Tickets by above Line, and Cabin and Steerage Tickets by Anchor Line, and Pacific Mail S.S. Co., for California. Also Excursion Tickets to Bermuda and Florida for sale at greatly reduced rates at the above office.
January 13, 1875. 8m

THE SHANTY COMPANION

A READY RECKONER, CONTAINING Various Calculations respecting Timber and other Calculations, to meet the daily requirements of the Shanty, by J. O. Laferriere.
CONTENTS:
Contents of Square and Round Timber; Saw Logs—Standard of 20 in. by 13 ft. and 21 in by 12 ft.; Weight and Price of Oats; Price of Hay; Men's Monthly Wages. Price, $2.50.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill.
January 13, 1875

VATICAN DECREES.

THE VATICAN DECREES, IN THEIR bearing on Civil Allegiance, a Political Expostulation, by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., with the replies of Archbishop Manning, Lord Acton, and the Right Revd Monsignor Capel. Fourth supply just received. Price, 30 cents. Mailed to any part of the Dominion for 35 cents.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Foot of Mountain Hill.
January 13, 1875.

The Quebec Academy of Music.

COMPETITION OF 1875.

ON TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JULY next, Competitions for the following Degrees will take place in the City of Quebec:—
ORGAN—Member—Piece for Competition, "Communion" No. 1, 1st Book, op. 15—Alex. Guilmant.
ORGAN—Graduate—Piece for Competition, "Marche Religieuse," dedicated to Thalberg, 1st Book op. 15.—Alex. Guilmant.
PIANO—Member—Piece for Competition, Sonata, No. 1 in F. minor, op. 2, 1st movement.—Beethoven.
PIANO—Graduate—Piece for Competition 1st movement of the 5th Concerto.—H. Key.
VIOLIN—Member—Piece for Competition "L'Angelus,"—a characteristic study.—De Beriot.
VIOLIN—Graduate—Piece for Competition, 1st Concerto.—De Beriot.
VOCAL PART—Member—Examination on Le Carpentier's "Petit Solfege."
VOCAL PART—Graduate—Examination on Le Carpentier's "Petit Solfege," and execution of the following pieces:
Sopranos—*Va dit-elle*—Robert le Diable, Meyerbeer.
Altos—*Ah! mon fils*—Prophete, Meyerbeer.
Tenors—*Cujus Animam*—Stabat Mater, Rossini
Bassi—*Pro Peccatis*—Stabat Mater, Rossini.
HARMONY—Graduate—Conversion of Cyphered, Bass, Consonant Harmony, Natural Dessonant Harmony, Modulations and Cadences.
THESIS—Written—Laureat, subject Rhythm.
COMPOSITION—Laureat—Piece, Sanctus and Benedictus for four voices.
The Competitions will take place at the LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL, with exception of the Organ Competitions, which will take place at the Basilic, by the kind permission of the Curate of Quebec.
The conditions respecting competitions are to be found in the *Constitution de l'Academie de Musique de Quebec*, a pamphlet which may be had by applying to the Secretary.
ERNEST GAGNON, Director.
CLODOMIS DELISLE, Secretary.
January 6 1875. B

Halley's Commercial and Private Boarding House,

17, GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, England.
Terms Moderate—Situation Central—with all the comforts of a home.
REFERENCES KINDLY PERMITTED TO
Rev. W. M. Punshon, M.A., LL.D., President of Conference; Rev. G. W. Olver, B.A., Principal of Battersea College; Rev. E. A. Telfer, Seymour Villas Anerley; Rev. James Elliott, President Montreal Conference; Rev. Lachlin Taylor, D.D., Toronto and London, England.
January 9, 1875

WINTER RESORT

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS, T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. Lidgerwood & Co., 758, Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.
December 15, 1874. Am

DIPLOMA OF MERIT VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE,

The Best and Most Agreeable Tonic Yet Introduced,
For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal, Medical Press, Circular, &c., &c.* Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England
May 2, 1874. Lm-ao

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES

FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING AND INDIGESTION,

Pancreatic Emulsion & Pancreatine

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers
Savory & Moore,
143, New Bond Street, London, W.
And Retail of all other Chemists and Store keepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
April 9, 1874. Mom

DR. HAYWARD'S NEW DISCOVERY.

SELF AID FOR INVALIDS.

THE TREATMENT AND MODE OF CURE. HOW TO USE SUCCESSFULLY,
With safety and success, in all cases of weakness, low spirits, despondency, languor, exhaustion, nervous debility, loss of strength, appetite, decay of the nerve structures, loss of vital power, feelings of exhaustion, functional ailments arising from various excesses, &c., &c.
WITHOUT MEDICINE
THE NEW MODE
RE-ANIMATES and REVIVES the failing functions of life, and thus imparts ENERGY and FRESH VITALITY to the EXHAUSTED and DEBILITATED constitution, and may fairly be termed
THE FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH!
THE LOCAL AND NERVINE TREATMENT Imparts tone and vigour to the nervous system, and possesses highly re-animating properties, its influence on the secretions and functions is speedily manifested, and in all cases of debility, nervousness, depression, palpitation of the heart, trembling in the limbs, pains in the back, &c., resulting from overtaxed energies of body or mind, &c.
Full printed instructions, with pamphlets and diagrams for Invalids, Post Free, one shilling.
(FROM SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.)
Dr. HAYWARD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c., 14 York street, Portman-square, London, England.
June 30, 1874. Lm

DOMINION LINE.



Sailing Fortnightly from Boston.

THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAMERS are intended to be despatched from BOSTON to LIVERPOOL as follows:—
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QUEBEC .... " 20th "
DOMINION .... " 6th March.
To be followed by other first-class Steamers.
Rates of Passage from Boston:—
Cabin $60
Steerage $23
For further particulars apply to
WM. M. MACPHERSON, Agent, Commercial Chambers.
January 26, 1875.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

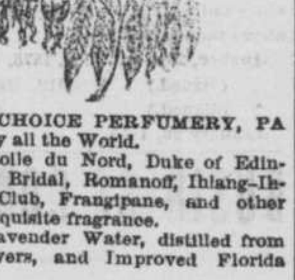
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30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
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Whole Tickets	$50.00
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11 Whole Tickets for	500.00

For Tickets, or information, address,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
January 28, 1875. Hbod-w&s-&Dw

QUEBEC CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY, A MUTUAL BENEFIT Society, in favor of the widows or heirs of its deceased members, is limited to 500 members, and is not confined to the Civil Service. Every member, upon his entering the Society, pays a contribution of four dollars, which is given to the estate of the member who shall first die. Every surviving member is thereupon required to pay in another contribution, to meet the next call on the Society through death, and so on continuously whenever a death occurs. For further particulars apply to the Secretary-Treasurer,
MR. P. E. SMITH, Parliament Buildings.
August 4, 1874. Tf-ao



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, PAtronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Etoile du Nord, Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Bridal, Romanoff, Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers, and Improved Florida Water.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Aquadentine for whitening the teeth, refreshing the mouth, and purifying the breath.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Rose Water, Costume, Fan, Conversation and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, Velvetine, and other Toilet Powders.
A liberal allowance to Shippers.
Trade Lists at 96, Strand.
EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, King's Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.
May 8, 1874. Lm-ao

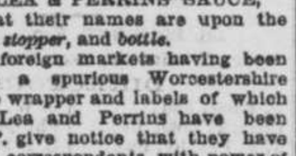
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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

The Only Good Sauce



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
THE SUCCESS OF THIS MOST DELIcious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufactures* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
May 4, 1874. Lm-ao

JOSEPH GILLOTT'

STEEL PENS.
Sold by Dealers throughout the World.
February 23, 1874. 1y-ao

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—London, 1851 and 1862; Vienna, 1873.

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ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
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A variety of Annuals, Bound Serials, and a Choice Assortment of Gift Books for all tastes and ages.
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December 31, 1874.

Representative and Champion of American Art Taste

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.
Issued Monthly.
A Magnificent Conception, wonderfully carried out

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artists too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union.

$6.00 per annum, in advance.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers,* except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to
THE ALDINE COMPANY, 58, Maiden Lane, New York.
November 26, 1874.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT,

CALLED THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, and is a Specific for those afflicting Eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., and 2s 9d. each.

Dr. Roberts's Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ,

OR ALTERATIVE PILLS, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting Nature in her operations. Hence they are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the Neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, which may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s and 22s. each.
SOLD BY THE PROPRIETORS,
BEACH AND BARNICOTT,
AT THEIR
DISPENSARY, BRIDPORT, ENGLAND
and by all respectable Medicine Vendors.
June 13, 1874 Fm-ac-sat

NOTHING LOST IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFES IN THE BOSTON FIRE

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12, 1872.
Messrs. HERRING & FARREL, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New York:
GENTLEMEN—In the "Great Fire" which has destroyed the business portion of this City, we had in use one of your "Champion" Safes, and which we were unable to recover from the ruins until this p.m., on account of the intense heat which surrounded it. When we opened it we were agreeably surprised to find our books, papers, &c., in fine condition.
Yours, etc.,
J. C. BURRAGE & CO.

Boston, Nov., 14, 1872.
Messrs. Herring & Farrel:
Gentlemen—Our Store, No. 38 Summer Street, was burned in the late "Great Fire," in this city of November 9th and 10th. Our books and papers were in one of your "Patent Champion Safes," and were all preserved in good condition. Our store was burned about 10 o'clock Saturday evening, but on account of the heat, we could not get at the safe until the Tuesday following—over sixty hours after the fire. We consider this fire no ordinary test for safes, and take pleasure in giving facts as above.
Very truly yours,
PORTER BROTHERS & CO.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1872.
Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New York:
Gentlemen—I opened, to-day, the safe of your make owned by Wm. A. Ramsey. The safe passed through the great fire of the 9th ult., and was in the ruins until Dec. 3rd. The safe was severely tested by an intense heat, and the papers were all legible and good.
JOHN J. BROWN.
WM. A. RAMSEY.
I purchased the safe about one year ago, second-hand, and I am perfectly satisfied as to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safe. It lay imbedded in a pile of burning coal over two weeks, but my valuable books and papers are all legible.
WM. A. RAMSEY,

Boston, Dec. 4, 1872.
Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New York:
Gentlemen—In the great fire of the 9th November, which destroyed a large portion of our best business houses, I was one of the sufferers, and had in use one of your Champion Safes. Before the fire reached my place I removed the most of the contents from it. I am pleased to say, however, that the contents left therein, which was jewelry, came out in good condition, and I have this day given your agent an order for one of your fire and burglar proof safes of larger size.
BENJAMIN A. HERSEY.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1872.
Messrs. Herring & Farrel:
Gentlemen—The safe purchased of you in 1865 was subjected to a very severe test by the "Great Fire" of the 9th and 10th November. It was thrown some distance from its position, and fell from the second story into the cellar. We finally found it on the 16th, one week after the fire broke out. It was exposed to an intense heat five days. The books and papers are legible. A pair of silver eagles and a sapphire set in diamonds are uninjured. The safe has done all that could be expected.
Respectfully,
N. P. HALLOWELL, 17 Deane Street.

Custom House, Chicago, Ill., Collector's Office, Nov. 14, 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
Gentlemen—As the representative of the United States Treasury in this city, I had charge of the public moneys, a portion of which was deposited in one of your safes in the Custom House at the time of its destruction in the great fire of the 8th and 9th ult. It contained currency to the amount of $36,000, all of which was saved in good condition.
Very respectfully,
JAMES E. McLEAN, Collector.

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill:
Gentlemen—In the great fire, in which the Court-house building was destroyed, I had, in the Law Department rooms, one of your safes. It was taken out of the ruins and opened today—three weeks after the fire. On Thursday of last week it was too hot to handle. Other safes in the Court house had been opened, and their contents found destroyed. I had made up my mind from this fact, and from the long time that it had been exposed, that everything in the safe was destroyed, but upon opening it, found, to my astonishment and great satisfaction, that my books and papers were perfect—not scorched nor injured in any way by the fire—and but very few papers were at all discolored. I am satisfied that your safes will stand fire.
Yours truly,
M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.
The above statement is entirely reliable,
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

County Treasurer's Office, Chicago, Oct. 20, 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—The large Herring's Safe in use in my office passed through the fire of the 8th and 9th instants. We got at it on Wednesday, but did not open it until Friday, the fourth day after the fire. The safe was subjected to an intense heat, and has proved worthy of its trust—preserving money and papers that could not have been replaced. Please furnish this office with another Herring of the same size, burglar proof chest inside, and all improvements.
H. S. REXFORD, County Treasurer.

"I shall in future use none but Herring's Safes."
DETECTIVE PINKERTON ON HERRING'S SAFES.
Chicago, Dec. 23, 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
Gentlemen—I had two of your "Herring's Patent Champion Safes" in my office at the time of the great fire of the 8th and 9th of October. One was on the second floor, and the other on the third floor. Both safes fell to the basement, and when we got them out after the fire, I found all my account books and papers—in fact, the entire contents of both safes—in splendid condition; the melting of the glue of the binding of the books was all the damage done. I shall in future use none but Herring's Safes.
Yours truly,
ALLAN PINKERTON.
Six large safes of another make, belonging to Mr. Pinkerton, side by side with Herring's, were destroyed with all their contents.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Farrel, 251 Broadway, New York:
Gentlemen—We take pleasure in informing you that we have recovered two of "Herring's Patent Safes" from the ruins of the great fire of the 8th and 9th inst. They were of your largest size safes, and we could not get them out under 48 hours after the fire; and even then they were so hot that they had to be cooled off with water before they could be handled. Upon opening them we were pleased to find all our Books, Currency, Jewelry, and Watches in good order. We will take pleasure in showing the contents to any one that wishes the best safe, by calling at our present store, No. 113 Twenty-second street. In addition to the above two safes, we had one of another make, so-called fire-proof, whose contents were entirely destroyed. Please ship another of your large-size safes and oblige,
Yours truly,
B. F. NORRIS & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 113 22nd Street, Chicago.

Chicago, Oct., 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co:
Gents—We have tried the Herring Safe again, and in this "burning of Chicago," the wheels of the safe and part of the iron on bottom and back were melted off; but, to our great surprise, we do not lose a book or paper—all the contents are safe.
It is impossible for us to speak in terms of too much praise of the Herring Safe, as this is the second time it has carried us through safely.
Yours respectfully,
J. W. BUTLER & CO., Paper Dealers, successors to Laflin & Butler

Chicago, Oct., 1871.
Messrs. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—In the great fire on the West Side on the night of the 7th inst., which burned four blocks of buildings, lumber and coal yards, I had one of your No. 7 Herring's Patent Champion Safes; and although the heat was so intense as to melt the brass plates and knobs, upon opening the safe I found the contents, consisting of my books, papers, etc., all right—nothing burned or hurt except by steam. Please send me another of the same size for my new office.
Yours truly,
W. H. JOHNSON,
March 15, 1873.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, Dec., 1874.

DUE. A.M. P.M.	MAILS.	CLOSE. A.M. P.M.
	ONTARIO.	
8.00	Ottawa, by Railway (a)	....
8.00	Province of Ontario (a)	....
	QUEBEC.	
8.00	Arthabaska and Three Rivers, by Railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)	...... 4.00
	Chaudiere Station	...... 4.00
8.00	Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily (a)	...... 4.00
	Three Rivers and Sorel by railway daily, at	...... 4.00
	Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)	...... 4.00
8.00	St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)	...... 4.00
7.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	7.00
	Chaudiere Mills	7.00
	LOCAL MAILS.	
7.30	St. Anselme, & County of Dorchester, daily	7.00
8.30	Beaumont & St. Michel daily	...... 4.00
8.30 3.00	Bienville and Lauzon, twice daily, at	8.00 ...... / 8.20 4.00
	Levis, thrice daily	8.20 1.00 / 4.00
8.00 7.30	South Quebec, twice daily	7.30 4.00
8.00	Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily	11.00
3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrystome, twice daily	8.30 2.20
8.00 2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00 2.30
	Sillery Cove	8.00
	St. Sauveur & St. Roch, thrice daily	8.00 4.00 / 11.00
9.00	Bergerville and Cap Rouge	...... 2.30
	South Shore (West,) St. Nicholas to Bécancour, daily	8.00
8.00	North Shore (West,) Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily	...... 4.00
8.00	North Shore (East,) by land, Beauport, Montmorency Falls, to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, daily, at	8.00 ......
8.00	Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	10.00 ......
8.00	Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily	...... 4.00
10.00	Valcartier and Lorette, Wednesday & Saturday	...... 2.00
10.00	Laval & Lake Beauport Tuesday & Friday	11.00
10.00	Charlesbourg, and Lorette, daily, at	...... 2.00
10.00	Stoneham, Saturday	...... 2.00
	BAY OF CHALEURS.	
7.30	Matapediac, Cross Point, Maria, Campbellton, Nouvelle, Shoalbred, Caplin & New Richmond, by land, daily	7.00 ......
	Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe, by land, at	7.00 ......
	MARITIME PROVINCES.	
7.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land daily, at	7.00
8.00	New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, per G. T. Railway via Island Pond, daily, at	...... 4.00
	(Newfoundland & Bermuda, W.I., at	...... 4.00
	is included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N.Y.	
	UNITED STATES.	
8.00	Boston and New York, &c., daily	...... 4.00
	WEST INDIES.	
	Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily to New York, whence mails are despatched at	...... 4.00
	For Havana and West Indies, via Havana to New York, daily at	...... 4.00
	from whence mails are despatched on every Thursday	
	For St. Thomas, the West Indies & Brazil, to New York, at	...... 4.00
	from whence mails are despatched on 23rd of every month	
	GREAT BRITAIN.	
	By Canadian Line, Fridays (c) at	...... 8.00
	By Guion Line, via New York on Saturday at	...... 4.00
	By Cunard Line, via New York on Saturday at	...... 4.00
	By Hamburg Line, via New York on Monday at	...... 4.00

a—Postal Car Bag open till 4.30 P.M.
b— Do do do 7.00 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 4.30 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.
Street Letter Boxes visited, 6.45 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 3.45 P.M.
J. B. PRUNEAU, Postmaster.
December 14, 1874.

Rosin! Rosin!

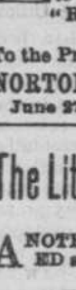
200 BARRELS FINEST No. 1.
200 " Very Fine Strained.
Just Received ex Boat Tha. Shallow from N.Y.
For sale by NAZAIRE TURCOTTE, Hunt's Wharf.
October 26, 1874.

Raisins! Raisins!! Raisins!!!

150 HLF.-BOXES VALENCIA } New
150 Do. Do. Layers. } Crop.
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by NAZAIRE TURCOTTE, Hunt's Wharf.
October 26, 1874.

Scotch Refined Sugar.

50 HHDS. VERY BRIGHT SUGAR.
Just Received ex S.S. Manitoban.
For sale by NAZAIRE TURCOTTE, Hunt's Wharf.
October 26, 1874.



THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully, L. S
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London'
June 27, 1874. Zaf

The Little Wanzer Sewing Machine

ANOTHER GRAND VICTORY ACHIEVED at the Vienna Exhibition.
"THE LITTLE WANZER"
Took the Two Highest Medals.
WOODLEY & CO. Sole Agents, 28, St. John St., Quebec.
P.S.—Also, Agents for the Singer, Howe, Osborn, Raymond, Venus, Guelph, etc.
Agents Wanted.
August 28. 1872.

R. W. COWAN,

FURRIER,
CORNER OF
Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, Montreal
October 2, 1872. jan16-ay

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