Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

[No. 9306 7] WEDNESDAY FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 26TH, 1862. [Vol. 100.



The Quebec Gazette,

IS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK,

BY MIDDLETON AND DAWSON,

PRINTERS,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL, LOWER TOWN,

IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

TERMS:—Four Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

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

*** All communications must be POST-PAID.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

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

—TOGETHER WITH—

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

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

Quebec, May 22, 1861.

Room Paper! Room Paper!

ROOM PAPER!

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

—ALSO,—

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

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

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

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

Quebec, April 12, 1861.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Commission Merchants,
SHIP BROKERS & FORWARDERS,
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE INSURANCE
AGENTS AND BROKERS,
NUNS' BLOCK,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, June 24, 1861.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT "The Drummondville Mining Company," to be conducted under Chap. 53 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled—"An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, Chemical or other purposes, or for the Erection of Public Hotels or Baths or Bath-houses, or the Opening or Using of Salt or Mineral Springs, or for Carrying on Fishing," have duly complied with the formalities prescribed in the said Act.

CHAS. ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

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

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

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

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Provincial Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

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

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

By Command,
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, February 12, 1862.



PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES INTENDING to MAKE APPLICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASEMBLY, for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for GRANTING EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES, OR CONFERRING CORPORATE POWERS, for COMMERCIAL or other purposes of PROFIT; for REGULATING SURVEYS or BOUNDARIES; or for DOING ANYTHING tending to AFFECT the RIGHTS or PROPERTY of OTHER PARTIES, are

HEREBY NOTIFIED,

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

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1861.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

OF TORONTO, C.W.

INCORPORATED, - - - - - 1851.

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

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

Quebec, June 24, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

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

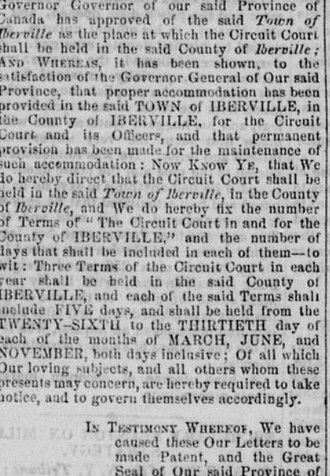
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford,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

By Command,
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 14, 1862.

Hossack's Cough Lozenges.

The Best of the many Remedies Sold!



(From Dr. WOLFF, Quebec.)

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

Price—25 Cents per Box.

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

JAS. HOSSACK & CO.,
Proprietors, Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1861. 6m

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

None are genuine unless the signature of R. and L. Perry and Co. is affixed to each wrapper, and blown on the bottle; and each bottle is protected by a patent capsule bearing the proprietor's name and address in full.

Messrs. R. & L. PERRY and Co. are only to be consulted at their residence, No. 10, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, as they never, under any circumstances, travel either at home or abroad, and they hereby caution the Public against any person using their name.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.



PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM restores the impaired powers of life when exhausted by the follies of youth, maturity, or old age. It is a certain cure in all cases of extreme nervous debility produced by early imprudence, and various other causes, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, incapacity for society, study, or business, indigestion, shortness of breath, dimness of sight, giddiness, cholic, bowel and bilious liver complaints, constipation and relaxation, dysentry, asthma, jaundice, fever, lumbago, gout, rheumatism, coughs, colds, sore, weak and ulcerated throats, nervousness, hysteria, pains in the limbs, interrupted circulation, tic-dolereux, restlessness at night, all chronic diseases and all female complaints. This invaluable medicine is the most wonderful triumph of art over nature and is adapted for both sexes. It has the effect of restoring and increasing the natural vigour of those who are suffering from prostration and languor produced by sojourning in the colonies or in hot climates. Thousands have been restored to health and vigour by its use, as sworn to on oath before the Right Honorable Matthew Wood, Lord Mayor of London, and the following Aldermen:—

Sir John Eamer, George Scholey, Esq., John Atkins, Esq., and others.

Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 bottles, effecting a saving of £1 12s.

PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

A remedy for any of the forms of Secondary Symptoms, and for purifying the system from contamination. It is recommended for all those diseases for which mercury, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter ruin of health. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, also a saving of 11s.

PERRY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF COPAIBA AND CUBEB SUGAR-COATED GLOBULES.

An agreeable preparation of the very essence o the Balsam of Copaiba and Cubebs, perfectly tasteless, still retaining at the same time all its curative powers.

In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this invaluable remedy; as it at once acts upon the kidneys, bladder, and the urino-genital organs, restoring them to their healthy state. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

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

ON NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION AND EXHAUSTION.

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

THE SILENT FRIEND.

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

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

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

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

R. & L. Perry & Co

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.

Quebec, January 3, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SMEATON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
Opposite Russell's Hotel, Palace Street.

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

Quebec, Aug. 14, 1861. 12m

NAPTHA.

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

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

Quebeb, Janv. 3, 1862.

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.

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

Quebec, Feby. 17, 1862.

EAGLE Insurance Company of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

THE REALIZED ASSETS of this COMPANY amount to UPWARDS of TWO MILLIONS, Sterling.

THE ANNUAL INCOME is about THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

The number of EXISTING POLICIES is upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED, insuring over NINE MILLIONS, Stg.

The Division of SURPLUS is quinquennial; and the Surplus (less 20 per cent) is distributed amongst the assured.

The Rates of Premium are as low as the experience of more than half a century warrant; and as EIGHTY PER CENT. of all profits is every five years divided among the assured, it is evident that these rates are the lowest that any Life Insurance Company can demand, consistent with its own safety, and the consequent security of the assured. Policies are issued with or without participation of profits, for One or Seven Years, Whole Life, Joint Lives, or payable on the life attaining the age of Sixty. One half credit for first five years.

The undersigned, Agents, have paid, HERE, n the decease of Lives up to the 31st ultimo, *Fifty-Six Thousand One Hundred & Seventy Pounds, Sterling*—equal to $273,385.

W. & W. C. HENDERSON,
Agents in Canada.

Quebec, Feby. 4, 1861.

C. & A. SMEATON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Palace Street.

A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP being about to take place in the above firm, C. & A. S. having come to the determination to SELL OFF their stock at COST PRICES, great bargains will be given

FOR CASH ONLY.

And all accounts due the firm, will require to be settled without delay, preparatory to carrying out the above arrangement.

C. AND A. SMEATON still continue their STAMPING, BRAIDING, EMBOSSING AND EMBROIDERY, in the newest styles.

Quebec, Dec. 12, 1860.

Flower Roots.

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

Choice Flower Roots,
BY
STEAMER NORTH BRITON,
From the celebrated house of
VILMORIN ANDRIEUX CO., PARIS
Comprising the Following, viz:

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

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

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1861.

The People's Bakery.

BREAD FOR THE MILLION.

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

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

JAMES McCORKELL.

Quebec, July 3, 1861. 12m

H. & W. BANSLEY,

PERFUMERS AND HAIR CUTTERS,
To their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Right Hon. Earl St. Germain, Gen. Bruce, Major Teisdale, Major Cowell and Suite,
No. 10, St. John Street, Quebec.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

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

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

THE NEWEST OF THE NEW.

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

Remember—No. 10, St. John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1861.

GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING.

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

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

October 11, 1861. 4m

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER

(From the Westminster Review)

(CONTINUED.)

We need not follow Charles Napier through the course of his services on board the Mediator, the Renommée, and the Courageux. In November, 1807, he received his first command. He was then promoted to the rank of acting commander, and received the charge of the brig Pultusk. With this vessel he performed one or two exploits by no means inconsiderable. In August, 1808, he was removed into the Recruit; and in the September following had a smart action with the Diligente, French corvette, off Antigua. The enemy finally escaped, but the action became somewhat memorable from the fact that the young commander had his thigh broken by a shot, and was thus visited by a lameness which never entirely left him. It was in the Recruit that he performed such service in chasing, retarding, and annoying the French vessel D'Haupoult, that on the surrender of the French Admiral to the British squadron, the former paid a very handsome compliment to Napier and his little craft. On delivering up his sword the French admiral asked the name of the little vessel which had so harrassed and pursued him, and being told that she was called the Recruit or Conscript, he replied, says the biographer, "with a shake of the head, 'Recruit?—no, that no conscript—that one very old soldier.'"

After this comes a brief pause in Napier's naval career. He did not receive from the Admiralty the command which he expected, although he was allowed to retain the rank of post-captain, conferred upon him for his services by Sir Alexander Cochrane. He returned therefore to Scotland, attended the University of Edinburgh, and studied modern languages, history, chemistry, and mathematics. Being asked whether he would not also attend the lectures on moral philosophy, then given by an eminent professor, Napier, we are told, replied, characteristically, "I can't say that I know exactly what moral philosophy means, but whatever it is I'll have a rap at it."

During his stay in Scotland he became an ardent and fearless, although not perhaps very accomplished or graceful rider, and had many a gallop after hounds. Smollett would probably have been surprised could he have heard the remark made by Sir Charles Napier's biographer, to the effect that every sailor is in these days a bold rider. In the time of Commodore Trunnion and Lieutenant Hawser, the seaman had not attained this reputation.

But Charles Napier was not a man who could long devote himself to the study of moral philosophy, or even the somewhat more congenial pursuits of the hunting-field. Weary of a shore going life, "not having," in his own words, "interest to get employed and unwilling to be idle," he cast about him for some scene of action in harmony with his adventurous tastes. Naturally enough his mind fixed upon the army in Portugal, under the command of Lord Wellington. He had more than one reason for desiring to see some of the sights then tempting adventurers and idlers to that part of the world. In the first place, he belonged, even in his earliest years, to that race of beings now fast fading, we do not grieve to say, off the earth, who liked fighting of any kind for mere fighting's sake. "Charley Napier," says an old messmate, "was never thoroughly happy unless seated astride a four-and-twenty pounder, with shot and shell whistling about his ears!" From felicity of this kind he was very unwilling to absent himself awhile; and Wellington's campaigns seemed to offer him the most favourable chance then attainable anywhere upon earth. But he had another reason too—for he wished to pay a visit to his cousins, that band of renowned and heroic brothers, then attached to Lord Wellington's army, each of whom was afterwards to achieve a distinct individual celebrity of his own. George Napier was then a captain in the 52nd Light Infantry; William, the historian of the Peninsular War, held equal rank in the 43rd; both these regiments were attached to the Light Division; and Charles, the future conqueror of Scinde, had obtained a few months of absence after the events of Corunna, and joined Lord Wellington's army as an amateur.

Charles Napier, the seaman, landed at Oporto in September, 1810, and in time to be present at the memorable battle of Busaco. Immediately on landing he made for the head-quarters of the British army, and arrived "late on the night of the 25th September, 1810, tired out, and nearly famished, at the bivouac fire on the heights of Busaco, round which, in various attitudes, reclined a group of British officers, amongst whom he easily recognised his three brother-cousins, Charles, George, and William Napier." There is something peculiarly attractive and picturesque about this meeting of the Napiers around the camp-fire. A painter might select a far less striking subject than the moment of greeting, when the young seaman, thus unexpectedly arrived, was recognised by his heroic group of cousins on the heights of Busaco.

Charles Napier stayed to see the whole of the action, and to be delighted with the more brilliant, varying, and comprehensive aspect of war, as it shows itself on land. He witnessed the scenes which took place during the two following days until the close of the great Busaco action, in the company, principally, of his namesake, the future hero of Scinde. Indeed, during some of the preliminary skirmishes, he received a wound in the leg. On the 37th, the day of the battle of Busaco, the pair were in the thickest of the fight. Our Charles Napier accompanied the army of Lord Wellington in his retreat to the famous lines of Torres Vedras, within which he remained until the month of November following. He was a frequent guest at Wellington's table, and amused the conqueror not a little by the simplicity and *brusque* energy of his remarks. Napier did not much appreciate, at this time, the consummate skill of Wellington's tactics, and could hardly understand why the army should remain so quietly entrenched behind its unassailable lines, while its French adversaries were so close at hand. Napier had then, and since, the same faith in a sudden rush upon an enemy as Garibaldi has in the present day. From a letter written by his cousin, Charles Napier, we learn that "Lord Wellington lately said to him (our Charles Napier), 'I could easily beat the French, but England has no other army, and it would cost me 10,000 men: so we must have prudence, and fight when they must lose men, and we not.'"

It was probably during these brief campaigning experiences that Napier acquired the taste for operating on land which he afterwards so strikingly displayed. His ambition appears to us to have led him more to the career of a soldier than to that of a sailor. In Portugal and in Syria, the exploits which he performed with apparently the most delight to himself were those in which he assumed the soldier's part, and led a band of followers to a bayonet charge over rock and sand, and to the rout of a surprised enemy who had believed their position unassailable. The days of Prince Rupert or General Monk would have very well suited Black Charles (as the Napier cousins used to call him), when the hero who had led a cavalry charge to-day might direct the manœuvres of a squadron to-morrow.

In 1811, Napier was appointed to the Thames, a 32 gun frigate, and was employed in the Mediterranean, chiefly on the coast of Calabria. He had a sort of roving commission to harass the enemy as much as he could; and this was just the kind of service in which he delighted. During his adventures here he captured the island of Ponza—an exploit to which he always looked back with great pride, and which furnished him with a *nom de guerre* of which he was no little vain. As Don Carlos de Ponza he assumed the command of the Portuguese fleet, twenty years after; and as Carlos de Ponza he drew up a tender of his services to Garibaldi twenty-six years still nearer to our own time.

After the capture of Ponza, Napier was appointed to the Euryalus, a vessel of much superior capacity to the Thames, and was engaged in the blockade of Toulon.

When the war with France terminated so far, in 1814, by the overthrow of Napoleon, Captain Napier was appointed to take part in the expedition up the Potomac, the Government having determined to bring the struggle then going on with America to as prompt a close as possible. Napier, with his *Euryalus* was the second in command of the Potomac expedition; and has himself left to the public a very vivid, and, even to uprofessional readers, a very intelligible account of the intricate and difficult nature of the undertaking, and the manner in which the difficulties were met and conquered. In this expedition, and in the subsequent operations against Baltimore, Captain Napier rendered the most signal service. The commander of the Potomac expedition said, in his depatch, "To Captain Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express." The Government have fully appreciated the result of the operations, but unaccountably overlooked the services of the second in command. While various promotions and honours distributed to other officers engaged in the affair, "Captain Napier," says his relative and biographer, "received nothing for his exertions but a shot in the neck." In June, 1815, however, he received the Companionship of the Bath. Shortly, after, the Euryalus was paid off, Napier married a lady to whom he had been long attached, and a blank of many years took place in his career of active naval service.

Those years comprised some peaceful seasons of domestic happiness in England and in the neighbourhood of Paris, and a long course of incessant travelling through France, Italy, and Switzerland. During this tour, which was accomplished, characteristically enough in an enormous travelling-carriage, driven four-in-hand by Napier himself, and by him styled "the three decker," our gallant captain achieved, we believe the only poetic feat which it was given to his varied career to master. It was when visiting the island of St. Pierre, the favourite retreat of Jean Jacques Rousseau, that the heroic sailor received the first and last inspiring visit from the muse.—In the Stranger's book of the little hotel, the visitor may read the following lines:—

"The English, who travel more than all other nations together,
Collect in great towns to enjoy the delights of the weather.
But here this Isle formed for love and delight,
Few seem to have soul to pass even the night!
They come but their names to inscribe in the room of Rousseau,
Take a short walk, and away from the Island they go.
Returning to England, they talk of the beauties they've seen,
And drive other fools to follow the course they have been,
The writer of this, known by the name of mad Charley,—
Passed a whole week in the Island of St. Pierre.
Its charms and its beauties ne'er his senses could pall;
He'd sooner live here than at Merchiston Hall!"

Over rhythm and rhyme Captain Napier appears to have dashed with as little regard for appearance or for consequences as over a hedge on the back of a hunter, or through the riggings of a chase when at the head of his boarders. His solitary specimen of the poetic, we fear, does not equal even the immemorial scrap which fame assigns to Julius Cæsar.

Napier was never idle. He engaged himself, even while on his travels, in plans for reforming the board of Admiralty, and improving the discipline and character of the Navy—improvements and reforms then, indeed, most painfully needed, and even yet by no means fully accomplished. Some of his suggestions have since been carried into effect; others were still receiving his persevering and energetic advocacy up to the last months of his public service in the House of Commons. He always advocated earnestly such a fundamental operation in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty as would render it independent of the changes of the Ministry—a measure which is still believed to be a most needful reform by many who are well qualified to pronounce an opinion. The question turns, we presume, upon a balance of disadvantages. No one pretends to say that it is in itself desirable that incessant and entirely irregular changes should take place in the Admiralty; that just as some zealous and active First Lord has come to understand the business of his office, and sees a clear course of improvement and reform, he should be suddenly thrown adrift upon the world by a chance majority on the Tea and Sugar duties, or the Government policy in India. It is quite evident that a governing board thus constituted, and thus depending for its existence upon the duration of a Ministry which may be changed twice in a session, never can attain to the efficiency which a department constituted otherwise might, under favourable circumstances, acquire. But in the way of a permanent board of Admiralty, divorced from direct connexion with the Government, and thus to a considerable extent withdrawn from the immediate range of the control of the House of Commons, there are undoubtedly many very serious difficulties, which are less likely to present themselves to the eye of a naval than of a civilian legislator. We do not mean to enter into a discussion of a question which involves many difficult and very different considerations. But we merely desire to mark the fact, that as the House of Commons, the Government, the Admiralty, and indeed, the whole governing system, are at present adjusted, the professional considerations upon which a seaman like Charles Napier would found his judgment are not, although of the first importance, the only important grounds to be surveyed in the decision of the long-debated and really momentous question.

(CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

New Advertisements this Day.

Quebec Gas Company—Notice—P. Peebles.
Crown Lands Department—A. Russell.
Literary and Historical Society—G. T. Cary.
Mail for England per Cunard line—J. Sewell.
Fort Lafayette—Middleton & Dawson.
Sale of Sugar—A. J. Maxham & Co.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, FEBY. 28TH, 1862.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

INAUGURATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The President of the Southern Confederacy was inaugurated at Richmond, on the 22nd instant. The inaugural address appears in an extra of the *Examiner*, and unlike American documents of this description, occupies only the space of an ordinary newspaper column. Our time will not permit us to give it *in extenso*, we therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. Class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminating in a warfare on the domestic institutions of the South, he describes as the cause of secession. Reviewing the first year of their history, he says a new government has been established and its machinery put in operation over an area exceeding seven hundred thousand square miles. The confederacy has grown from six to thirteen states; and Maryland, already united to them by hallowed memories and material interests, will, he believes, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. He speaks of the battles that have been fought and of the sieges that have been conducted, and while he admits that the tide for the moment is against them, the final result in their favor, he asserts, is not doubtful. The period is near at hand, he predicts, when the Federal government must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred. While the South has had its trials and its difficulties, Mr. Davis asserts that they have maintained the war by their own unaided exertions; and that they have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. He then alludes to the substitution of a permanent for a provisional government, at this the darkest hour of the struggle; then points to the successes and the victories which had covered their arms with glory, at the same time acknowledging that they had recently met with a serious disaster. But, he adds, in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance. The address concludes with the following words:—"With humble "gratitude and adoration acknowledging the "Providence which has so visibly protected "the Confederacy during its brief but eventful "career, to Thee, oh God, I trustingly commit "myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy bless-"ing on my country and its cause."

STREET RAILWAY.

We hear that an application is to be made to Parliament at the coming Session, for a charter to incorporate a Street Railway Company, and we hope the report is correct. So far as the experience of Toronto and Montreal are concerned, the experiments have proved not merely satisfactory, but in the highest degree beneficial to both the stockholders and the public. We believe that when the season closed in Montreal, there were not less than twenty-eight cars constantly employed, each of them capable of accommodating some twenty or more persons, and they were nearly all the time full. We have also heard that the gains had, so far, been at the rate of about forty per cent. to the lessee, after paying a handsome sum to the Company for the money invested. The lines in Montreal run each something like two miles, we believe, and the passengers are carried—if they choose—the whole distance for five cents. Now, Quebec admits of two lines, viz.: one from the St. Vallier Toll-gate to the Champlain market, which would be fully two miles, and another from the Toll-gate at Mount Pleasant to St. John's Gate, or if the city could be entered, to Dexter's hotel, one mile. Both these lines would pay admirably. On the former, a rate of 6 or 7 cents would not be too large, but on the latter 5 cents would be sufficient; and with these fares we are confident a dozen cars on each line would be always occupied. If the cars on the St. John street line were to go as far as the Belvidere Road, 10 cents might be charged from thence to town, or from any point beyond the toll-gate, and 5 cents from the within side. A similar distinction might be made on the other line, a half-way mark to be fixed for the purpose of dividing the fare; and to prevent confusion, payment should always be exacted on entering. With a sufficient number of cars, we have no doubt whatever that the proprietors would reap large profits, for few persons would walk, excepting for exercise. There is no other city in Canada where two particular streets are so much travelled as St. John street and St. Paul street in Quebec, and a very slight acquaintance with the topography of the city at once gives the reason.—The other longitudinal streets are hardly used as arteries, but almost every one resident in the suburbs goes by St. John until near his dwelling, and then takes the cross street. From the Lower Town to St. Rochs there is no choice; people *must* go through St. Paul street, and then they may choose between several others, but Des Fossés and St. Joseph streets take nearly all the travel, and the latter being a fine wide thoroughfare, and the most direct, would afford ample room for a track, even for two, if thought needful. We earnestly hope this project will be carried out, and certainly, it will be for the interests of holders of property at the extremities to encourage it, for it would greatly enhance its value. We venture to affirm that with a railway going to the Belvidere, a considerable village would immediately spring up in its neighbourhood, where persons of moderate means would be glad to take shelter from the extortionate rents, the dust, smoke and turmoil of the city.

THE WATER DISTRIBUTION.

We beg respectfully to call the attention of the civic authorities, and especially of those of them who more particularly supervise the water works, to a great—a really great—hardship in connection with the supply of water to those portions of the city not favoured with conductors. If the fact were not known, it could hardly be believed possible that while the mains pass up from Mount Pleasant and through a cross street to St. Louis or Grande Allée, thousands of residents in these localities and between the two great thoroughfares have to procure water through carters, who are obliged to go down to John's gate for it, so that it costs the consumers from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per barrel. If the object of the corporation were to make the difficulty of getting water as great as possible, one could hardly imagine a more effectual mode of accomplishing the object. The carters pay 2d. a barrel and it is not by any means an extravagant charge they make for the carriage of it from 1 to 1¼ mile; but if two more pumps or hose were opened at convenient distances, where the carters could be supplied, they could carry for 6d. and make better by it, and if instead of charging 2d. per barrel, the carters paid 3d., the charge of attending the hose would easily be defrayed. In this way large numbers would be benefitted and nobody would be injured. Where one barrel is now used, two or three would probably be taken greater cleanliness would be encouraged, and a large amount of comfort at present arbitrarily denied—and for no season whatever that we know of—would be enjoyed. Why not have a hose near the Mount Pleasant Toll-gate? Why should the hundreds of artizans and laborers in the village just beyond be obliged to do with such scanty supplies as they may catch from the heavens or melt from snow? And why should there not be a hose in St. Louis suburbs, from which the numerous inhabitants could get water at a moderate price? In other countries there are pumps and fountains all over the cities, and every means is taken to make as wide a distribution as possible of that most sanitary of the elements—water—but it seems we have yet to learn the lesson. Again we earnestly recommend to our City Fathers an early modification of their present system of water distribution.

MILITARY ROWDYISM.

We are sorry to learn that the Guards and the citizens of Montreal do not agree very well. On Wednesday, four of the Scots Fusiliers and one of the Grenadiers, were taken to the Police Station for having savagely assaulted a man named Frederick Provost. It appears the unfortunate man had his leg broken and received several wounds on the head and face. The soldiers were no sooner confined in the cell than they gave way to the most outrageous excesses. They broke the bed into pieces; smashed a thick glass window, and damaged the partitions of the adjoining cells. Not content with this they hurled the fragments of the broken beds through the grating at the top of the cell, and struck Constable Galarneau above the eye, inflicting such a severe wound that the man was rendered unfit for duty. Finally, a party of the Guards arrived, and took the five prisoners away with them. It is the opinion of Drs. Leprohon and O'Leary, who examined Provost, that it will be six months before his leg can heal, and it is questionable if he ever recovers the full use of it. The assailants were somewhat under the influence of liquor.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says—"We understand that extensive fortifications are about to be commenced on the Island of Orleans below Quebec, on the line of the St. Lawrence Canals, and at other points needing protection."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

By way of Havana we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th of February. They contain, however, little intelligence of any interest or importance. There was much sickness in the allied armies, one thousand or upwards being in hospital. General Miramon, who had been arrested at Vera Cruz by the English admiral, was to be permitted to depart for Cadiz by the first vessel. On account of sickness among the allied troops it was expected that they would remove to Orizaba, Cordova, and Jalapa. Negotiations were still going on, and it seemed by no means impossible that an arrangement would be made by which hostilities would be avoided.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Justitia" will appear in our next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.—ESTIMATED LOSS $500,000.—A despatch from Boston mentions that a fire broke out in that city at half-past nine o'clock on Monday evening, in Matthew's block, in a large five-story granite structure, between Commercial and North streets and Clark and Fleet streets. The block was entirely destroyed. Owing to the high wind, the flames extended across Commercial street to Sargeant's wharf, sweeping every building to the wharf. The fire was still burning when the despatch was sent off. The estimated loss is put down at five hundred thousand dollars.

The British sloop of war *Racer*, which has been in New York harbor for a week past, left on Wednesday for the West Indies. The Y.N. *Herald* says:—The officers of the *Racer* are courteous and obliging, and very anxious to give full information upon any subject o public importance coming within their sphere. They have made many friends both in Brooklyn and New York. During her late visit the most cordial and friendly intercourse took took place between the officers and the United States army officers on Staten Island, which resulted in an entertainment being given on board to the army officers.

Washington and Prince Albert died in the same month, and on the same day of the month, and about the same hour in the evening, (14th December.) 1790 and 1861. This is a very curious coincidence.

ANIMOSITIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Under this title, we find the report of a discourse in the *Troy Daily Times*, preached by the Rev. Mr. Buckingham, of that city. The extracts given below are creditable to the preacher's feelings, as a man and a Christian. His humane and enlarged vision can discern and appreciate the sufferings of other populations in foreign lands; and while he is strictly faithful to his own nation and people, he can sympathise with others in their actual or threatened perils of deprivations. His discourse stands in marked and welcome contrast with the vituperative eloquence which has unfortunately become so common on both sides in the discussion of our most serious international affairs.

But the war we are pursuing is carried on by us, not in the streets of Charleston and New Orleans, but far more in those of Manchester, Preston, and Liverpool; and the weapon we wield in our hands smites backwards upon our friends as we whirl it, before it reaches its aim in front. England has more than two thousand mills for the manufacture of cotton. She has in them 360,000 operatives dependent upon cotton for wages and for life. We cannot suppose that each operative represents less than one other person, a parent, a child, or a wife at home, in health or sickness; and thus 700,000 persons find their lives endangered by the closing of the cotton ports of this country. But even so large a number—nearly as many, indeed, as the whole population of New York—is far from representing all who depend for life upon the same interests. When the fly-wheel in the cotton factory ceases its revolutions, and the fires of the engines are extinct, not alone the operative in the mill is dismissed to his breadless home,—all trades are closely interwoven;—the fire of the blacksmith soon dies in ashes; the hammer of the carpenter is still; the lathe of the builder of machinery rests unused; from trade to trade, silence spreads through all the shops. The number of sufferers is more likely to be counted by millions than by any smaller number.

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Are we responsible for the dangers of the English people? If the dangers and the causes are truly set forth, who doubts that we are so?—True; we have a legal right to close the ports of our Southern States. No nation in the world has any legal right to take exceptions to our measure. But legality in the courts of this world is often illegality before God; and we have no Christian right to make a long-continued blockade, by which a friendly power on its people shall be brought to suffering. True; England would have done no less by us, were our situations reversed; but the principles her conduct manifests in dealing with other nations constitute no law of right. And if the views of danger presented are correct, I do not hesitate to say, that justice, humanity and religion demand of us, ere long, to open the ports of our country to the cotton trade; and though they may have been closed in thoughtlessness, they cannot be continued close, without national crime, and the dangers of a just retribution.

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It is true, the animosities of England are un-Christian, but it little becomes us to make much complaint of them. And we greatly mistake when we feel as if it was England that hates us, because a few newspapers express to malignity of editors and correspondents, or a few members of the Parliament give utterance to similar feelings. We have reason to believe that the hearts of the great mass of the English people are with us. Thousands gather to hear the strongest denunciations of American Slavery, but give the most warm hearted applause to our fellow-countrymen among them, attempting to set forth American ideas and the progress and hopes of our nation. Doubtless, the heart of the Queen of England is with us. Did she not send us her first born, as a token of her good will? and can any one doubt that she cherishes deeply in her heart the recollection of the tokens of kindly regard which we offered him for his mother's sake, and the sake of his native land? and was not her husband, for whom she mourns, a faithful friend to us? and shall not such convictions plead with us to disregard the noisy utterances of the heated animosity of the few, and to quiet any animosities that our own quick passions may have entertained? Indeed, we are but England ourselves, transported across the wave. We can scarce call England any longer mother land, we have been here so long, and have so much developed the national characteristics, that the tie which binds us to the home of our fathers is closer than that which binds the mother and child. The American who does not love England, inheriting as he does the glory of her history, of her great names in literature and arts, in statesmanship and piety, may scarce be said to love his own land or himself. God forgive us for all animosities on our part, help us to do justice to England, and remove all the virulence she is represented as feeling, by removing the fear which our thoughtlessness and injustice may have awakened!

SECESSIA.

The Montreal Witness gives the following account of the present condition of the thirteen States over which Jeff Davis presides:—

VIRGINIA.—The sea-board of this State and its western portion, are either loyal or in possession of the Union forces.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The two principal Forts of this State—Hatteras and Roanoke—are in the possession of the Union forces, which also control her Sounds and Bays.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Beaufort and the Sea-Islands are occupied by Federal forces which threaten Charleston.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah river is occupied by a Federal Fleet, and a Federal army is approaching from Beaufort upon the city of that name, which is, probably, by this time, under the Stars and Stripes.

FLORIDA has been held in check from the first by Fort Pickens, which controls the harbour of Pensacola.

ALABAMA is threatened on one side by the occupation of Ship-Island by Gen. Butler, and on the other by the Federal gun-boats on the Tenessee river, which recently visited Florence and found the Union feeling very strong.

LOUSIANA is also held in check by Ship-Island and the blockading fleet at the mouths of the Mississippi. Besides, New Orleans so longs for a return of its trade, that it is confidently affirmed it would welcome the Federal forces, or at all events, receive them without resistance, were they to reach that city either down or up the Mississippi.

TEXAS.—The German element is very strong in Texas,—and that is everywhere loyal to the United States. Germans did not leave their father-land either to be slaves themselves or to keep other men in bondage.

MISSISSIPPI is the Rip Van Winkle of the Slave States, and will, doubtless, continue unconsciously in the Confederacy for some time after all the other States have left it;—unless waked up by the Mississippi mortar-fleet bringing down some of the living Generals of the West.

ARKANSAS is invaded by a Union army in pursuit of Price, whom they have driven out of Missouri.

MISSOURI.—After a frightful guerilla contest all through this State, in which men were attacked by their own neighbors and plundered if not murdered by thousands, this great State is now free from the slave-holders' armies, and probably from slavery—the latter deliverance being worth all it has cost.

TENNESSEE.—This State never seceded willingly, but like Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, smuggled out of the Union and into the Confederacy by traitorous politicians. It is now, it appears, ready to rush back to the Union with all practicable speed, in order to avoid being reduced to a territorial State by Senator Sumner's resolutions.

KENTUCKY.—After suffering severely for the folly of her governor, is clear of the rebellion every where but at Columbus, and that place being isolated cannot long hold out.

Thus, on the 22nd of February, 1862, about ten months after the rebellion actually broke out in Charleston Bay, and about eight months after the States joined the Confederacy, they are, all but one, more or less in possession of Union forces, and the gigantic cordon that surrounds them has only to be drawn tight to crush out the rebellion as effectively as Hushai's imaginary city was to be drawn into the river with ropes, till not one small stone was to be left on another.

MILITARY GREAT COATS.—It may, perhaps, be a fact not generally known, that volunteers appearing in their great coats at any time except going and coming from drill, render themselves liable to prosecution. This rule will, probably, cause much inconvenience to members of the Victoria Rifles and other corps, who have been accustomed on drill days to wear their great coats throughout the day to save them from going home to change them.—*Montreal Witness.*

FATAL LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

A few minutes before ten o'clock yesterday morning, one of the locomotives (No. 158) belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, exploded with great violence in rear of the Asylum, near the Queen street crossing of the Northern Railway. At the time the explosion took place—the shock of which was felt in the city—the engine was standing on the track, preparatory to taking down a train of freight cars to the Don station. The engineer James O'Hara, and the fireman, Patrick Spillan, were thrown into the air and fell heavily on the track, the former being found lying between the cab of the engine and one of the driving wheels. He is very seriously injured, but yesterday the medical men in attendance expressed hopes that he would recover. Poor Spillan, the fireman, received fatal injuries internally, and death put an end to his sufferings a few hours after the sad occurrence. The men were conveyed without loss of time to the house of Gondy, the switchman, and had everything done that human aid could suggest for their relief. Drs. Workman, Lawlor, and Russell were the first medical gentleman who reached the spot. Information was conveyed to the wife of Spillan. He was perfectly conscious to the last, and spoke to his wife and those who stood at his bedside in a clear tone of voice, although he appeared to be in great agony. A few minutes before he died, he looked anxiously round on those who were in the room and said, "I will bid you all good-bye," then turned his face to the wall and expired in a few minutes.

The engine is a total wreck, the casing is torn like paper from the tubes of the boiler. Several of the tubes have snapped asunder as if they were so many reeds, and are elevated alongside the remains of the smoke stack. The bell of the engine, it was said, was carried as far as Queen street by the force of the explosion, while the dome which stood upon the top of the boiler was found imbedded in the earth in the centre of the Asylum grounds. Large pieces of metal belonging to the locomotive and tender were strewn all over the track, while the pipes and rods were twisted into every imaginable shape. Many of the fences near the scene of the accident bore the marks of the explosion, large pieces of metal apparently having been hurled against them. But the most strange thing of all is that the engine was not thrown off the rails notwithstanding the immense force of the explosion. The engine was manufactured at Manchester, New Hampshire, and has been in use since the road was opened for traffic.

There are several theories as to the cause of the explosion. The prevailing one appears to be that the engineer had allowed the water to get low in the boiler and then commenced pumping in cold water without taking the necessary precautions. The whole matter will, however, be fully investigated.—*Globe, Feby. 22nd.*

EXECUTION OF CAPT. GORDON.

The execution of Captain Nathaniel P. Gordon, late commander of the slave-ship Erie, took place on Friday last at the Toombs, New York. The history of this man is a peculiar and eventful one. He was born in Portland, Maine, of respectable parents, about 1826, and is, consequently about thirty-eight years of age. Early in life he shipped as a cabin boy, and, having a natural love for the adventurous life of a sailor, soon rose in position until he became master of a ship. Then his prolonged voyages and the unsatisfactory accounts which he gave of them excited suspicion. It is believed that he made four voyages to the coast of Africa, the two first being very successful, as he landed the negroes at Cuba. The third voyage was less fortunate for him, and he was obliged to put into a Brazilian port. His last voyage was made in the ship Erie, in which he sailed from Havana in the spring of 1860, and reached the mouth of the Congo river in August. He immediately bought up a cargo of 897 slaves, for which he gave whiskey. On the seventh day of August he set sail for Cuba, and on the eighth was discovered and chased by the U.S. steamer Monican. The Erie was finally captured. The negroes had been so closely crowded in the ship's hold, that thirty-seven of them had died, and the remainder were put ashore at Monrovia. Captain Gordon and his mates, Hall and Warren, were brought to this port and lodged in the Eldridge street jail, in charge of the then marshal, Rynders. The conviction of Captain Gordon is an affair of too recent occurrence to need repetition. The most zealous efforts of his counsel failed to procure either a pardon or a commutation of sentence from the President, and Marshal Murray, in the performance of his official duties, made the necessary preparations for the execution.

Captain Gordon's last interview with his wife and child occurred on Thursday afternoon. All hope had then been abandoned, and he appeared to be suffering the depths of misery. His counsel, Judge Beeba, had gone to Albany to endeavour to obtain Governor Morgan's aid in postponing or preventing the execution, and it is stated that the Governor was prevailed upon to request from the President, by telegraph, a further respite. During the evening, Marshal Murray called upon the prisoner, and conversed with him a short time, Gordon seemed to speak with unwonted cheerfulness, and, thanking the marshal for his attentions, assured him that he understood him to be performing his official duty, and cherished no ill-feelings towards him. At night four keepers were detailed to his cell, two of whom were constantly with him; and a guard of United States Marines were just outside the door. Gordon employed himself in smoking and writing his farewell letters, penning thirteen, and giving directions for their delivery. One of these was for his child, a boy yet in infancy. He directed that it should be read after a certain time had elapsed.

About 3½ o'clock in the morning Gordon suddenly threw himself on the bed, writhing and groaning in the greatest apparent agony. His keepers immediately alarmed the physicians, and Drs. Hodgman, Wood and Simmons soon discovered that active poison of some kind had been taken. The stomach pump, antidotes, and various other means were resorted to, and for a while he seemed to recover, during which period he begged that they would let him die, that he might avoid the shame of hanging. He was soon taken with vomiting, and it was plain that he had swallowed strychnine. It now also became evident that he could live but a few hours, and the physicians gave him brandy and stimulants to preserve his life for the execution of the sentence. He became unable to speak, and appeared to suffer greatly, as much at his failure to destroy his life as by physical pain.

About 11 o'clock he wrote on a piece of paper, "I wish to die, so that I may be relieved of my sufferings." It is not known how the poison was procured. Gordon refused to tell who brought it to him, but said that he had concealed it for some time in a little hole which he had cut in his bench. His clothes had been changed, and he had been put in another cell the night previous, but he said he succeeded in taking a portion of the poison with him. This story has as much probability as any, although some think he obtained the strychnine in a cigar. A little after 11 o'clock he sent for Marshal Murray and gave him a gold ring from his finger, and asked him to send it and a lock of hair to his wife. The marshal promised and left the cell.—About 12 o'clock Rev. Mr. Camp visited him again, and the prisoner listened attentively to the last prayer in his behalf. Mr. Simeon Draper, of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, then informed Gordon that his last hour had come. The prisoner expressed surprise, saying he thought he was to wait till 2 o'clock, but Mr. Draper told him it was because of his condition, and he must prepare to die. Gordon's arms were then bound by two officers, who entered the cell, and the black cap was placed upon his head. Being asked if he wished to speak, he said:

'Yes, I have a word to say: I die with the clear conscience of a man who has done intentionally no wrong. When a man gets up in court and says to the jury that if they will only convict a man for him, he will do everything to get that man pardoned, and then goes to the President and begs him to hang the man, it's very mean and contemptible. Such a man would do anything to promote his own ends. He is a mean fellow.'

SCENE IN THE YARD.

The scene in the yard was blank and oppressive. The high, bare walls of the prison rose on every side, hardly varied by the grated and narrow apertures for ventilation. Three pigeons, shivering in the cold, sat on the stone couping. Overhead, the winter sun was obscured by foggy clouds, and occasionally a little whirl of wind swept down and rustled among the few shrubs that had been planted at the foot of the walls, and a few rosebushes that clung to the stones. Just over the entrance to this part of the yard is the wooden bridge that connects the upper stories of two parts of the prison, and which bears on one side the inscription "The bridge of sighs," and on the other "The way of the Transgressor is hard." Near the back wall stood the gibbet, the same upon which Hicks and others expiated their crimes, and just in front of it was a large ailanthus tree with rough, leafless limbs. At the right were ten marines, with loaded guns, and thirty others stood at a little distance in front. About fifty or sixty people, officers of police, of the city government, and others, were in the background, all nearly silent, and apparently much impressed by the scene. Before the door of the male prison two marines kept guard. The executioner was thoughtfully leaning against a post near the gallows.

Twelve o'clock passed. Fifteen minutes more and the prison door opened, and Marshal Murray, in his official uniform, accompanied by his first deputy, emerged. A half dozen officers followed, the prisoner walking between two, partially sustained by them. His face was of a purplish hue, perhaps as much from the effect of the strychnine as from fear, and his haggard features and wild eyes made him seem the very impersonation of misery and terror. He was immediately conducted to the rope and the noose fixed. Being asked if he had anything to say, he half whispered and half articulated that he only wished to be remembered to his wife and friends. The cap was then drawn over his face, the signal given, and Gordon was jerked into the air by the fall of a 256-pound weight. He hung for half an hour, with hardly a movement of the muscles. At the end of that time the body was taken down, and after a coroner's jury had pronounced an inquest, was removed to the dead-house to await dispositions by his friends.

A high degree of decorum marked the whole proceedings.

SECRETARY STANTON ON MILITARY STRATEGY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers, and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by General Grant's message to General Buckner—"*I propose to move immediately on your works!*"

Yours, truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

The American Civil War.

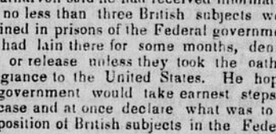
ST. LOUIS, Feby. 26.—A Fort Donelson despatch to the *Democrat* of yesterday, says a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville which towed one of our gun-boats up for their protection. The Confederates with Governor Harris retreated to Marfreesboro'. Harris burnt all the State documents before leaving. General Grant had declared martial law over Western Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of the citizens of the State return to their allegiance, and show a desire for law and order over the territory, all military restriction shall be withdrawn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26th.—A despatch to the *Tribune* says the mortar fleet is finished. Nothing has transpired in reference to Columbus. Reports from Confederate sources represent that a stand will be made at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis. Forces are concentrating at the latter places and the streets of Memphis are barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The last Marfreesboro' papers contain a savage war speech from Governor Harris.

NEW YORK, 27th.—The actual number of prisoners taken at Roanoke Island is 2,488.

A proclamation, dated the 18th instant, and signed jointly by Commodore Goldsboro and General Burnside, to the people of North Carolina, says: The mission of the joint expedition is not to invade any rights but to assert the authority of the United States and to close with them the desolatory war brought upon the State by comparatively a few men in their midst. The proclamation ends as follows: We wish you, in the name of the Constitution and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from their malign influences, and to return to your allegiance and not to compel us to resort to the force under our control. The Government asks only that its authority may be recognised, and we repeat, that in no manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitutionally established, your institutions of any kind whatever, your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



HIBERNIAN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27th.

The *Hibernian*, Captain Grange, from Liverpool 13th, via Derry 14th, arrived here at 2 o'clock.

BERLIN, Feb. 13th.—Important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed a reconstitution of Germany more strictly as a Confederacy. Prussia replied that she considered the German Confederation as international and not federal. Prussia hinted also that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that besides the German Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal union might be formed between Prussia and such minor states as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zollverein. Although this was no formal proposal but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and a majority of the other States, Baden and Cobourg excepted, remitted a collective note to Prussia, protesting against her views and announcing their intention to hold a conference for the reorganization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the conference. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a dissolution of the Federal Diet. Debates on the German question are expected in the Prussian Chambers, which may bring about a crisis in Germany.

MADRID, 13th.—The *Sumter* is still at Gibraltar, although the British authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of the crew who landed will not re-embark.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords on the 10th, the Earl of Carnarvon said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in prisons of the Federal government and had lain there for some months, denied trial or release unless they took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped the government would take earnest steps in the case and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl Russell said Lord Carnavon could hardly have read the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had, he would have seen that these cases had been brought under the notice of the Government. Neither had he made allowance for the peculiar state of affairs in the United States which justified urgent measures. In Great Britain Parliament had given the Government in times of difficulty authority to arrest persons on suspicion and it had been frequently done without their having been brought to trial. The Government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests had been made by the sole authority of the President without legislative sanction, and he was not disposed to defend the acts of the American Government, but Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President and if he believed that the parties were engaged in a treasonable conspiracy as was alleged he did not see how her Majesty's Government could interfere with a practice which was absolutely necessary although it was criticised unnecessarily and harshly. The American Government alleged they had undoubted proofs of the complicity of these persons in conspiracies and her Majesty's Government was not in a position to contradict, but they had entered strong remonstrances against the manner in which the arrests were made and the prisoners treated, and the case of the persons would be earnestly watched by them.

Earl Derby was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation after the arbitrary manner in which British subjects have been invariably treated, and the very uncourteous replies of the Federal Government to the remonstrances of Earl Russell, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. Seward in this case which he was not disposed to do. He would therefore, ask the noble Earl, if in any English precedents of this kind, it was made a condition of their being brought to trial for party to forswear allegiance to his own country. If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the subsequent treatment was precedent.

Earl Russell had no knowledge of the details of these cases, having had no notice of the question. He was not aware that the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government had been tendered to persons, except to one who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Earl Russell in reply to Earl Donoughmore, said he believed the Federal Government had not tendered the Oath of Allegiance to British subjects knowing them to be such.

Earl Malmesbery, in asking for papers connected with the blockade, complained that the *Times* had deliberately represented that Earl Derby advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved of the conduct of the Government, and the question was one alone for them to decide. But it was desirable to know what was the real state of the blockade. He expressed doubts of the policy of the declarations of Paris in in 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars when circumstances would be too strong for abstract principles.

Earl Russell said that he was glad to find that the Earl opposite had approved of the conduct of Government, and the country must feel confidence when all its leading men were agreed. Papers were now being printed, they would be in their lordships hands before long, and he hoped they would reserve their opinion till then, considering the importance of the question.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th, Mr. Cobden gave notice that on an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House, the state of international and maritime law as it affects the rights of belligerents.

An order had been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of ships of war on commission.

Diplomatic correspondence concerning intervention in Mexico had been laid before Parliament.

Earl Russell, in a late letter to Sir Charles Wylie, touching the rumor that the Arch-Duke Maximilian would be called to the throne of Mexico, says: If the Mexican people by a spontaneous movement place an Austrian Arch Duke on the throne, there is nothing to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to forcible intervention for this purpose.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says that Mr. Slidell has been received by Thouvenel in his private capacity, his diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.

The bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent rentes having been passed by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 226 to 19, the Senate, on the 11th, unanimously declared that it did not oppose the promulgation of the law for such conversion.

Bourse dull, Rentes 71 25.

It was announced in London, on the 11th, that negotiations with certain capitalists of that city for a loan of four millions sterling to the French Government or its agents had been suddenly broken off. The causes of the abandonment is not stated, except in an intimation to subscribers that the securities which were to be hypothecated are not to be obtained.

The discount bank at St. Etienne had stopped payment; its capital, to the amount of 9,600,000 francs had been lost.

SPAIN.

France has consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823 at twenty million francs, and a decree for the settlement had received the royal signature.

ITALY.

A great popular demonstration took place at Genoa, on Sunday, 9th, in favor of Victor Emmanuel, at Rome, the capital of Italy. At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless, and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:—"Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff as head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the capital of Italy, with one King, Victor Emmanuel." This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Baron Ricasoli had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observed that the Government still pursues the execution of the national wishes, and has formally stated by what means and ways it intends to proceed to Rome. The ministry alone will decide on those means, and the opportunity of employing them. The government desires that its labors may not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations.—The prefects should enlighten public opinion, and make use of their authority in order to prevent these popular manifestations taking place.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in the several other Italian towns.

The cotton manufacturers, at Genoa, who employ upwards of 25,000 hands, held a meeting to consider the means of alleviating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade. A committee was appointed.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Additional telegrams of these mails had been received.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15th.—Transports and other vessels sailing round Cape of Good Hope are being armed.

MELBOURNE, Dec 26th.—The amount of gold shipped since last mail has been 173,245 ounces. Trade steady.

The January mail from the west coast of Africa reached England. Increased activity in the slave trade is reported. The withdrawal of the American squadron led immediately to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flag.

The barque Manuel, Orthese, from New York, but sailing under British colors, had been seized in the roads off Cape Coast, on suspicion that she was a slaver.

The Etna was detained at Liverpool till the morning of the 13th and sailed simultaneously with the Hiberman.

It is intended to despatch the Great Eastern to New York in April.

The London *Times* of the 13th publishes further correspondence from Mr. Russell from New York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevails among them, many of whom are better off than ever they were, and that the various expeditions by sea had so far accomplished nothing of moment.

The affair in Kentucky is regarded as the greatest success yet achieved by the Federals.

The Treasury returns for the year ending 31st Dec. last, show an excess of expenditure over receipts £2,214,207 sterling.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with the most lamentable account of inundations. The district was submerged. In Vienna alone, which comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for, rain fell four days, almost without interruption; bridges and viaducts were destroyed: and railroad service nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Pressburg and Pesth.

The great exhibition building, London, was delivered up to the Commissioners by the contractors, virtually completed at noon on the 12th, as stipulated in the contract. Herculean efforts were made to accomplish that result.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Moniteur publishes a law on the optional conversion of the 4½ per cents; a decree fixes the difference to be paid at 5 francs 4 centimes for 4½ per cents; and at 4 francs 20 centimes for 4 per cents.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on Thursday firmer. Consols 93 to 93¼. American securities unaltered. The bank returns show a favorable movement in coin and bullion.

Other continental rivers, particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen, and were causing alarm.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna and was visited by the Emperor and Arch Dukes.

TURKEY.

Several engagements between the Turks and Montenegrins had taken place near Sestrau; loss heavy on both sides.

LATEST.

The Parana from Halifax arrived at Portsmouth, and the City of Manchester at Queenstown on the 13th.

The Times in an editorial on the Burnside expedition says the force engaged is plainly inadequate to the service expected, and if Burnside wishes success he will entrench himself, and establish a good base of operations and await reinforcements before running the risk of penetrating the enemy's country.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 14.—The monthly returns of the Bank of France shew increase of cash 47½ millions; bank notes 34 millions; current accts, 40¼ millions; advance 32¼ millions; decreased bills, discounted not due, 13 millions.

LIVERPOOL, Feb, 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour comparatively quiet; Western Canal 29s a 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s a 31s. Wheat less inquired for; White and mixed per 100 lbs 12s 4d a 13s 6d. Corn in indifferent demand, and 6d per quarter cheaper; White per 480 lbs., 37s a 38s; Yellow 31s a 31s 6d. Lard: more doing at irregular prices. Ashes, no business to notice; Pots 33s 6d per cwt.; Pearls, no change. Sugar: rather more business.

President Lincoln's son, an interesting boy, aged eleven years, died at Washington on the 20th instant.

QUEBEC WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

STOCKS.	SHARES.	LAST HF.-YEARLY DIVIDEND.	DIVIDENDS WHEN DUE.	PRICE PER CENT.*
GAS COMPANIES.—Quebec	$200	4 per cent.	1st March and 1st September.	Transfer-books closed.
Three Rivers	20	8 per cent. per annum	February.	92 @ 94
Montreal	40	4 per cent.	15th March and 15th September.	115 @ 115½
Toronto	50	2 per cent. quarterly.	1st May, August, Nov., and Feby.	97 @ 98
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Quebec—£32 10s. paid up	400	..	..	£30 0s. @ £31 0s. ₱ share.
MINING COMPANIES.—English and Canadian	£5 stg.	..	..	£6 5s. @ £6 10s. ₱ share.
Megantic	$4	..	..	15s. @ 16s. 3d. ₱ share.
BANKS.—Montreal	$200	4 per cent.	1st December and 1st June.	114½ @ 114¾
Commercial	100	4 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	99 @ 101
Quebec	100	4 per cent.	1st December and 1st June.	105½ @ 106
Toronto	100	4 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	103 @ 103½
City of Montreal	80	3½ per cent.	1st December and 1st June.	102 @ 102½
Banque du Peuple	50	4 per cent.	1st March and 1st September.	Transfer-books closed.
La Banque Nationale	50	4 per cent.	1st November and 1st May.	104 @ 104½
Ontario	40	4 per cent.	1st December and 1st June.	101 @ 102
Upper Canada	50	none.	1st January and 1st July.	48 @ 50
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—Canada	50	$2.78 ₱ share ₱ annum and 6 ₱ cent add.	October.	80 @ 81
RAILROADS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, leased to Grand Trunk	100	none.	1st January and 1st July.	45 @ 46
Six per cent. Canada Government Debentures	..	half-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	106½ @ 107
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	5 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	118½ @ 119
Quebec Harbor Bonds	..	4 p. ct. hf-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	Par.
Montreal Harbour Bonds	..	4 p. ct. hf-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	106 @ 107
Quebec Corporation Bonds	5 years.	3 per cent. coupons.	5th January and 5th July.	95½ @ 96¾
Quebec Water Works	Do.	3½ per cent. coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	101 @ 102

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures (but not upon Bank or other Stocks) is in all cases payable by buyers, in addition to the stated price.

* Brokerage and inland exchange included in quotations.

REMARKS.

BANKS.—Montreal—In active demand. Commercial—Nothing doing. Quebec—New stock at 104¼; a large lot of old stock, which depressed the market for a short time, having been bought up, none can now be had under my limits. Toronto—No stock in market. City of Montreal—Rate very fluctuating. La Banque du Peuple—Books yet closed; stock offering at 9½ to 10 ex dividend. La Banque Nationale—Quotations nominal. Ontario—In demand. Upper Canada—Stock enquired for.

GAS STOCKS.—Montreal—No enquiry. Three Rivers—Sales at quotations; a few shares still offering. Toronto—Stock offering.

ASSURANCE STOCK.—Quebec Fire Company—A few shares in the market; £30 refused; held at £31.

TELEGRAPH STOCK.—Montreal—Offering at my quotations.

BONDS.—Government 6's—A small amount in market. 5's offer at par. Montreal Harbour—Nothing doing. Montreal Corporation Bonds—No enquiry. Quebec ditto—No bonds in market.

The detention of the mails has very generally suspended business arrangements this week.

MORTGAGES.—Money offering, in considerable amount, on first-class securities, at seven per cent.; but no mortgages which are really of undoubted character can at present be obtained.

EXCHANGE.—Rates for Bank and Private tending upward; the latter in demand.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank rate, 60 days........11 @ 00 ₱ cent.
Private, 60 days.......... 9 @ 9½ "
Private, 90 days.......... 8½ @ 9 "

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

Bank drafts........................1 @ 2 discount.
Private..............................3 @ 5 "

R. H. WURTELE,
Share Broker,
No. 3 Quebec Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 27th February, 1862.

QUEBEC WEEKLY TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.—CIVIL TIME.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2ND, 1862.

Day.	Day of Month.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	February 24	1.50	2.37
Tuesday	February 25	3.27	4.10
Wednesday	February 26	4.47	5.15
Thursday	February 27	5.36	5.55
Friday	February 28	6.25	6.50
Saturday	March 1	7.15	7.30
Sunday	March 2	7.45	8.00

*** The stream of tide continues to run up three-quarters of an hour after high water.

NOTE.—To find the time of high water at the following places, subtract the time opposite to each from that shown on the table:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Madame Island	0	57	Kamouraska	2	37
Pillars	1	37	Brandy Pots	3	37
South Traverse, east.	2	07	Green Island	3	52

CHAS. J. HOLMGREN,
Chronometer Depot, No. 42 St. Peter Street.

Special Notices.

A SIMPLE COUGH

May often end seriously, if not checked in its early stages. Hossack's "PULMONIC TROCHES" will be found, at all times, beneficial for Sore Throat, Coughs, Hoarseness, and other bronchial affections.

From Dr. WOLFF, Quebec: "I can recommend them as safe, simple, and efficacious."

For sale by Druggist generally, price 25 cents per box. jal5

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DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

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

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

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

Quebec, Dec. 13, 1861.

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

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

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

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INFANT-REARING.—Miss Martineau, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuit, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, August 28, 1858, p. 215, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains, besides salts of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft: frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body), and marked debility have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M. D.

Packed in tins, with full instruction: ½lb., 1s, 10½d; 1lb., 3s. 9d; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 6d.; 12lb., 29s. Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent street; and LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Montreal.

—ooo—

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

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

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

—ooo—

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

DIED.

On Thursday, the 27th instant, Eliza, youngest daughter of Edwin Reynolds, of this city.

SUGAR

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STORES OF

A. JOSEPH.

ON

Tuesday, 5th March,

30 HHDS. BRIGHT MUSCAVADO SUGAR.

Sale punctually at TWO O'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Quebec, 28th Feby., 1862.

Quebec Gas Company.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held in their Offices on MONDAY, the THIRD OF MARCH next, at TWO o'clock P.M., when a statement of the affairs will be submitted, and election take place of THREE DIRECTORS to replace a like number retiring by rotation, and one to replace A. LAURIE, deceased, and of TWO AUDITORS to act for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,

P. PEEBLES,
Manager.

GAS WORKS,
Quebec, 28th February, 1862. 2

DEPARTMENT

OF

CROWN LANDS

QUEBEC, 27th *February*, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that about FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES of CROWN LANDS, in the Township of MEKINAC, County of Champlain, C.E., will be OPEN FOR SALE, to actual and intending settlers, on and after the FIRST day of APRIL next.

☞ For particulars apply to the local agent, ALPHONSE DUBORD, Esq., at Three Rivers.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Quebec, Feby. 28, 1862. 6

LECTURE ON GAS.

Literary and Historical Society.

A STATED GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the rooms, National Bank Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTH of MARCH proximo, (being the FIRST Wednesday of the month,) at 8 o'clock P.M.

When a Paper will be read by S. STURTON, Esq., Associate Member.

SUBJECT—"Gas, Meters, and Gas Explosions".

By order,
GEORGE T. CARY,
Assistant Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 28, 1862.

Fort Lafayette.

JUST RECEIVED:
Harper's Magazine for March.
Godey's Lady's Book for March.
The Edinburgh Review for January.

—ALSO,—

The Young Stepmother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes—by the the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe."
Fort Lafayette; or, Love and Secession—a novel—by Benjamin Wood.
Under Currents of Wall Street—a Romance of Business—by Richard B. Kimball.
Teach Us How to Pray—observations on the Lord's Prayer—by the Rev. John Cummings, D.D.
Sunsets in the Hebrew Mountains—by the Rev. J. R. Macduff, D.D., author of "Morning and Night Watches," &c.
Pilgrims of Fashion—a Novel—by Kinnahan Cornwallis.
John Brent—by Theodore Winthrop.

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

Quebec, Feby. 28, 1862.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, per CUNARD LINE, via BOSTON, will be closed at this Office on MONDAY next, 3rd proximo, at 6.30 A.M.

J. SEWELL,
Postmaster.

Quebec, February 28, 1862.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec.

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

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

By order,
JOHN ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

Superior Claret for Sale.

10 CASES CHATEAU LAFITTE, very choice.

—ALSO—

15 Baskets CHAMPAGNE, "Anchor Brand."

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.

Quebec, 26th February, 1862.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

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

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE............ 130 dollars
SECOND CABIN " .... 75 "

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE............ 110 dollars
SECOND CABIN " .... 60 "

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

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

Scotia, *China*.

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

—LEAVES—

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

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
New York.
Or to E. C. & I. G. BATES,
103 State street, Boston.

February 24th, 1862.

AMERICAN DRY GOODS!

HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO.,
BOSTON,

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

Cotton Goods,

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

Small Wares, &c.

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

Woollens.

FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETS,
KENT GAMBROONS.

Hats and Caps.

FINE FUR HATS WATERPROOF HATS,
SEAMLESS " FISHERMENS' "
WOOL " SEAMLESS CAPS.

INDIARUBBER CLOTHING.

Painted Oil Carpeting,

In new and elegant designs.

26 & 28 *PEARL STREET, Boston.*

Feby. 10, 1862. 6w

CLERK'S OFFICE,

Legislative Assembly,

QUEBEC, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

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

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

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

WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

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

CLERK'S OFFICE,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

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

J. F. TAYLOR,
Clerk Legislative Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINE COGNAC.

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

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 6, 1861.

PORT WINE.

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

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

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

SHERRY.

CARRASQUEDOS ARBE—A complete assortment of superior PALE Sherries, high and low grades.
CADIZ—Quarter-casks, octaves, and cans, ex "Wacousta," from Cadiz, in bond.

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

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

BRIGHT SUGARS.

NOW RECEIVING, and for SALE by the Subscriber:—
Barbadoes, in hogsheads,
Porto Rico, in hogsheads,
Yellow Bastard, in tierces.

—ALSO,—

Redpaths,
Dry Crushed and Loaf,
Crushed A,
Yellow Refined,
And ex "Jura," from Liverpool,
25 Chests JAVA TEA, of very superior strength and flavour.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

Game and Oysters.

FOR SALE.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO STREET--TORONTO.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

THIS long established Company, with its numerous and responsible Stockholders, and its large subscribed capital, affords an amount of security to the assured unsurpassed by any other transacting business in this Province.

For Insurance against Fire, apply to
WALTER C. HENDERSON,
Hunt's Wharf.

Quebec, January 20, 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

NUMBER 353.

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

£50,000 *STERLING*,

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

LOST

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec Gas Company.

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

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

By order of the Directors,

P. PEEBLES,
Manager.

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

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR SALE.

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

—AND—

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

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

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

W. LAIRD & CO.'S

ANNUAL CHEAP

CLEARING SALE,

WILL COMMENCE

THIS DAY,

The 27th of January, 1862.

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

LARGE DISCOUNT

On all Cash Purchases.

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

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

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

WM. LAIRD & CO.
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Jany. 27, 1862.

SALAD OIL.

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

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

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

ALE and PORTER.

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

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

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED, 1826.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1861. 12m

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

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

Photographs on paper, COLOURED IN OIL or WATER COLOURS.

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

WILLIAM WEBB,
No. 40 John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1861. 3m

PAINTS.

FOR SALE,

WHITE LEAD, Qualities from No. 1 to 4. —AND— Daily expected via Boston, 40 TINS BLACK. } All in tins 28 lbs. each.

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

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

Canvass and Cordage.

For Sale.

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

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

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862. 2m

For Sale.

Now Arriving, per G. Trunk Railroad,

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

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Jany. 29, 1862.

Bricks for Sale.

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

JOSEPH GORE,
Des Prairies Street, St. Rochs.

Quebec, Jany. 24, 1862. 1m

TINDR AND FLINT.

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

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

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1861.

Surgical Instruments, Etc., Etc.

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

—ALSO—

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

J. MUSSON & CO.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

Property for Sale or to Let.

COTTAGE TO LET.

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

Apply to
WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

FARM TO LET.

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

Apply to
WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 26, 1862.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
H. S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862.

TO BE LET.

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

L. STAFFORD.

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862. 1m

KELLY'S HOTEL,

Rivière du Loup.

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

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

Quebec, Feby. 21, 1862. 1m

TO BE LET,

From the First of May next.

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

Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

Quebec, Feby. 19, 1862. 1w

TO BE LET.

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

—ALSO—

Two large GARDENS, all in good order.

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

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

TO LET.

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

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

Quebec, Feby. 7, 1862. tf

TO LET.

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

Apply to
JAMES DINNING.

Quebec, Feby. 5, 1862.

HOUSE TO LET.

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

Or E. G. CANNON, N.P.

Quebec, Jany. 22, 1862.

TO LET.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

☞ Apply on the premises at No. 9 Grant Street, St. Rochs, to

HUGH MACKAY,
Agent.

Quebec, Feby. 12, 1862. 1m

Vesper Gas Light.

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

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

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

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

H. S. SCOTT & CO.,
Quebec.

Quebec, January 8, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CANADAS.

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

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

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

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

These Bitters will not only cure, but prevent Disease!

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

Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters are unsurpassed!

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEMALES.

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

Doctor J Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters

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

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

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

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!

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

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

TONIC, MEDICINE, AND A BEVERAGE.

Purchase one Bottle!

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

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

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

CHARLES WIDDIFIELD & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

78 William Street, New York.

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

New York, August 21st, 1861. 12m

QUEBEC

MARBLE WORKS

Best Material Purchased for Cash.

THE DESIGN and WORKMANSHIP in connection with this establishment obtained the

1st Prize, Silver Medal, for SCULPTURE, BUSTS, &c.

1st Prize, Silver Medal, for MANTELS, MONUMENTS, &c.

2nd Prize, Bronze Medal, for BAPTISMAL FONT.

At the last Montreal Provincial Exhibition.

ECONOMY, ELEGANCE, AND UTILITY

BEING THE TESTS.

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

At or Below Montreal Prices.

F. & J. MORGAN,

19½, St. John Street, without.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1861.

The Great English & American Remedy,

MAGIC LOTION, FOR RHEUMATISM. It is not like any of the weak stuff of the age.—See Testimonials at all the Drug Stores, where it can be obtained. Compounded by Dr. BOWKER, Boston, Mass. It cures NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, and SORE THROAT.

Quebec, Nov. 1, '61. 12m

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHUP & LYMAN,

Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

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

Quebec, June 20 1860.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. Genl.*

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

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

By Command,

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1862.

JOHNS & GROSLEY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

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

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,

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

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

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

"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."

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

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

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

Agent for Quebec—H. S. SCOTT & CO.

June 3, 1861. 12m

Published by Request,

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

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

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1861.

NEW AUCTION MART.

Champlain Market Hall,

Lower Town, Quebec.

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

AUCTION and PRIVATE SALES.

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

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

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

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

☞ All our Business is for READY MONEY.
☞ CASH PAYMENTS for BUYER and SELLER. ☜

CASEY & CO.,
A. & B.

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

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

C. & Co.

Quebec, Nov. 4, 1861. 6m

JUDSONS' MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots VERSUS Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

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

HEADS OF FAMILIES

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

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

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

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS

NOT A PARTICLE OF

Calomel or Mineral

IS USED IN IT.

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

GIVE NO

POISON

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

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

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS, Never Harms—Is Pleasant to Take.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CTS.

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

B. L. JUDSON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
50 Leonard St., New York.

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

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.

TO MS. P. P.

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

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

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

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

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

Montreal, March 23, 1860.

NEW MAP OF CANADA

JUST RECEIVED:

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

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, July 24, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. } MONCK.

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

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

GEO. ET. CARTIER, *Atty. General.*

WHEREAS Twenty-seventh day of November last, a

BARN

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

DESTROYED by FIRE;

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

REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

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

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

By Command,

CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.

Quebec. Feby. 7, 1862.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF
SIR J. CLARKE M.D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec, 20th June 1860.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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

TERMS.	*Per Ann.*
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N.B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

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

January 13, 1862.




BONNETS AND HATS.

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

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

Gentlemen's Hats CLEANED and ALTERED.

Quebec, March 13, 1861.

McGregor's Worm Lozenges

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

Quebec, Dec. 13, 1861.

1862. DIARIES. 1862.

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

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

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Pocket Books and Port Monaies.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Canadian Almanac.

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

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Starke's Pocket Almanac.

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

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

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

1862. 1862.

Register of Rural Affairs.

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

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Presbyterian Synod of Canada.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Photographic Card Portraits.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Stereoscopic Slides.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Stamping Ink.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

New Books.

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

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

THE SILVER CORD—by Shirley Brooks.

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

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Admiralty Charts.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON, having been appointed by the Admiralty, AGENTS for the Sale of CAPT. BAYFIELD'S CHARTS, offer the following at low prices; viz.:—

No.		
2788	Point Pizeau to Frechette Island	$0 90
2787	Frechette Island to Cap Santé	0 90
2786	Cap Santé to Grondine	0 90
2785	Grondine to Batiscan	0 90
2784	Batiscan to Becancour	0 90
2783	Becancour to Port St. Francis	0 90
2782	East part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2781	West part of Lake St. Peter	0 90
2780	Stone Island to Lanoraie	0 90
2779	Lanoraie to Contrecœur	0 90
2775	Contrecœur to Repentigny	0 90
2777	Repentigny to Long Point	0 90
2778	Long Point to Lachine Rapids	0 90
1127	Montreal Harbour	1 25
319	Quebec Harbour	0 90
317	Quebec and Isle of Orleans	0 75
316	Seal Islands to Orleans	0 75
315	Point Ouelle to Seal Islands	0 75
314	Pilgrims to Point Ouelle	0 75
313	Green Island to Pilgrims	0 75
312	Bersimis to Saguenay	0 75
311	Point de Monts to Bersimis	0 75
1370	Saguenay River	0 75
318	Traverses	0 75
310	Bic Island to Quebec	0 75
307	Magpie Bay to Point de Monts	0 75
306	Pashasheeboo to Magpie Bay	0 75
305	Lake Island to Pashasheeboo	0 75
1431	Esquimaux Islands to Lake Island	0 75
1134	Magdalen Islands	0 75
1119	Watagheistic Sound	0 75
1132	Mingan Islands, (East)	0 75
1133	Mingan Islands, (West)	0 75
1164	Little Meccatina	0 75
1715	Bay Chaleur	0 75
1163	Gaspé and Mal Bays	0 75
	NOVA SCOTIA.	
2320	Halifax Harbour	1 50
2342	Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay	1 50
2516	Gulf of St Lawrence, &c.	1 50
2727	Cape Breton Island	1 75
2439	Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour	1 50
2396	Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour	1 50
2519	Liscomb Island to Green Island	1 20
2410	Mars Head to Shut-in Island	1 50
2547	Country Harbour	1 25
2517	Green Island to Cape Canso	1 25
2624	Ship Harbour	1 25
271	North Newfoundland and Strait of Belle-Isle	1 4

The St. Lawrence Pilot, comprising Sailing Directions for the Gulf and River; by Rear Admiral H. W. Bayfield, F. R. S., being the result of a survey made by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. (Fourth Edition,)—2 vols., 1860.—$2.25.

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

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

The Nova Scotia Pilot, South-east Coast, from Mar's Head to Cape Canso, including Sable Island, by Rear-Admiral H. W. Bayfield, R. N.—2s 6d.

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

Quebec, June 26, 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

Quebec, 20th April, 1859

Detection of Theft.

THERE IS NO BETTER WAY for the PREVENTION or DETECTION of THEFT of LINEN, SILK, and COTTON WEARING APPAREL, than to have every article marked with "PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK." No art can efface it. It requires no preparation.

☞ Ask for *Payson's* INDELIBLE INK. For sale at the Druggists.

Quebec, August 8, 1859.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

A REVISED LIST of CHARGES for MAINTAINING LOTS IN ORDER has been established and may be seen at the Cemetery, or on application to the Secretary or Treasurer. No work will be done upon lots unless specially ordered and paid in advance for the Season.

Owing to the difficulty that has arisen in collecting accounts, the rule which provides that all charges for Interments must be paid for when the order is given will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

Mr. ROBERT WATERS has been appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery.

By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,

Quebec, April 22, 1856.

Practical Experience

BETTER THAN

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Consolation for the Suffering.

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

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM.

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

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.

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

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained, by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this Ointment; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Mercurial Eruptions,	Skin Diseases,	Sprains,
Burns,	Piles,	Swelled Glands,	Stiff Joints,
Chapped hands,	Rheumatism,	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Chilblains,	Ringworm,	Sore Breasts,	Ulcers,
Fistula,	Salt Rheum	Sore Heads,	Venereal Sores
Gout,	Scalds,	Sore Throats,	Wounds of all kinds.
Lumbago,		Sores of all kinds.	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

November 21, 1860.

"The excitement in the 'ever-faithful' isle very great.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES

ARE CONTINUED TO BE EFFECTED at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and PROMPTLY PAID.

☞ NO CHARGE made for the POLICY.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also effected on advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, April 27, 1860.

Just Received, per Royal Mail S. S. Canadian:

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of 9,000 Roots of Hyacinths, Jonquilles, Crocus, Narcissus, Ixia, Iris, Sparaxis, Gladiolas, &c.

Assortments of 20 of one color, or of different colors—red, white, blue, yellow, pink, and red, all in fine order for planting this Fall for Spring bloom, or for flowering, in Winter, in-doors.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.

Montreal, November 2, 1860.

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THE usual course of instruction in this Institution comprises English Reading, Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Writing; Arithmetic, General and Commercial, Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.; French, Latin and Greek.

TERMS, as heretofore, £12 10s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age £10 per annum.

By a due distribution of labour among the Teachers and other arrangements, a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the Classical branches.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

QUEBEC:
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