Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

1968.] MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19TH, 1859. [VOL. 97

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON,

IS the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE,
Proprietor.

Boston, Jany. 14, 1859. 12m

J. S. HOSSACK and F. LANGLOIS,
PUBLIC NOTARIES,
No. 37, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Nov. 7, 1859.

BIRT HINTON,
Optician and Mathematical Instrument
MAKER,

REPAIRS NAUTICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS at HIS WORKSHOP, No. 4, MONTCALM BUILDINGS, AMABLE STREET, near LOUIS ROAD.

Quebec, May 4, 1859.

REMOVAL.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FORWARDERS,
Ship and Insurance Agents,

Have REMOVED to the
NUN'S BUILDINGS, SAINT PETER STREET.

Quebec May 12, 1859.

REMOVAL.
WM. McKAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN ROOM PAPERS, have REMOVED to the premises
No. 28, ST. JOHN STREET,
lately occupied by P. SINCLAIR,
Paint, Oil, and Glass tores in the Rear,
☞ ENTRANCE from JOHN STREET, adjoining STORE.

Quebec, May 18, 1859.

PAPER
HANGINGS!
KERR & GILCHRIST,
No. 24½, St. John Street,
UPPER TOWN,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of DRAWING, DINING, BED ROOM, HALL and PASSAGE PAPER HANGINGS, in White and Gold, Satins, Flocks and Imitation Wood and Marble.

—AND,—

Setts of Panneling, Centre Pieces and Borders to match.

—ALSO,—

WINDOW SHADES, of every description. Mixed Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dry Colors, Brushes, Glass, Putty, &c., always on hand.

☞ Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating done with punctuality and despatch.

Quebec, 1st April, 1859.

FIRE INSURANCE!!
STATE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.,
—OF—
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital.—Two & a-half Millions
DOLLARS!!

REDUCED RATES, ON BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, STOCK IN-TRADE, VESSELS ON STOCKS, &c., &c.

Agents for Quebec:—
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter St.;
J. B. BRUNEAU,
Des Fosses Street, St. Roch.

Quebec, June 17, 1849.

Fire Bricks! Fire Bricks!
75,000 BEST WHITE FIRE BRICKS, Wale-bottle and Garnkirk Brand. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN BAILE,
Levey's Wharf.

Quebec, Aug. 22, 1859. 3m

STARCH.
250 Boxes LIGHT BLUE, SILVER WHITE and CORN STARCH. For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, July 8, 2859.

COALS! COALS!
150 CHALDRONS best NEWCASTLE Wallsend HOUSE COALS.
200 Chaldrons best Newcastle double-screened NUT COALS.

—ALSO,—

70 Chaldrons Lehigh FURNACE COALS.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN BAILE,
Levey's Wharf.

Quebec, Aug. 22, 1859. 3m

HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC.

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.

PORT & MADEIRA WINE.
SUPERIOR PORT in wood and bottle.

—ALSO,—

100 Doz. Fine Old Madeira.
And for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower-Town, Nov. 4, 1859.

Room Paper! Room Paper!!

RECEIVED by Steamers NORTH BRITON and NORTH AMERICAN a LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS, beautiful in designs and colours. Suitable for Drawing Rooms Dining and Bed rooms. Also a VARIED ASSORTMENT of SIENNA and other MARBLES for HALLS, &c., &c., which with his other stock will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH or approved credit.

S. CORNEIL,
41, St. John Street.

Quebec, Aug. 17, 1859.

To Ship-Masters.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of SHIP-MASTERS to his Stock of ROCKING CHAIRS. He has a large assortment, good and cheap.

THOMAS CRAIG,
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
38 St. Paul Street.

Quebec May 27, 1859.

For Sale.

ABOUT FIFTY VOLUMES of the LONDON, EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for the past few years. They are half-bound, are in perfect good order, and are offered at one dollar per volume. Apdly at the Bok-store connected with this Office.

Quebec, June 10, 1859.

SALT FOR SALE.

4000 SACKS, ex "Imperial," now landing on the Subscriber's Wharf.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 10, 1859.

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

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

W. HICKMAN,
AGENT, Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

DIARIES.—1860.

JUST RECEIVED, a variety of DAILY JOURNALS, or DIARIES, for 1860, containing a blank for every day in the year, for the record of interesting events, a Cash Account for each month, Bills Payable and Receivable, &c., &c.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Oct. 24, 1859.

LANDING.
100 PUNCHEONS BRIGHT BARBADOES SYRUP,
50 Hhds Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Qr-Casks Olive Oil.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 4, 1859.

Chaloupin Brandy.
10 QR-CASKS, Pale, in Bond,
by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 21, 1859.

Anti-friction Grease.
122 BOXES Anti-friction Axle Grease, just received and for sale by
M. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 21, 1859.

FOR SALE.
823 BARRELS PRIME GREEN CODFISH.
525 Barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings,
150 Half-Barrels do. do.
15 Barrels Whale Oil,
55 Drafts Large Green Cod Fish,
50 Cwts. Table Cod Fish.
JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, Oct. 24, 1859.

FALL HATS & BONNETS!

MRS. PARNELL is prepared to ALTER, DYE, DRESS, and TRIM Ladies' and Gentlemen's FELT HATS and BONNETS, in the NEWEST STYLE, at

23½ JOHN STREET, WITHOUT

☞ OLD FELT HATS CONVERTED INTO BONNETS.

Quebec, Oct. 10, 1859. u

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF ELGIN, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of Her Majesty's County Court of the County of ELGIN, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of W. C. SMITH, and W. F. BOUGHNER, at the suit of ALFRED DRISCOLL, I have SEIZED, and taken in execution, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, the property of the Defendant, W. F. BOUGHNER, and being composed of part of Lot Number FORTY-SIX, West of the North Branch in the Township of SOUTHWOLD, in the County of ELGIN (a full description of which will be given by application to the Sheriff, both before and at the time of sale); which I shall OFFER FOR SALE, at the COURT HOUSE, in the TOWN OF ST. THOMAS, ON SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of JANUARY NEXT at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, NOON.

COLIN MUNRO,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ST. THOMAS, } 3m
19th October, 1859. }

Landing ex "Montezuma;"
500 KEGS ZINC WHITE PAINT, 500 Kegs No. 1, Ground White Lead,
50 Qr-Casks Blundell's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, superior article,
100 Barrels Paris Whiting.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 12, 1859.

HYERES SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ex MARATHON, and for sale by the undersigned:—300 Tons best PACKING SALT.

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 17, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE STORY STONE STORE and premises situated on Main Street, Aylmer, Canada East, and at present occupied by the Trustees, Estate of John Egan, and also the house adjoining occupied as an Hotel by Mr. Moses Holt, Junr.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL,
3 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 15th July, 1859.

Property for Sale or to be Let.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, situated on the St. Foy Road, about a mile from the Toll-Gate, with two to five acres of LAND.

And for Sale:

FIVE VILLA LOTS, each several acres in extent, all in free and common soccage.

Three-fourths of the purchase may remain on the property for a term of years.

Apply to ED. GLACKEMEYER, N.P.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1850.

Property for Sale.

THREE HOUSES and three building Lots, on St. Amable Street.

—AND—

Three BUILDING LOTS in Grand-Allée.—Conditions easy. Apply to

W. BIGNELL,
N.P.

Quebec, Oct. 5, 1859.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD & MIND COMPLAINTS. AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary, for the cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, 32, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered Pursuant to Act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A New Discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapour applied to the external Ear.—When the vapour is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the Patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of Deafness and noises in the Head. It is a stop to Empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and for ever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the Continent, or resident in any of the Four Quarters of the Globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary Prescriptions, Preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., 32, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by Banker's Draft, payable in England, or Notes of the Country. Sufficient to cure 3 cases of most inveterate Deafness and Noises in the Head, £10 10s.

June 29, 1859. 10jan12m

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.
The best in use for rendering the TEETH clean and healthy.

IT PREVENTS DECAY & TOOTHACHE, and imparts a HEALTHY WHITENESS to the Teeth, without the slightest injury; at the same time gives HEALTH AND VIGOR TO THE GUMS. Ask for *Elliot's Dentifrice*, as three imitations are before the public.

For sale at Messrs.
MUSSON, ARDOUIN & BOWEN.

Quebec, July 29, 1859.

LANDING, ex City of Hamilton, and City of Quebec:
100 Chests finest ENGLISH SOUCHONG,
150 Boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
6 Hhds. Coleman's Jar Mustard,
10 Cases Mustard, 1lb. and ½lbs.,
5 Cases Playing Cards.
5 Puncheons Superior Old Jamaica Rum.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

Fire Engines, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.

FIRE ENGINES, of LEMOINE'S make price $100—throw a powerful stream of water, well suited for Steamers, Factories, Shipyards, &c.

—ALSO,—

IRON BEDSTEADS, Montrea manufacture, at much reduced rates.

Anthracite Coal STOVES, various patterns, CHALLENGE HEATER, RAILWAY BURNERS, &c., &c. For sale by
HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1859.

RECEIVED, ex City of Quebec:
Goodall and Son's Enamel'd Gilt PLAYING CARDS. For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 31, 1859.

EDUCATION.

MRS. STURTON continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, to BOARD AND EDUCATE, in addition to her daily pupils; and having, for many years, conducted a first class School in England, she possesses the experience of a life successfully devoted to educational pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises English, including Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, &c.; French and Music, by superior Professors; Drawing in Pencil and Chalk and Painting.

LECTURES, illustrative of the studies, are given throughout the year.

☞ MRS. STURTON'S pupils re-assemble on the 15th of August.

DALHOUSIE PLACE.
ESPLANADE.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1859.

HEALTH, COMFORT & LONG LIFE.

The way to secure the above is the judicious use of what is placed at our disposal, not forgetting the celebrated

Plantagenet Mineral Water,

which is for sale at the Stores of
M. ARDOUIN,
Corner of Market Square, Upper Town;
B. LAVERGNE,
No. 47, St. Peter St., Lower Town;
And A. PRUDOMME dit FAGUY,
Corner of Ste. Genevieve Street, St. John's Suburbs.

For information of the virtues of Plantagenet, see PAMPHLETS, to be had at the Dépôt, Market Square.

Quebec, July 11, 1859. 12m

RICH FURS.
W. H. ASHWORTH,
HATTER AND FURRIER,
22, FABRIQUE STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his old Establishment as above, with a choice and varied assortment of Goods in the FUR LINE, manufactured with great care expressly for this market, and comprising every novelty for both Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, in

FINE CANADA MINK,	RUSSIAN MINK,
H. B. SABLE,	ROYAL ERMINE,
ROCKY MOUNTAIN MARTIN,	GERMAN MINK,
NORTH SHORE OTTER,	SQUIRREL,
SOUTH SEA SEAL, &c., &c.	PERSIAN and RUSSIAN LAMB SKINS,

Buffalo, Bear, and Fancy Sleigh Robes.

The whole of which will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859. 3m

Smith's Coals.

A LARGE LOT, VERY SUPERIOR. For SALE by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 23, 1859.

High Wines.

UPPER CANADA HIGH WINES. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1859.

FOR SALE,

80 BOXES Choice Brands Manufactured TOBACCO,
15 Hhds. Fine Kentucky Leaf,
50 Bales do do do
50 Barrels Cut Tobacco,
100 Kegs Best Rose Snuff.
JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

COAL OIL SUPERSEDED!
REVOLUTION IN LIGHT!
No Smoke! No Smell! No Blacks!
RICHARD J. SHAW

WOULD call attention to a "NEW GAS LIGHT," which he introduces in this market as the CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, MOST BRILLIANT, SOFT, and STEADY LIGHT, ever offered to the public.

☞ *This 'Liquid Gas' is 'not Explosive.'*

In substance it is a transparent colourless Hydro-carbon Liquid, possessing neither resinous, oleaginous, bituminous, or other sediment, and will not soil the most delicate fabric. Try for yourselves, and be convinced of the fact that, for "ONE HALF A CENT" you get a light equal to that of Eight Candles for ONE HOUR, without smelling.

Coal Oil or other Lamps altered so as to burn this best of Gas at a moderate charge.

An assortment of these LAMPS, "PURE LIQUID GAS," GLOBES, CHIMNIES WICKS, SHADES, BRUSHES, &c., &c., for SALE, CHEAP, by

RICHARD J. SHAW,
Agent for the L. G. Co.,
Fabrique Street, Upper Town Market Place.

Quebec, Nov. 9, 1859 2m

OIL CLOTH.

THE undersigned AGENTS for Messrs. JOHN HARE & CO., are prepared to receive Orders for the CELEBRATED MAKE of HARE PATENT FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, which for durability and finish are superior to any other manufacture.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 jan

Steel's Liverpool Soap,
NOW LANDING, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 21, 1859.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA CITY.

TENDERS will be received at this Office UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, the 30th of DECEMBER NEXT, from such competent Plumbers and Machinists as are prepared to undertake the HEATING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS at OTTAWA.

The Tenders to state a bulk sum for which the Contractor is willing to supply all the materials, and construct, erect and put in successful operation, all the works, machinery, and appliances connected with the entire system of heating for each building. He is to state upon what system his tender is based, and submit a full specification, accompanied with detailed drawings, of its application, and to guarantee its perfect efficiency for ten years after it goes into operation.

Plans of the several Buildings may be seen on reference to this Office; or to the Architects, Messrs. FULLER and JONES, Ottawa and Toronto; or to Messrs. STENT and LAVER, at Ottawa.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "*Secretary of Public Works*," and endorsed "*Tender for Heating Public Buildings at Ottawa*," and to contain the signatures of two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the contract and continued efficiency of the system; and are to be accompanied by such certificates and recommendations as the parties may have to offer with respect to its operation.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner Public Works.

Office of the Department of Public Works, Quebec, 18th Nov., 1859. 2aw

FOR SALE,

40 BAGS CHOICE MARACAIBO COFFEE,
21 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Bales Choice Moca do
25 Bags do Santos do
20 do do Rio do
200 Boxes Ground Coffee,
50 Bags Whole Pepper.
JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

For Sale.

50 HOGSHEADS PRIME BRIGHT SUGAR.
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Nov 18, 1859.

SALT! SALT!!

1,500 SACKS COARSE LIVERPOOL, ex Store.

—ALSO,—

500 Sacks, ex Store, at Point.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

THE QUEEN'S
CHOICE COOKING STOVE.

A VERY superior heavy Canadian-made STOVE, combining late improvements, and economical in fuel. It took the first prize at the late Kingston exhibition. A few for SALE by
HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage
For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen,

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative; and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and you cannot doubt.

47 Wall street, New York
Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 15th inst. has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefitted by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact, if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility, and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time; and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head, and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color, except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find, after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs, and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among many other obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it, if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co, 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir,—Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair; and, by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile Mercury, a strong Southern paper. W. H. K.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New Orleans, in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you, in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes—viz., large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, Saint Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LYMAN, SAVAGE, & CO.,
Agents for Canada.

November 21, 1859. 3m

SHIP BREAD.

NO. 1 SHIP BREAD, now receiving and for sale b
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Oct. 21, 1859.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Palace Street.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that this ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED FOR THREE DAYS IN THE WEEK ONLY, from the FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER, 1859, to the 30TH APRIL, 1860; viz., TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 12 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock P.M.

The above Establishment is now FITTED UP WITH STEAM PIPES, &c., so as to make the same WARM and COMFORTABLE during the winter season.

N. MACKAY.

Quebec, Oct. 31, 1859.

CORK SOAP.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "TRY AGAIN," 200 boxes HARD and PURE YELLOW SOAP.

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE,

150 CHESTS HYSON TWANKAY TEA,
50 Chests Old Hyson Tea,
50 do Congou do
JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

HOLLANDS, WINES, CLARETS, &c.
Hhds. DeKuyper's Hollands,
Qr.-Casks Vine Grower's Pale Cognac,
Qr.-Casks and Octaves Pale Sherry,
Do. Burgundy Port Wine, Crown brand,
Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum,
Cases Claret, Chateau Latour & Cantillanes,
Cases Cabinet Champagne, pints & quarts.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 6, 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.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TROUBLES.
The Burial of John Brown.
A DAY AT NORTH ELBA.
Interesting Facts, Letters, Incidents, &c.

The party having charge of the remains of John Brown left this city on Monday last, and spent the night at Rutland, Vermont. At 10 A.M., Tuesday, they reached Vergennes, where a boat was taken on Lake Champlain. The Tribune's report says:

At the lake shore a boat was in readiness, which, deflecting from its usual course, landed them close by the town of West Port; thus by saving time and trouble, accelerating them on their journey. Mrs. Brown was now among the friends and familiar acquaintances of her husband, and every kindness that the occasion called for was freely bestowed, and her companions, too, shared in the good will which was cherished for her.—Without delay conveyance was provided, and the little party was soon on its way to Elizabethtown, where they were to tarry for the night. A heavy rain was falling, and the snow was disappearing so fast that it had been deemed best to dispense with sleighs and substitute carriages with wheels. On reaching Elizabethtown, which is the seat of justice of Essex County, the party stopped at the hotel kept by E. A. Adams, Esq., who is also Sheriff of the County.

Mr. Adams at once offered the Court House as a place in which to deposit the body for the night, with an assurance that a little company should be found to guard it. The offer was accepted, and in a few minutes, raining as it was, and without any previous notice, a respectable procession was formed, and the body borne to its temporary resting place. The house was soon filled by the leading residents of the town, eager to learn from Messrs. Phillips and McKim all the particulars of the execution. They found it hard to realize that their old friend and fellow-citizen, the man who they had known so well, and only known to respect and admire, had actually been put to death. They did not think that, in the last extremity, Virginia would do the bloody deed. They did not see how Gov. Wise could have deliberately consented to the death of such a man.

The party were now within twenty-five miles of their destination. But the road lay over a mountain, and was well nigh impassable; so that, short as was the distance, it would take the whole of the next day (Wednesday) to accomplish the journey. Mr. H. Adams, a son of the sheriff, volunteered to start off in the night, with a swift horse, to notify the family of the party's approach. Six young men, including several lawyers of the place, took it upon themselves to sit up all night in the Court House, as a guard of the body.

At daylight, the next morning (Wednesday) the journey was resumed. The roads were so bad as to be almost impassable. At 10 o'clock the party arrived at the house of Phineas Norton, an old friend of Mr. Brown, living in the town of Keene. They had been all that time coming 8 miles. Mr. Norton welcomed them hospitably. He had known Mr. Brown well, and loved him dearly, and he had not been able to realize that the sentence of death would really be executed. The proof furnished by the coffin containing the dead body quite overcame him.

Stopping a short time for refreshment, the party again started on their way. Slowly they climbed the mountain pass, and as slowly descended on the other side. The sun had set by the time they reached North Elba, and it was after night when they approached the house to which they were destined. As they drew nigh they saw moving lights, which, on their nearer approach, proved to be lanterns in the hands of men who had come out to meet them. By these they were conducted in silence to the house. Not a word was spoken. These friends had been waiting all the afternoon in anxious expectation, and, unable to bear the suspense any longer, had come out to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the delay. The carriage which bore Mrs. Brown stopped at the door. She alighted with difficulty, being much agitated. Instantly there was a sharp, low cry of "Mother," and in answer, another in the same tone of mingled agony and tenderness, "Oh! Annie!" and the mother and daughter were locked in a long convulsed embrace. Then followed the same scene with the next daughter, Sarah; and then Ellen, the little girl of five was brought and another burst of anguish and love ensued. Then came the daughter-in-law, Oliver's widow, and Watson's, and there went up a wail, before which flint itself would have softened. It was a scene entirely beyond description.

But soon all was composed. The strangers had been introduced. Emotion was put under restraint—a task which all true people know well how to perform—and all was quiet. The evening meal had been ready for some time, and the family and guests, who by this time had received some accessions to their number took their seats. Supper was soon dispatched; no one, cold and wearisome as had been the day's travel, was much disposed to eat.

In a few moments Mrs. Brown came to Mr. McKim, saying that the family were all gathered in another room, waiting anxiously to hear a recital of what had happened, and we were all invited to go in them. There was Solomon Brown, the only son at home, an intelligent-looking and handsome man of 23, tall, stout, with rich auburn hair, and a full and becoming beard; then there was Ruth Thompson, the eldest daughter, a child of John Brown, by his first wife, then the daughters, and daughters-in-law already alluded to, besides some others whose names I do not recollect.

Mr. McKim, at Mrs Brown's request, began, and related as well as he could in so short a space as was allowed, all that had happened of particular interest to them from the time of their mother's arrival in Philadelphia, on the 12th of November, up to that moment. * * * * * * * He was careful in his relation to say nothing that would needlessly inflame their bleeding wounds. When he came to tell of the disinterment of the bodies of Oliver and Watson, or rather the attempt at disinterment, he had a difficult part to perform. Isabel, the widow of Watson, was unavoidably absent at the time, but the big, tender, anxious eyes of Martha, the interesting widow of Oliver, were intent upon him, and for a moment he seemed embarrassed; but, with a few words on the comparative unimportance of what becomes of one's body after the spirit, which is its life, has taken its flight, and upon the natural changes in the human tissues which in the lapse of time must necessarily take place, he added that Col. Barter had given his assurance that all their bodies should be disinterred and reburied with becoming decency, and then passed on to other topics. He told them as much as he could recall of what had been related to him of their father's last hours, and lingered, evidently to their great gratification, over anecdotes which he had heard illustrative of his bravery and other noble qualities.

When Mr. McKim had finished, Mr. Phillips took up the theme, and in the tenderest and most beautiful manner, pursued it, till all tears were wiped away.

* * * * * * * * *

The next morning I had an opportunity, for the first time, of seeing the place as it appeared in daylight, and of beholding the surrounding country. On opening the front door, a glorious sight saluted me. Directly in front, apparently—perhaps from the thinness of the atmosphere—within two or three miles, but really much further off, looms up a rugged chain of the Adirondacks; broken, jagged, massive, and wonderfully picturesque. On the left stands, in solitary grandeur, the towering pyramid called "White Face"—deriving its name from the color of rock, on its summit. The Saranac and Ausable flow at each each side of it, and just at its base, they tell, us is Lake Placid, a sheet of water famed through all this country of fine lakes for its exquisite beauty. On the right is to be seen in the distance the peak of McCreary; and on the right of that again, and still further on, McIntyre, the loftiest pinnacle of the Adirondack range, raises his towering crest. Just the country, my first thought was, for the heroic soul of John Brown, and a proper place too, to be the receptacle of his ashes.

Mr. Brown had expressed the desire that his body should be laid in the shadow of a great rock, not far from his house. This rock, after the more striking features of the scene just named, was the first object to arrest my attention. It stands about fifty feet from the house, is about eight feet in height, and from fifteen to twenty feet square. It is a very striking and picturesque object, and the recollection of it would not unnaturally suggest to the mind of Mr. Brown a place for the interment of his body.

The Brown Farm at North Elba is on the highest arable spot of land in the state—if, indeed, soil so hard and sterile can be called arable. The question was asked in my hearing, why Mr. Brown should have chosen a spot so difficult of cultivation, and yielding so poor a requital to labor? and the answer was, that he had come there in pursuance of the great purpose of his life. The land formerly belonged to Gerrit Smith, and lies near to those large tracts which Mr. Smith had presented as a free gift to certain colored people; and it was to aid these colored people, and through them to benefit the race, that he had originally come to a place so unpromising to the agriculturist.

The funeral was to take place at one o'clock from the house, and before that time the neighbors were gathered and all were ready.

The usual religious exercises were had and addresses were made by Mr. McKim and Wendell Phillips, Mr. McKim read the following:—

LETTER FROM EDWIN COPPIE TO MRS. BROWN.

Charlestown Jail, Va., Nov —, 1859.

MRS. JOHN BROWN—Dear Madam: I was very sorry that your request to see the rest of the prisoners was not complied with. Mrs. Avis brought me a book, whose pages are full of truth and beauty, entitled "Voices of the True-Hearted," which she told me was a present from you. For this dear token of remembrance, please accept my many thanks.

My comrade, J. E. Cook, and myself, deeply sympathize with you in your sad bereavement. We were both acquainted with Anna and Martha. They were to us as sisters, and as brothers we sympathize with them in the dark hour of trial and affliction.

I was with your sons when they fell. Oliver lived but a very few moments after he was shot. He spoke no word, but yielded calmly to his fate. Watson was shot at 10 o'clock, Monday morning. He suffered much. Though mortally wounded at 10 o'clock, yet at 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, he fought bravely against the men who charged on us. When the enemy were repulsed and the excitement of the charge was over, he began to sink rapidly.

After we were taken prisoners, he was placed in the guard house with me. He complained of the hardness of the bench on which he was lying. I begged hard for a bed for him, or even a blanket, but could obtain none for him. I took off my coat and placed it under him, and held his head in my lap, in which position he died without a groan or struggle.

I have stated these facts thinking that they may afford to you, and to the bereaved widows they have left, a mournful consolation.

Give my love to Anna and Martha, with our last farewell.

Yours, truly,
EDWIN COPPIC.

THE BURIAL SPOT.

Mr. McKim stated that in selecting the place for the grave, they had followed the directions given by Mr. Brown to his wife in their last interview. He also said that Mr. Brown had given directions for an inscription on his tombstone, and at this point he read the first and last part of a paper which was brought to Mrs. Brown after the execution—the whole of which, through the kindness of the family, the reporter is permitted to copy as follows:—

To be inscribed on the old family monument at North Elba.

Oliver Brown, born ——, 1839, was killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov 17. 1859.

Watson Brown, born —— 1835, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 17, and died Nov. 19, 1859.

(My wife can fill up the blank dates as above.)

John Brown, born May 9, 1800, was executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST WILL.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Dec. 2, 1859.—It is my desire that my wife have all my personal property not previously disposed of by me; and the entire use of all my landed property during her natural life; and that, after her death, the proceeds of such land be equally divided between all my then living children; and that what would be a child's share be given to the children of each of my two sons who fell at Harper's Ferry, and that a child's share be delivered among the children of my now living children who may die before their mother (my present beloved wife). No formal will can be of use when my expressed wishes are made known to my dutiful and beloved family. JOHN BROWN.

My Dear Wife:—I have time to inclose the within and the above, which I forgot yesterday, and to bid you another farewell. "Be of good cheer," and God Almighty bless, save, comfort, guide, and keep you to "the end." Your affectionate husband,

JOHN BROWN.

The addendum, said the speaker, was undoubtedly the last work of the old hero with his pen. Note the sublime composure of his words. He speaks as though he were about starting on a journey.

MOVING TO THE GRAVE.

First came Mrs. Brown supported by Wendell Phillips; then the widow of Oliver Brown, leaning on the arm of Mr. Meksm, who, in his other hand, held that of the little girl Ellen, next came the widow of Watson Brown, supported by the Rev. Mr. Young, and after that, though whether next in order I cannot now tell, the widow of William Thompson, leaning on the arm of one of the family. Solomon Brown and his sisters followed, with Henry Thompson, and Ruth, his wife, John Brown's eldest daughter; and then Roswell Thompson and his wife, the aged parents of the two young men of that name who were killed at Harper's Ferry. Then followed the friends and neighbors. As the body was lowered into the grave, a gush of grief, apparently beyond control, burst from the family, and Mr. Young stood forth to comfort them. Raising his deep and mellow voice, and quoting the words written to Timothy by Paul when he was brought before men the second time, and just before his death, he said: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me; and not to me only, but unto all that love his appearing."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Phillips carries to Boston, from North Elba, a large amount of valuable matter, intended for Mrs. Child's promised memoir of John Brown. This matter consists of original letters and other papers and photographs of several members of the Brown and Thompson families. The memoir will not be published for some time, and the prospect of its appearance need not interfere with the sale of Mr Redpath's book, now almost forthcoming from the Press.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING done at this office:—

CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
SHOW BILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,
DRAFTS & CHEQUES,
BILL HEADS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
AUCTION BILLS,
POSTERS, LABELS, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Trinity House of Quebec—E. B. Lindsay.
Sufferings of the Jews—Lectures in the Lecture Hall, by Mr. Freshman.
Notice—Gough Division, Sons of T.
Soup Kitchen for the Poor.
High School—Annual Examination of Pupils.
Sale of Real Estate—Hossack & Langlois.
Sale Postponed—Hossack & Langlois.
High School—Meeting of Shareholders.
Cabane for Hire—T. Levallee.
B. and N. A. R. M. Steamships—E. Cunard.
Cheap Dress Goods—W. Laird & Co.
Manties and Jackets—W. Laird & Co.
Toys! Toys!—H. & W. Bausley.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, DEC. 19TH, 1859

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Nova Scotian's Mails.

The mails by the above steamer reached Quebec on Friday evening, bringing European intelligence up to the 30th November. In addition to our usual exchanges we received through the kindness of Messrs. Allan, Bros., of Liverpool, fyles of the latest London and Liverpool papers, from which we subjoin such extracts as we considered calculated to interest our readers. Peace having been proclaimed between the *Times* and its Parisian antagonists, it finds leisure to direct its attention and that of its readers to "this Canada." The article which we have copied below, from the *Times* of the 29th November, takes up the subject of Canadian finance, and severely, though justly, deals with Mr. Galt's Protectionist tariff.—Our readers will observe the cavalier spirit of the Thunderer in telling us that we may separate, if we please, from the dominions of Her Majesty; adding for our encouragement that, when we do so, not a trigger will be pulled nor a sword drawn to prevent us.—We deprecate such an occurrence, yet, should an attempt such as the *Times* hints at ever again be made, we feel very confident that the Thunderer's assurance, so complacently given, would prove as false as many others from the same quarter. In one thing we fully agree with the article from the *Times*, that Canada has been forced into her present financial difficulties by a scandalous system of political corruption; and in this respect the *Times* has actually placed its finger upon the sore spot in the administration of our affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 24th of January.

The period for giving bounties to seamen has been extended to December 31.

A large meeting of British shipowners and of persons interested in shipping was held yesterday afternoon in London. The speakers declared that the shipping interest of this country is suffering grievously, and is unable to compete with the foreigner; that the distress is increasing instead of diminishing, and that the British shipowner will be ruined if something be not speedily done by the Legislature to improve his position. A return to the protective system is not asked for, because that would be useless; but some of the speakers think that a system of reciprocity should be adopted, and that the Passenger Act should be amended so as to make it less prejudicial to the British shipowner. It was resolved to petition Parliament praying for a full inquiry into the actual state of British navigation. A deputation is also to wait upon Lord Palmerston.

The attempts which have been made at Chatham to provide recreation and harmless amusement for the troops in that garrison, so as to wean them away from the low beer-houses where they were encouraged to desert and commit other military offences, have been attended with a considerable amount of success. The means are a gymnasium, a library and reading room, a coffee and smoking room, and military drawing classes; and lectures and exhibitions are to be given during the winter. The fruits are the disappearance or improvement of bad characters, the total cessation of desertion, and the disuse of the lash.

The Roman Catholics are more than usually active at the present time. The pastoral address of the archbishops and bishops of Ireland in reference to the Catholic University was read on Sunday in all the churches and chapels of the arch-diocese of Dublin, and, in conformity with its injunctions, there will be next Sunday a collection of funds to sustain and perpetuate the establishment. A meeting of the Irish and other Roman Catholic members of Parliament has been convened for the 15th of next month, for the purpose of taking measures to promote the policy, especially as to education, enunciated by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland in the pastoral published on the 5th of August. The Catholics of Great Britain, also, are to hold an aggregate meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, London, on the 13th of December, to adopt an address to the Pope. It is expected (says a Roman Catholic organ) that all the Catholic peers will attend, and as many bishops as health will permit, and that the meeting will be the most important Catholic demonstration which has taken place in Great Britain for a long time.

Sir W. Codrington, in acknowledging the receipt of £100 from Baron Rothschild and £200 from Alderman Salomons for the relief of the Morocco Jews at Gibraltar, which sums he has handed over to the committee of relief, says that the Government, in giving a ration of bread to the necessitous in camp, has relieved the local fund, and enabled the committee to devote money to the requirements of health and cleanliness as well as food. About 1600 persons receive rations every morning; but the weather often renders it scarcely fit for families to be under canvas, and yet there is no room elsewhere.

The *Ariadne*, which will be undocked at Chatham in a few days, is to be armed with Armstrong guns of the largest calibre, and is the first vessel of her class furnished with that tremendouos armament, which will thus be disposed—24 84-pounder guns, each 9 feet 4 in. in length, on the main deck, and on the upper deck will be placed two 68-pounders, each of 9 cwt. and 10 feet 2 inches in length.

All superfluous sails, as spare sails are to be dispensed with on board her Majesty's ships.

200 out of the 300 discharged soldiers from India have already re-enlisted.

At the date of the last letters from Calcutta, a report, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the *Northern Bee*, was in circulation, to the effect that the Chinese Government contemplates the invasion of India. Such an enterprise, however improbable is within the bounds of possibility, for a Chinese army of 70,000 men did in 1855 drive Jung Bahadoor out of Thibet, and advance to the frontier of Nepaul.

The *China Overland Trade Report* states as certain that the Chinese so far repudiate the United States ratified treaty as to refuse point blank to allow it to come into force until the British treaty is arranged, and adds—"The United States Minister is at Japan, but it is not at all likely that this breach of faith will elicit anything beyond a vapid protest or remonstrance."

THE FRENCH PRESS AND ENGLAND

The *Times* says the diatribes which were rousing the French army and people into a fit of causeless exasperation against this country have suddenly ceased at the bidding of the Minister, and this shows clearly the artificial nature of these attacks. Alluding to the real cause of our complaint against France, the *Times* says that, whether wittingly or not, the French have raised throughout Europe the belief that they are bent on a war of aggression, most probably against England, but perhaps against the powers of Central Europe. The article again appeals to the French people, and says if they will restrain their anger until they have good ground of offence, we are sure that the relations of the two countries will be far more satisfactory than during the last two years.

The *Times* in another leader says:—"Let any official announcement be made that the Emperor of France made a point of our disarming by sea and land, and let orders to that effect be sent to our dockyards, recruiting stations, and lord-lieutenants, and the only result would be that every man in England fit to be entrusted with firearms would be enrolled in a rifle club before Easter next. There would also be a change of ministry the first week in February." Our contemporary shows the different meanings attached to disarmament in France and England. Were every regiment disbanded and every ship put out of commission, France could summon a new army of trained soldiers and a navy of good seamen in a fortnight, if needed. For her to disarm is only to give her men a furlough and save the pay. Our soldiers and seamen would have flown away beyond the reach of recall. It is the system of France to reduce disarmament to a mere name—with us it is a serious reality. The bare suggestion of our disarmament is little more than a jest.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 27, 6 P. M.

It would be ungenerous to throw any doubts on the sincerity of the following remarks in the Ministerial journal *Le Pays*, which had so long accustomed us to language of a far different kind. It is much more agreeable to record such words than to utter or retort sarcasm. The *Pays* says:—

"They are only the partisans of the past, the contemners of modern civilization, who rejoice the moment these friendly relations (between England and France) seem to be weakened. On the contrary, all who desire to witness the increasing development in Europe of the principles of a wise and liberal policy are, as we have always been, partisans of the alliance of the two mighty nations which have imparted the greatest force to these principles which have best served them, and which have made for them, at home and abroad, the most splendid sacrifices. If any circumstance have moved our country to the occasioning a misunderstanding of its real sentiments with regard to England, it was especially owing to these deplorable circumstances. If in this legitimate emotion certain intentions and perils were thought to be seen, people laboured under a grave mistake; and it is England, above all which, for its interests and its dignity, must regret and blame the error of some prejudiced minds.

"We honour England for its government, its noble people, its gallant army, and its liberal institutions. These institutions ought not, and cannot, be ours. Sprung from the very soil, fortified by tradition, consolidated by time, modified and augmented by long practice, they are perfectly suited to the English nation; but among us they would merely be a foreign importation—a sickly vegetation without sap, taking no root, and which a breath might blow away. It suffices to consider the revolutions of the two countries, to see that we understand certain things otherwise than England understands them. If England outstrips us in some points, why, we outstrip her in others—as in questions of religious liberty, and in those relating to civil and political equality.

"But, for the same reason that we honour England, we have a right to expect that France and its Government be honoured by her—by those who pretend, like the writers in the *Times*, to represent her, and to speak in her name. We shall always, and with goodwill, do our part in those courteous acts, on condition that each does his own, and we can no more understand France subordinate to England than England inferior to France. In an honourable alliance sympathies ought to be placed together in common, and dissensions set aside. In this way a salutary accord will be strengthened, will increase each day, and will effect for other nations that are less advanced than ours in civilization, the progress which they require and which they expect."

The *Pays* concludes thus:—

"We are those who saw with joy the flags of France and England floating together in the Crimea; we applaud beforehand the expedition to China. Finally, the presence of England in the coming Congress will give us much lively satisfaction. Italy, for which Napoleon III and France have done so much, will find in English policy open sympathy and co-operation. There is nothing which interests England to which we can be indifferent.

"This is said in all sincerity, and in return for the present good disposition of the *Times* let us hope that this journal will not expose itself on our part to any new reproaches, for these reproaches always cost us much."

One or two little objections might be taken to the foregoing, but let them pass. The tone of the article is, on the whole, so different from what we had long been accustomed to, that I look again at its title-page to see if it is really the *Pays* that I am reading. There it is—PAYS, in letters not to be mistaken. And still more, there is the name of M. A Grenier de Cassagnac prominent in both flanks in the title, and still figuring as Director Politique. Well, this is surprising, and agreeable as it is surprising. We are making way, I perceive, or making converts. There are some prints however, the severity of which we must not hope to unbend. From the *Univers*, for instance, we must never look for indulgence, nor even common justice, but the *Univers* is now in the condition of the outcast; its hand is raised against every one, and every one's hand raised against it. There is but one condition on which the *Univers* would be reconciled to its own Imperial Government, and that is the establishment, of the Inquisition in France, with M. Louis Veuillot as Grand Inquisitor. Only let all England become Roman Catholic, Cardinal Wiseman be installed at Westminster, and Queen Victoria declaring that she holds the crown at the good will of the Pope, and then perhaps the Univers would relent. As for the *Gazette de France* I doubt whether even the restoration of the elder Bourbons by your agency would appease it.

The General Commanding-in-Chief of the expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day:—

"Officers and Soldiers,—Under the protection of Napoleon III. and of France, you are called on to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardour the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be the omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfill, but the success is assured by your devotion to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamt of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honour of commanding you in chief, has done me a favour, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me as I rely upon you, and we will insure victory to the cries of '*Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!*"

COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

"Head-quarters at Paris."

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

(From the Times.)

The principles of Free Trade have been established by the most rigorous demonstration and confirmed by the most ample experience; they command the willing assent of the enlightened statesman, of the philosopher, and of the educated man of business. What more, it may be asked, can be wanting to secure their permanent triumph and complete success? Unhappily something more is wanting, and that something may, perhaps, make all the difference in the hitherto splendid career of economical truth. The doctrines of Free Trade are not in accordance with the prejudices and presumption of narrow-minded and uneducated men. To forego a monopoly when it is within your grasp, to know no distinction in matters of commerce between foreigners and citizens, to renounce all those short-sighted and selfish arts which seek in vain to improve upon the simple and all-sufficing laws which regulate profits and wages, supply and demand, seems to be a strain of magnanimity above the reach of almost all Sovereigns and of almost all peoples. Thus we find in this land of Free Trade our skilled artizans committed to a system of combination the principles of which may be defined to be the acquisition of wealth by diminishing the efficacy of labor, and the stimulating production by depriving the capitalist of every motive to produce. Thus we see in the Australian Colonies a strong party rising up avowedly favorable to the doctrines of Protection, and thus we see the great colony of Canada actually committed to the narrowest and most retrograde principles in its recent commercial legislation.

It is to this latter phenomenon that we would draw the especial attention of our readers. According to the ancient principles of British colonial policy, the mother country would have insisted on monopolising the trade of Canada, and cutting her off from the immense benefit of a lucrative commerce with the United States. So far from doing this, we have exerted our influence, and exerted it successfully, to obtain from the great American Confederation a most favorable commercial treaty for Canada, a treaty which forms a marvellous exception to the strong Protectionist policy of the United States.—With a fertile territory, with a splendid geographical situation, with boundless internal resources, a liberal tariff, and a powerful ally in case of need, the United Provinces of Canada entered 19 years ago upon as fair a career as any of the dominions of the British Crown. How they have employed those advantages and to what a pass they have brought their own affairs are unhappily only too notorious. The problem of government in Canada has been how to obtain the support of the Lower, or French Province, and of such a minority of the British inhabitants of Upper Canada as would give to the allies a working majority in the House of Assembly. Hitherto that problem has been successfully solved, but success, if it can be so called, has been purchased by the most short-sighted, corrupt, and ruinous expedients. The seed of corruption has fallen on virgin soil and sprung up with rank and precocious rapidity. The revenues collected for the public service have been employed in the corruption of the servants of the public.—Office could only be the lot of a few, but public plunder required no ability nor aptitude for its reception. A number of local jobs of the grossest character were stimulated and fostered out of he funds raised by taxation from the mass of the people for the purposes of government and police. While the public money was forthcoming the Government had no difficulty in finding supporters, and it is not too much to say that in this new country Government has been maintained by a corruption as gross and systematic as was ever practised by Walpole or Newcastle, a corruption from which the England of the present day would recoil with disgust. At last it came to be discovered that this odious game was pretty nearly played out, that the resources of the country were forestalled by a debt for which there was little indeed to show, and that either an increase of income or a diminution of expenditure had become absolutely necessary. At this crisis the care of the finances of the colony was intrusted to Mr. Galt, and this gentleman at once avowed himself an advocate of the doctrines of Protection, and gave effect to his convictions by proposing and carrying through the Colonial Parliament a highly protective tarid. Thus countenanced in high places, it is no wonder that the Canadian Protectionists should have found organs in the colonial press, and should be elated with the sudden and unlooked for success that has waited on their doctrines. We published a few weeks ago a letter from Mr. John Ross disclaiming on behalf of the Government and people of Canada a relapse into the doctrines and practice of Protection, but the speech of Mr. Galt, which we have just read, and his tarif which we have just seen, furnish evidence of such overpowering strength as to neutralize the effect of Mr. Ross's denial. The misfortune is that this retrograde step tends very much to thwart the progress of Free Trade opinions in the United States, and to throw doubt on that species of Zollverein which he had been so fortunate as to establish in America. We cannot absolve the Colonial-office from blame in this matter. The provinces of Canada may, if they please, separate themselves from the dominions of her Majesty, and whenever they please to do so not a sword will be drawn, nor a trigger will be pulled on our part, for the purpose of preventing them. But so long as they remain part of the British empire they should be content to remain part of that empire, not only in name but in reality, and, as a consequence of such participation, they ought not to be allowed to contravene the fundamental maxims of our Government.

We have always maintained the right of the colonies to manage their local affairs, but there seems some danger that this sound and excellent principle may be carried to excess, and that provincial licence may become the parent of Imperial anarchy. The veto which the Crown still possesses over Imperial acts might not unreasonably be employed to preserve some uniformity in the proceedings of the empire. Nor do we see how treaties are to be made and observed if every province in the Queen's dominions is to act without the slightest reference to the policy or engagements of the empire at large. Upon the state of Canada we cannot look without misgivings. Forced by a scandalous system of political corruption into an enormous expenditure, and by that enormous expenditure into a retrograde and Protectionist policy, she is forestalling her vast resources, misapplying her noble opportunities, and committing the strange absurdity involved in the supposition that a community can be enriched by the plunder in detail of its own resources. The fallacy that lies at the root of Socialism is, that the resources of the State are unlimited, and that whatever an individual can obtain from it enriches him without impoverishing anybody. The system, bad as it was, had at any rate the merit of rendering government in some sort possible. It has now broken down under its own intrinsic vices, and we await with anxiety the next act in the drama. The means of corruption can no longer be found, and how is government to be obtained without it? Can public spirit be called to life again after so long a period of intermission; and, if not, what substitute can be found for the money which has been squandered and the public principles which have been undermined?

The year 1859 has been noted in England for hotter weather in July than has been recorded since 1771; the average of the month having been 69½ degrees, more than 6½ deg. above the usual mean. The maximum in the shade was 93 deg., and in London, in the sun, 140 degrees. The present year has also had colder weather in October than had been previously noted during upwards of 40 years, having fallen as low as 22.4 degrees. The greatest cold previously registered since 1819 was 24.6 degrees. October, 1859, has also shown the greatest degree of heat (77.5 deg.) ever recorded during that month. There was also a considerable fall of snow in the north of England, and in Scotland and Ireland, and ice half an inch thick in Edinburgh. The gales of wind have also been very violent, amounting to hurricanes and even tornadoes at sea, and the damage to vessels and the loss of life have been distressingly great.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* of the 16th says—Mr. McGreevy, the successful competitor for the construction of the Parliament Buildings, arrived in this city last night. He was accompanied by other gentlemen connected with the proposed works. Mr. Haycock, of the firm of Jones, Haycock & Co., is also here, making preparations for commencing the Departmental Buildings. Messrs. Rose and Keefer have left Quebec, and are now on their way to this city. It is expected that they will arrive on Monday or Tuesday next, and that immediately thereafter operations will be commenced.—These indications must certainly convince those croaking false prophets who would deprive Ottawa of the benefits accruing from the Queen's decision, that their prognostications were without grounds.

A PANIC IN DETROIT.—The Detroit papers are discussing the mysterious disappearance of several citizens of that place, under circumstances which induce suspicions of foul play. The *Advertiser* reports the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens, held on Saturday evening, December 10th, to devise measures for discovering the cause of the disappearance of Mr. J. Barnabas Campau, who has been missing since November 29th. It was resolved to offer a reward of $500 for the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. Campau, and, if murdered, $500 additional for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. It was also resolved to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of either Stayler, Smith, or Cole, three other persons who had also mysteriously disappeared. Another missing man is a Mr. James Abbott, of Maidstone Cross, Essex County, Canada West. He came to Detroit about the 1st of December, bringing with him a lot of valuable furs, which he disposed of, and since that time he had not been heard from. He was a sober, industrious man, and had a good property at home, which he would not be likely to leave. His family are in great distress about him. It is believed that he realized a considerable sum of money by the sale of his furs, and his friends are confident that he has been put out of the way for the sake of robbery. The *Advertiser* adds—There are other persons about whom friends and relatives are making diligent inquiries, whose names are mentioned in the proceedings of the meeting of citizens in another column. We are not familiar with the facts in their cases, but it seems that they are deemed worthy of notice. All of these circumstances combined suggest a question which will startle every citizen from his sense of security, viz: "Have we a band of organized murderers and robbers in our midst?"

THE WEATHER.—Throughout yesterday the wind blew fiercely from the north-east, and after sunset a violent snow-storm commenced and continued with great fury until a late hour in the night. The quantity of snow which fell is considerable, and the country roads, we imagine, must be very much blocked. Indeed, to those who had the honor of breaking the snow in our streets this morning, the task must have been one of considerable fatigue, as even at our present writing there are several of the less frequented streets in the suburbs altogether impassable.

POCKET PICKING.—The system of picking pockets in the Market Places which we had supposed to be extirpated, so far as Quebec was concerned, has it seems again come into vogue. We learn that on Saturday last a lady had her pocket picked of a purse containing somewhere about four dollars. Now, our policemen ought to be on the alert, especially on market days, and endeavour to nip this nefarious system of robbing in the bud. There is nothing so annoying as the loss of money, however small the amount may be, by having one's pocket picked.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—This being the season when the juvenile portion of families are on the tip-toe of expectation for additions to their stock of toys, &c., we would draw the attention of parents, and all who have special favorites in the home circle—and who has not?—to Mr. Bansley's establishment, St. John Street, where they will find an immense variety of those toys and gimcracks the possession of which affords so much pleasure to children, and entail but little cost to the donor.

EXECUTION OF BEAUREGARD.—The Montreal papers are filled with descriptions of the execution of this unhappy criminal in that city on Friday last. Upwards of 20,000 person are said to have been present on the melancholy occasion, of whom, as usual, a large proportion were females. Beauregard, our readers will remember, was convicted for the murder of Anseline Charron, St. Hyacinthe, in April last From the accounts given, he appears to have died penitent.

The U.S. Steam Frigate *Niagara*, is declared by American nautical authorities to be a failure, has been taken out of commission, and ordered to be housed.

Several other war vessels, lately built, have been equally unsuccessful specimens of naval architecture.

The sale of the wrecked steamer *Indian* and cargo, took place at Messrs. Cunard's wharf in Halifax, on Thursday December 1st. The amount realized was £1,050. B. Wier, Esq., was the purchaser.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Right Reverend Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal,
The Right Revd. Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Cydonia,
The Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Knt.,
" " Louis Victor Sicotte,
" " Timothy Lee Terrill,
" " Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger,
The Revd. John Cook, D.D.,
" " Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, D.C.L.,
" " Patrick Dowd,
Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.,
Côme Seraphin Cherrier, Esq., Q.C.,
Antoine Polette, Esq., Q.C.,
Francois Xavier Garneau, Esq.,
Jacques Cremazie, Esq., L.L.D.,

to be, together with the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, the Honorable Pierre Joseph Oliver Chauveau, a Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada.

Louis Giard, Esq., Secretary to the Education Department for Lower Canada, to be Recording Clerk to the Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Charles Robertson, Esquire, of the parish of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, to be one of the Trustees of the Quebec South Shore Turnpike Roads, in the room and stead of John Lambie, Esquire, resigned.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Four days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 16th.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpool Saturday the 3rd, via Queenstown the 4th, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and sailed at 3 P.M., for Boston, where she will be due Saturday night.

The news is quite unimportant.

The approaching European Congress, and probable representatives of the various Powers there, has attracted public attention almost exclusively.

The London Times strongly urges Lord Palmerston to take part in the Congress, as the English plenipotentiary.

It was rumored that the first sitting was appointed for the 5th January.

The French fleets had destroyed two forts at the mouth of the River Tetuan, for firing at a French vessel, and had subsequently resumed a position of neutrality.

MARSEILLES, 30th Nov.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to 23rd inst. During the last six days a storm of unparalleled violence had raged in the Euxine Sea. All the vessels out at sea have been driven ashore, and about 80 lost. The coast is strewed with wrecks and dead bodies. The inhabitants of these inhospitable shores have stripped the survivors of the wrecks of their personal property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea in order to render assistance in the recovery of property.

The Grand Vizier has given a very good reception to M. de Lesseps.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

SACKVILLE, 17th Dec.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd.

The invitation of the French Government to attend the Congress had reached the British Cabinet, but the Austrian invitation had not been received.

It is taken for granted that England will be represented, but nothing authentic as to who will be the representative had transpired. The *Times* urges Lord Palmerston to go, and rumor says, not without sanction in high quarters, that all the Powers will be represented by two plenipotentiaries.

The 5th of January is spoken of for the first sitting.

The principal representatives of the four Continental powers will, it is reported, be the following:—Russia, Prince Gortschakoff; Austria, Count Rechburgh; France, Count Walewski; Prussia, Baron Schlunitz.

Garribaldi having no military occupation now on his hands promises to devote his time to the Musket Fund Commission.

General O'Donnell is said to have demanded 12,000 more soldiers, in order to complete the 50,000 with which he proposes to take the field against Morocco.

LATEST.

Queenstown, 5th Dec.—A letter from the Secretary of the French Emperor to Messrs. Shaw, Mallotz & Co., of Blackwall, is published, which says the Emperor has not changed for a moment to shew his faithful ally that what he has been he will continue to be.

Lisbon, 2nd Dec.—The Brazilian mail of Nov. 9th has arrived. A battle has been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres, in which the latter were beaten and were in full flight towards the town. Urquiza was marching on Buenos Ayres.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PER "ANGLO-SAXON."

(Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from 20th to 30th November, inclusive.)

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Bristol, Nov 29—Lanarkshire, Samson; Annandale, Lewis 26—Lady Seymour, England, 27—Eliza, Davis.
Beaumaris, Nov 29—Passed by—Aven, Evans, from Quebec for Menai Bridge.
Cowes, Nov 29—Springfield, Stavely.
Clyde, Nov 30—Albion Rainbow; Glencairn, ——.
Dumfries, Nov 24—Diana, Charters.
Deal, Nov 27—Malawaska, Thomas; Ratcliff, Woodward.
Dundee, Nov 26—In the Roads—Berbice, Johnston.
Falmouth, Nov 27—Recovery, Williams.
Fleetwood, Nov 29—Commerce, ——, Retreat, Young; Elden, Rees.
Greenock, Nov 28—Stadacona, Willis.
Gloucester, Nov 28—Nicaragua, Marshall.
Halifax, Nov 28—Thompson, Burton.
Hull, Nov 26—Frederick Wm IV., Falcke. 25—Malakoff, Harrison.
Hayle, Nov 25—Cornisman, Cook.
Liverpool, Nov 29—John Davis, Jones; Montezuma, Atkins.
London, Nov 28—Wm Vail, Scott, 25—Otilia, Christiansen.
Llanelly, Nov 27—Susan, Gooding.
Plymouth, Nov 28—Birmingham, Johns. 27—Princess Royal, Tozer.
Penzance, Nov 23—Helen Davies.
Queenstown, Nov 27—Urania, Cole. 28—Jane Lauder, ——.
Shields, Nov 25—Paragon, Stevenson.
Southampton, Nov 28—Trafalgar, Jordesen.
Swansea, Nov 26—Ceres, Frigot.
Truro, Nov 26—Peronia, Twosbury. 26—Columbus, Charles.
Waterford, Nov 28—Marion, Power.
Wisbeach, Nov 27—Elizabeth & Sarah, ——.

Milford, Nov. 28—Susan, Gooding, from Quebec for Llanelly, in tow of a steamtug. Put in—The brig Credo, Jones, from Quebec for Aberyswith 30 days.

Poole, Nov. 29—Put in—The barque Abigail, Harris, of Poole. Sailed from London Aug. 25 for Quebec; bore up on the 7th instant, at 8 a.m., in lat. 43 40 N., long 52 50 W., with sails split, ship badly strained, blowing a strong gale from N W., snowing thick, and no chance of getting to the westward.

Dartmouth, Nov. 28.—Off—The Abigail, from Poole for Quebec. 12 weeks out, bearing up for Portsmouth.

Greenock, Nov. 29.—The Glasgow and Londonderry screw steamer Eagle Eagleone, sailed from this port last night about 8 o'clock, with a large and general cargo, principally sugar, and an average number of passengers, their names or number cannot be correctly ascertained—also a large number of sheep on deck. When off Lamlash, the steamer seems to have hugged the shore rather closely. At that time the ship Padda, from Quebec, was being towed and in tow of a steamer, was passing up, and a squall having caught the ship, the heavy sea tossed her in the way of the Eagle, and struck the steamer amidships. The ship being waterlogged did not answer her helm. The Eagle went down stern foremost in a few minutes; the crew (except the second mate, Robert Campbell), and the passengers on deck, were saved by the ship, but it is supposed 20 passengers went down with her. One woman was, when picked up, holding on by the horns of one of the sheep. The ship Padda arrived here in the course of the day.

Cronkhaven, Nov. 26—Put in—Barque Urania, Cole, of and for Cork from Quebec 51 days. Ship Madawaska, Thomas, of Milford, from Quebec for London 24 days. Nov 14, in lat. 47 30 N., long 29 W., took off crew of the barque Ant, of and for Quebec from Gloucester, six feet water in the hold and gaining rapidly; bore up from lat. 42 N., long 45 W.

Limerick, Nov. 26—Report of the schooner William IV. Staples, from Bridgewater—On Saturday, Nov. 19, at noon, spoke the barque Urania, from Quebec for Cork, making water. Skelligs, bearing E.S.E., distant 10 miles. Captain Staples supplied some beef potatoes, and coals.—(The Urania has since arrived at Queenstown.)

Shields, Nov. 25—The Penelope, Browne, abandoned on her passage from Quebec was built at Dumbarton in 1828, is registered 292 tons, and was the property of Mr. Robert Storer, of South Shields; she is insured in Tyne Chiefs.

St. Ives, Cornwall, Nov. 29—Put in 26—The barque Cornishman, Cook, from Quebec (last from Scilly) for Hayle, with loss of stanchions, bulwarks, and headrail on the starboard side.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.—The America (s.), which arrived here yesterday from Boston, came in contact in the Mersey with the James Clark and Isaac Webb, had quarterboat stove, and port quarter stove in, &c.

Jersey, Nov. 25—The bark Norden, Brodie, of North Shields, left Quebec for 12 timber) for Hartlepool. On Monday, 31st, while in the Western Ocean, lat. 49 50 long. 28 50, she was caught in a terrific storm, which spread over a vast extent; the ship was at the time under close reefed topsails, and after using every exertion, her fore topmast was carried away, and she sustained so much damage as to become unmanageable. The crew remained on board until Nov. 4, previously to which she had spoken the Arcadian, of Cork, who laid to for the purpose of rendering assistance. One lifeboat, with two of the crew, was put out and nearly reached the stern of the Arcadian, when that ship made sail and left them all in that distressing situation. In a first attempt to reach the Arcadian, one lifeboat was lost. On the 4th they fell in with the French schooner Mathilde, Lepricux, of Granville, when they left the Norden waterlogged, were taken on board the Mathilde and landed at that port, after having received every kindness and attention from the captain and officers. By the kind offices of Mr. May, H.B.M. Consul at Granville, they were put on board the Rose, Amy, and yesterday morning Captain Brodie and his crew of 15 hands were safely landed in Jersey. Mr. Thos. Renoff, the agent of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, immediately attended to the wants of the shipwrecked crew, and forwarded them to their respective homes, although only one of the crew was a member of that noble institution which so well deserves the support of all classes, but more especially of all mariners.—Jersey Times.

Report of Captain G. Playter, late Master of the barque Princess (479 tons,) of and for New Newry from Quebec (timber and deals) abandoned on the 3rd November:—Sailed Oct. 1. During the passage experienced several severe gales, veering from S.E. to N.W., with heavy rain. 30th—In lat. 51 7, long. 21 W., the weather being calm, the barometer very low, close reefed the topsails and reefed the foresail. At 2 p.m the wind sprung up at S.E., increasing to a gale, with heavy rain. 31st—The close-reefed maintopsail was blown away; the barometer down to 28. Seeing that a hurricane was coming on, took in foretopsail and laid the ship to under bare poles. At 8 a.m. it increased to a perfect hurricane, with a tremendous sea; the barometer fell to 27 80; and about 2 p.m. a heavy sea struck the ship on the starboard bow, breaking bowsprit, springing the foremast badly. Fearing the mast might fall ordered the weather rigging to be cut, when the mast fell overboard immediately, in the falling of the foremast the mainmast was carried along with it. Losing all command of the ship, she fell into the trough of the sea, when a sea broke on board, carrying away all the stanchions and bulwarks on starboard side, ripping up covering boards and starting three planks out of her topsides aft, all hands cutting away the rigging to save the hull of the ship, and all available hands at the pump, as the ship was making a good deal of water. On the 2nd instant the gale moderated the sea making a run over the ship; found it impracticable to keep the water down, and came to the conclusion to abandon her the opportunity. 4 p.m., saw a vessel running to the eastward. Made signals of distress, when the stranger bore up and came under our lee. I requested the captain to remain by us all night, which he was kind enough to do 3rd—The sea still running very heavy, wind W. S. W., we succeeded in launching the longboat, after which we immediately left the ship and got on board the stranger, which proved to be the Elizabeth, Graham, of Newfoundland, for Liverpool, where we arrived on the 8th inst. The Princess, when abandoned, was waterlogged.

The ship Seaflower, Thornhill, at Boston, 3rd ult., from Liverpool, spoke Nov. 25, lat. 47 10, long. 56, British ship Minnesota, from Quebec for Liverpool, and took from her the 2nd mate and 7 seamen of British ship John McHenry, Kelleis, from Quebec for London, which vessel sprung a leak Nov. 22, and was abandoned; the crew, 40 in number, going on board the Minnesota on 24th. The foremast fell soon after the vessel was abandoned. Being short of water the Minnesota transferred a portion of the crew to the Seaflower, as above. Capt. Kelleis, of the J. McHenry, remained on board the Minnesota, with the remainder of the crew.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S.S. "Nova-Scotian," Capt. A. McMaster, from Liverpool to Portland, Wednesday, 30th November, 1859:—J. Bishoff, Capt and Mrs Day, Dr and Mrs Hall, Lieut Parker, 17th Regt J Chilton, Capt Mason, Mr Megone, Mr Maitland, Mr McCaw, Mr Frith, Mr Spence, Mr J Walker, Mr W Walker, Mr Pickard, Mr Lambert and two children, Capt and Mrs Hoyt, nurse and child, C Wilson, Dr Cunnyngham, G Hayward—26; and 30 steerage passengers.

BIRTH.

On Friday the 16th instant, Mrs, James Dean, Jr. of a daughter.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 16th instant Mr. John Young, Messenger to the Honorable the Legislative Council.

At his residence, Gorevale, Toronto, on Tuesday the 13th of December, instant, after a short illness, Lieutenant-Colonel James Forlong, K. H. for many years commanding Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment, neglect and imprudence, annually destroy thousands of valuable lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease by the use of these mighty antidotes to external and internal disease. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who might be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment,

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGEPANNI,

THE ETERNAL PERFUME.

FRANGEPANNI EXTRACT. | FRANGEPANNI POMADE
Do. SOAP. | Do. SACHET

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A WRIGHT, Philadelphia, manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S NEW PERFUME
KISS ME SWEETLY;

Or, the Double Extract of Sweet Tulips. A fragrant, strong, and durable perfume, for the hands and face.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physican, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. 1y

Sufferings of the Jews.

UNDER the auspices of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, TWO LECTURES will be delivered in the LECTURE HALL, ANN STREET, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, by the Revd. C. FRESHMAN.

The SUBJECT of the FIRST will be:—"THE REASONS FOR THE SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWISH RACE."

That of the SECOND:—"CHRIST DEVELOPED IN THE TABERNACLE OF MOSES," ILLUSTRATED by COLORED DIAGRAMS.

☞ ADMITTANCE:—FREE.

At the close of each Lecture, a COLLECTION will be made in aid of the Suffering Fugitive Jews at Gibraltar.

The doors will be open at SEVEN o'clock, and the Chair taken at HALF PAST SEVEN.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. g

Soup Kitchen for THE POOR,

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE FINLAY ASYLUM.

THE ABOVE KITCHEN, situated at the CORNER of LA TOURELLE and SAINT CLAIR STREETS, ST. JOHN SUBURBS, will be OPENED on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, from HALF PAST ELEVEN, A. M., to ONE, P. M., to supply those who are furnished with Tickets.

Subscribers will be entitled to 20 Tickets for every dollar contributed, which can be obtained from the undermentioned:—Mr. P. SINCLAIR; Mr. W. STANLEY; Miss WOODS, at the Depository, St. John street; and Mr. Lenfesty, St. John street (without).

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. u

Fishing Cabane for Hire.

A FINE LARGE "CABANE," on THE ICE, opposite the GAS WORKS WHARF. 10s. per Night. Apply to

THOMAS LEVALLEE,
STEVEDORE,
9 King Street, St. Rochs.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

AT

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.'S.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant we will OFFER the remainder of our *STOCK of DRESS GOODS*, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our STOCK of FRENCH MERINOES and COBOURG CLOTHS being very large, we will offer them at ☞ COST PRICE. ☜

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.

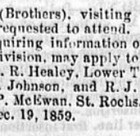
LADIES'
MANTLES AND JACKETS
At Reduced Prices.

WE have now on hand a good assortmen of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MANTLES and JACKETS.

☞ N.B.—MANTLES and JACKETS MADE TO ORDER, at the shortest notice.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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 Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

Persia, Capt. Judkins, *Canada*, Capt. Lang,
Arabia, Capt. Stone, *America*, Cap. Millar,
Asia, Capt. Lott, *Niagara*, Capt. Anderson,
Africa, Capt. Shannon, *Europa*, Capt. Leitch.
Scotia, (now building.)

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

Europa, Leitch, Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 14
Persia, Judkins, N.York, Wednesday, Dec'r. 21
America, Millar, Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 28
Asia, Lott, N.York, Wednesday, Jany. 4, 1860
Canada, Lang, Boston, Wed'day, Jany. 11, ...
Arabia, Stone, N.York, Wed'day, Jany. 18, ...
Europa, Leitch, Boston, Wed'day, Jany. 25, ...

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, Jewelery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

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

December 19, 1859.

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL will be held in the SCHOOL HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 24th INSTANT, at THREE o'clock.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.

NOTICE.

LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY.

GOUGH DIVISION, No. 3, SONS OF TEMPERANCE meets on TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH DECEMBER, at ½ past 7 o'clock, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis St., Upper Town.

Strangers (Brothers), visiting the city are particularly requested to attend.

Parties requiring information or desirous of joining the Division, may apply to Brothers W. Brodie, and J. R. Healey, Lower Town; Thomas Davidson, P. Johnson, and R. J. Shaw, Upper Town, or J. P. McEwan, St. Rochs.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE LATE ROBERT CLARKE.

Will be SOLD, *WITHOUT RESERVE*, at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, 20th DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., if not previously disposed of by private sale:—

THE Three-Story Double Cut Stone HOUSE, corner of Sault-au-Matelot and St. Paul Streets, belonging to said Estate. These premises are well adapted for a Store, Offices, and a Dwelling above; and, from their central locality, present a very advantageous opportunity for investment. TERMS of payment easy.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Nov. 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE above SALE is POSTPONED TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859.

High School.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the PUPILS attending the SCHOOL will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 22nd and 23rd instant, commencing each day at TEN o'clock.

The PRIZES will be delivered on FRIDAY, at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock.

☞ The parents of the pupils, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. 2

Province of Canada:

AT A MEETING of THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, held in the TRINITY HALL, in the City of Quebec, in that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada being their usual place of sitting, on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine; at which Meeting three, and more of the Master, Deputy-Master, and Wardens of the said Trinity House of Quebec, were present; viz.:—

HENRY LEMESURIER, Esquire, Master;
FRANCOIS GOURDEAU, Superintendent of Pilots, } Wardens' Esquires.
VITAL TETU,
FRS. BUTEAU, and
H. N. JONES,

IT WAS RESOLVED, THAT.—

WHEREAS, it is expedient and necessary, for the safe navigation of the River Saint Lawrence, to prohibit vessels from coming to anchor in a certain part of the said River, near CRANE ISLAND, hereinafter described: wherefore, it is hereby ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the Trinity House of Quebec,—

That no Pilot, Master, or other person, in charge of any Ship or Vessel, shall anchor any such Ship or Vessel within that part of the Channel of the said River Saint Lawrence running between the North side of Beaujeu bank and Crane Island which is situated opposite to the space designated by the Beacons placed on Crane Island aforesaid, marked Numbers I. and II. to the Westward, and Numbers III. and IV. to the Eastward, respectively; the said prohibited space to be reckoned from where the said Beacons Numbers I. and II. become in a straight line with each other, when passing down the said River from the Westward to where the said Beacons Numbers III. and IV., in like manner, become in a straight line with each other in passing down the said River to the Eastward, and VICE VERSA when passing up the said River, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, currency, to be recoverable from any such Pilot, Master, or other person, who shall contravene this Regulation;

AND WHEREAS, it is also expedient, in order to prevent obstructions to the free approach from the River Saint Lawrence to the new Custom House, recently erected in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, to prohibit Vessels lying at, or moored to, Wharves situated within the immediate neighbourhood of such new Custom House, to load Timber, as also to make other regulations for the same object; wherefore, it is hereby further ordered, ordained, and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to load, or cause to be loaded, on board of any Ship or Vessel whilst lying at, or moored to, the Wharf in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, commonly called or known as "The East India Wharf," or to the Southern side of the Wharf situated at the same place, commonly called and known as "Oliver's Wharf;" and that all Ships or Vessels loading Timber, whilst lying at the Eastern end of the said "Oliver's Wharf," shall have their heads pointed down the River Saint Lawrence, and whilst so lying, shall not be loaded with Timber, otherwise than at the Port end of such Ship or Vessel; and further, that it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to encumber that part of the River Saint Lawrence which lies in front of, and opposite to, the lot of ground upon which the said new Custom House is erected, and extending therefrom towards the main Channel of the said River to a distance of one hundred yards, with Timber, Masts, Deals, Staves, Fire-Wood, Logs, or Rafts, of any description, or by anchoring, within the space aforesaid, any Ship, Vessel, Steamboat, Batteau, or river craft, whether loaded or unloaded, or in any other manner whatsoever, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, currency, to be recoverable from the Pilot, Master, or other person, in charge of any such Ship, Vessel, Steamboat, Batteau, or river craft, or other person, or persons, contravening any one, or more, of the aforesaid Regulations in this present By-Law contained, for each and every contravention thereof.

In testimony whereof, We, the said TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, have hereunto affixed our Common Seal, at the City of Quebec, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, in the Year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, and in the Twenty-Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L. S.)

(Signed) H. LEMESURIER,
Master.

(Signed) E. B. LINDSAY,
Clk. T. H., Q.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. 2aw4

NEW

Hair Cutting and Wig Making

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 St. John Street, QUEBEC.

H. & W. BANSLEY,

LATE OF TORONTO.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

Christmas & 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 manufacture, at prices not to be found in this continent, solicits a call for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Goods all NEW, by the Steamers UNITED KINGDOM and NORTH AMERICAN.

Strict attention to Gentlemen and Children's Hair-Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing, Hair-Dying, Moustaches and Whiskers, by Bansley's renowned HAIR DYE.

RAZORS GROUND and SET, on an entire new principle.

☞ Gentlemen, bring your Strops when you bring your Razors, to have them put in good order, for that is the great secret to keep a Razor in order.

☞ Remember No. 10, ST. JOHN STREET.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. 6m028

ARCHAIA;

OR

Studies of the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures.

By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.G.S.,

PRINCIPAL OF

M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL; AUTHOR OF "ACADIAN GEOLOGY," &c., &c.

THIS WORK is not intended as a treatise on elementary geology with theological applications, nor even as an attempt to establish a scheme of reconciliation between geology and the Bible. It is the result of a series of exegetical studies of the first chapter of Genesis, in connection with the numerous incidental references to nature and creation in other parts of the Holy Scriptures. These studies were undertaken primarily for the private information of the writer; and are now published as affording the best answer which he can give to the numerous questions on the subject addressed to him in his capacity of a teacher of geology. A further use to be served by such a work, even after all the numerous treatises already published, is that of affording to geologists, and the numerous readers of popular geological works, a digest of the cosmical doctrines to be found in the Holy Scriptures, when treated strictly according to the methods of interpretation proper to such documents, but with the actual state of geological knowledge full in view. On the other hand, biblical students and Christians generally may be interested in noting the aspects in which the scriptural cosmogony presents itself to a naturalist, regarding it from the stand-point afforded by the mass of facts and principles accumulated by modern science.—*Extract from Preface.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

No subjects have of late years more occupied the attention of thinking men than the alleged discrepancies between the Mosaic and the Geological accounts of the origin of the world, and the antagonism of many of the recent theories of the origin of the human race to the account given by the inspired writers

It affords the Publishers great pleasure to bring under the notice of the public a book on a subject so interesting and important, by an author whose abilities are so well known both in Europe and in America, and who is so well fitted by his previous studies for the treatment of such topics. They feel convinced that it will at once take a high rank among the publications of the English and American press, and will form a welcome and valuable addition to Christian as well as to scientific literature.

The work is now ready. It contains 420 pages, and is printed in a bold, clear type, in a manner to compare favourably with publications of a similar character in other countries.

☞ *Price, in neat Cloth*, $1.25. ☜

For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Dec. 14, 1859.

Literary & Historical Society.

THE THIRD STATED MEETING of the Season will be held at the Society's Rooms, SAVINGS' BANK BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN STREET, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st DEC., at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, P. M., when an Original paper will be read by E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire, B.A., Associate Member, and late Vice-President of the Society.

SUBJECT:—"*Common Words and Phrases as an Index to National Character and Habits of Thought.*"

By order,
GEORGE T. CARY,
Rec'dg. Secretary.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1859.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Carrying the Canadian & U. States Mails.

CALLING AT CORK.

THE ANGLO-SAXON, W. BALLANTINE, Commander, will SAIL from PORTLAND, MAINE U.S., for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, 17th DECEMBER, immediately after the arrival of the Train of the previous day from Montreal.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE

FROM SOUTH QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL OR CORK:

CABIN, according to accommodation..$75 to $89.
STEERAGE.....$37.

☞ Meals are not furnished to Passengers until after embarkation at Portland.

Apply to
GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO.,
Agents,
3 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Dec. 14, 1859.

FIRE WOOD.

200 CORDS BIRCH and MAPLE, for sale by
W. F. LEMESURIER & CO.,
Corner of St. Joseph and St. Dominique sts.,
St. Rochs.

Quebec, Dec. 9, 1859. 1m

QUEBEC WESLEYAN METHODIST BIBLICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

In connection with the above Society, a

COURSE OF LECTURES

Will be delivered on the following

THURSDAY EVENINGS,

IN THE

Lecture Room of the Church.

December 8th.—MR. PETER LESUEUR.—"Glimpses of the Sublime and Beautiful."
December 22nd.— Do. do.
January 5th.—REV. W. B CLARK.—"The province of reason in matters of Religion."
January 19th.—MR. E. MAUNDER,—"Ulric Zuingle."
February 2nd.—REV. W. D BROWN,—"Animal vitality instinct and reason."
February 16th.—MR. J. W BRIDGLAND,—"Heroism."
March 1st.—REV. H. D. POWIS,—"The moral power of Christian young men."
March 15th.—MR. JOHN R. HEALEY,—"Life and times of John Wesley."
March 29th.—REV. W. BRIGGS.—
April 12th.—REV. J. ELLIOTT,—

Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Chair to be taken at EIGHT.

ADMISSION:

TICKETS for the Course, 2s. 6d., and will admit a gentleman and lady.
Single Lecture,—gentleman and lady, 7½d.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. J. WHITEHEAD, T. BICKELL, W. MCWILLIAM, and MISS COCHRANE, Upper Town; MR J. R. HEALEY, and Messrs. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Lower Town, and at the door.

Montreal Whiskey.

WM. DOW & CO.'S WHISKEY, in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.

For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 9, 1859.

Bright Muscovado Sugar.

200 HHDS. just received, and for sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 9, 1859.

House Coals.

VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE COALS.
For SALE by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter St.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859.

FRESH TEAS.

750 PACKAGES FRESH TEAS, consisting of finest London Souchongs, Oolongs, Old and Young Hyson Gunpowders, Hyson, Twankay, in Chests, Half-Chests, and Caddies.

For Sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 7, 1859.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES, in CANADA EAST, intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly 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 to affect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required, by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the district affected, sending copies of the first and the last of such notices to the PRIVATE BILL OFFICE, *Quebec*.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 9, 1859.

☞ Quebec *Chronicle* and *Mercury*, Montreal *Gazette*, *Herald*, and *Pilot*, Three Rivers *Inquirer*, Sherbrooke *Gazette*, and St. John's *News*, to copy till opening of next Session.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND of the Estate of LEMESURIER, TIVSTONE, & CO., will be PAYABLE to the Creditors on the 9th INSTANT, at the Office of the Trustees in McPherson's Buildings, No. 3, ST. PETER STREET, in this City.

D. DAVIDSON,
ROBT. CASSELS,
ROBT. MITCHELL, } Trustees.

Quebec, Dec. 2, 1859. 4

HENRY TAYLOR'S WORK,

ON THE

Intention of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Colonies and Provinces of Great Britain by their Representation by Federal Union in the Imperial House of Commons.

THIS WORK is intended to preserve the unity of the Provinces of Canada, East and West, by establishing a just balance of power on both of them, and by procuring a due degree of Colonial influence in the Honourable House of Commons; thereby elevating these Colonies to an equal independence of Great Britain herself.

N.B.—The work to be had at MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S Store, Lower Town, Quebec, at P. SINCLAIR'S, Upper Town; and of the author, HY. TAYLOR.

Quebec Nov. 28, 1859

Practical Book-Keeping.

AN ACCOUNTANT, of FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, having been requested by some friends to TEACH BOOK-KEEPING, BY DOUBLE ENTRY, and the general working of a Merchant's Office, by a practical system not heretofore adopted in schools, will OPEN, on the 1ST DECEMBER NEXT, a CLASS for the above purpose.

☞ Parties intending to join EVENING CLASSES next winter, would find it to their advantage to be taught in a practical manner, and are requested to make early application, as only a few can be taken. Address,

C. M., BOX 311.
POST OFFICE.

Quebec, Nov. 14, 1858.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!

50 CASES Gentlemen's BEST American RUBBERS;
50 Cases Ladies' do., with heels.

Just received, per Grand Trunk Railway, and for SALE, at a SMALL ADVANCE UPON COST, by

JOSEPH LOUIS,
17 St. John Street.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859. 1m

"THE JONES LAMP."

MANUFACTURED in EVERY VARIETY and STYLE, and SOLD at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, by

TARBELL & WYMAN,
37 Central Street, Boston.
(Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.

N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light, and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" or Coal Oil Burner manufactured.

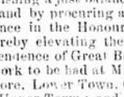
October 28, 1859. 3m

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c.

BOXES WINDOW GLASS, Assorted sizes, 6½ x 7½ to 36 x 46, Star brand,
Qr-Casks Blundell's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil,
Barrels London Glue,
Qr-Casks Spirits of Turpentine,
Kegs London Zinc White Paint,
Kegs No 1 Ground White Lead,
Barrels Paris Whiting.

For Sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 7, 1859.



DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } A TERM, or SESSION, of the COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE for the said District of Quebec, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of QUEBEC, on MONDAY, the NINTH DAY of JANUARY NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon: I do, therefore, hereby give NOTICE to all those who will prosecute against Prisoners in the Common Jail for the said District, that they be then and there present, to prosecute against them, as shall be just; and I do also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and Peace Officers, in and for the District aforesaid, that they personally do appear with their Rolls, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do all those things which, to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

WM. S. SEWELL,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Quebec, December 7, 1859. } 6

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A LOT OF CHOICE BRANDS for SALE by JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 9, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late JUDITH MCKENZIE, wife of the late ROBERT NEILL, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to JAMES HOSSACK, and those having CLAIMS AGAINST THE SAID ESTATE, to FILE THE SAME, duly attested, with him.

JAMES HOSSACK,
Executor and Tutor.
D. MARSH, Executor.

Quebec, Dec. 7, 1859. 6

FOR SALE,

AT THE

QUEBEC MARALE WORKS.

MARBLE HEARTHS, (Cheap.)
SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES.
Do. Linings for Stoves, &c.
MARBLE MANTLES, English.
Do. do. American,
At prices that make them more economical than Slate or Marbleised Iron.
AMERICAN GRATES,
FIRE BRICK STOVE PIPE RINGS,
MONUMENTS, in Italian and American Marbles, Acadian and Ohio Sandstone, plain and tastefully sculptured.

TABLE TOPS, and every article in the trade always on hand or made promptly to order.

FELIX MORGAN.

QUEBEC.—19½ St. John Street, without.
MONTREAL.—Corner of Craig & St. Peter Streets
Nov. 2, 1859.

FINE TOBACCOS.

Received per G. T Railway:

20 CASES Fine Smoking TOBACCO, in tin foil,—Twist Lumps,
10 Cases do do do ½ lb Lumps.

—AND—

Fine Cut Tobacco, in 10 lb Bales.

For Sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower-Town, Nov 4, 1859.

DUNCAN MACPHERSON

HAS FOR SALE:

20 QR-CASKS *VERY FINE* OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY (OBAN DISTILLERY).

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1859.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the THROAT CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers *and* Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

Nov., 1859. 6m

THE

Liverpool & London

FIRE INSURANCE COM'PY.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 STG.

Capital paid up & Accumulated Funds,

£1,156,035 13s. 0d. STG.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above FIRST CLASS English Co., is prepared to INSURE Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels, Steamers, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ No charge made for Policies.

DANIEL MCGIE,
AGENT.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1859. 7m

COAL OILS! COAL OILS!

THE GLENDON COAL OIL COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED, JUNE, 1859,)

IS manufacturing a very *Superior Quality* of OIL for burning in the "*Jones*" and other "*Kerosene*" or *Coal Oil* Lamps.

Our Oils are very *light colored*, and free from offensive odor, while the *quality* is inferior to none other in *any respect*.

We are now selling it to the Trade at *reduced prices*, and, with our *unequalled facilities*, are prepared to furnish it *in any quantity*, and to *execute all orders promptly*.

E. F. JONES & CO., Agents,
35 and 37 Central Street,
BOSTON, MASS

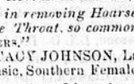
October 3, 1859. 3m

English Cheese.

30 BASKETS Queen's Arms, Cheddar, Double Gloster, and Truckles, now receiving ex "HUNGARIAN," via Portland, and to SALE by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859.



DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } A SESSION, or TERM, of THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding Criminal Jurisdiction for the said District of Quebec, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of QUEBEC, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY of JANUARY next, at NINE o'clock in the FORENOON: I do, therefore, hereby give NOTICE to all those who will prosecute against Prisoners in the Common Jail, for the said District, that they be then and there present, to prosecute against them, as shall be just; and I do also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and Peace Officers, in and for the District aforesaid, that they personally do appear with their Rolls, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do all those things which, to their several offices in that behalf, appertain to be done.

WM. S. SEWELL,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Quebec, December 7, 1859. } 6

Hollands, Wines, Claret, &c.

HHDS. DEKUYPER'S HOLLANDS,
Qr-Casks Vine Growers Pale Cognac,
Cases Vine Growers Pale Cognac,
Qr-Casks and Octaves Pale Sherry,
Qr-Casks Crown Port Wine,
Puncheons Old London Jamaica Rum,
Cases Claret, Chateau Latour de Camblanes,
Cases Cabinet Champagne, Pints and Quarts,
Qr-Casks Superior Scotch Whiskey,
Cases Glenforth Scotch Whiskey,
For Sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Dec, 7, 1859.

FOR SALE.

HHDS BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR
Barrels Crushed Sugar,
Tierces London Loaf Sugar,
Puncheons Bright Syrup,
For Sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Dec. 7, 1859.

Vinegar.

WHITE VINEGAR. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1859.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

AMPLE TESTS, both by able practioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Professor DE GRATH'S beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than TWENTY THOUSAND bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who *heard others* commend it, who had *tried* it. That it is a splendid discovery is everywhere acknowledged and nothing like it was ever before prepared! Why, for Cones alone, it is worth one hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year to the people, as it always cures these painful tormentors in *twenty-four hours!*

But what is it not worth to them if it cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Ulcers, Sores of all kinds (frequently taking away all the pain in twenty-four hours) Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Palpitation, Headache, Bronchitis, Piles, Womb Complaints, Cramps, Sprains, Sore or Swelled Breasts, Felons, Wounds of all kinds, &c.? Would $500 000 express its value to the people? No! Because a man will give freely for relief from *pain!* Will this Oil relieve *pain?* Certainly it *will!* Such men as we have often named—honorable and high-minded merchants, mayors, doctors, and others—have so said, after from ten to fifty trials. They say the *Electric Oil* is the finest medical combination ever prepared, neither offensive nor injurious, but effectual in all the above and many other cases. Some honorable and heavy business firms, it is true, sold some of the old (turpentine, bituminous, or coal tar, &c.) external applications, until their customers returned bottle after bottle, with the remark that "the remedy was worse than the pain;" yet such men have *never recommended*, nor given countenance to them. But see some of our best merchants ordering *more* every ten days, and always giving additional testimony to the value of this wonderful discovery. That a great many ladies are using it as a medical toilet article for themselves and children, is well known. It cures all *pimples, blotches*, and *eruptions* on the face and neck in so short a time that you would scarcely credit it. It frequently reduces a *painful swelling* in two hours, has done it in half an hour; cured many effectually in six hours. If ladies knew the *soothing, trengthening*, and *healing* virtues of this Oil, they would never be induced to use anything else for womb complaints, or pains of any kind.

We now insert a letter just received from Henry Wiley, Esq., who went to England some six weeks since (to die).

LONDON, July 12, 1855.

PROF. DE GRATH, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir,—When I left home for my health (scrofulous eruptions, &c.), I never expected to return again believing that my complaint would soon carry me off. When you gave me these bottles of your *Electric Oil* to take with me, as *merely a palliative*, I did not think I would be called upon to thank you, and do now for my complete restoration.

I can only say, before the departure of the steamer, that you have only to come here with your Oil to make a fortune in one year. There is not another similar medicine in England, in the world. I will write by the next steamer.

Yours truly, HENRY WILEY.

It cannot be their imaginations, who state that old sores which have discharged from six months to five years, have been cured by this Oil. It cannot be untrue or deception where pain is relieved in one day—often in half an hour. No! common sense dictates *no!*—and six hundred written letters say *no!* Come and see them. A regular doctor is in attendance; and ladies can consult a lady privately, by dropping a line to the office. Advice from a distance making inquiry that any physician can answer, will be promptly attended to. Always enclose a stamp: as our services are freely given, we are drawn upon too often in this way. All cases treated liberally, with or without the Oil, as I have two physicians associated with me for this express purpose.

PROF. C. DE GRATH,
No. 39 South Eighth Street, Philad.

N.B.—The largest bottles ten times the cheapest. Please notify me of any case of failure to cure in from half an hour to three weeks, as I wish to cure all.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
MONTREAL, Sept. 28, 1859.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir,—Having suffered a great deal from a severe Rheumatic pain in my arm, I was advised to use your "ELECTRIC OIL," and am glad to testify that after one application it entirely relieved me, and have not had any return of it since. I am yours, respectfully,

H. HOGAN.

October 3rd, 1859. 3m

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

Soothing Syrup.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other MEDICINE—IT HAS NEVER FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.—Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST & SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arise from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is on the outside wrapper.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

☞ PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR STREET, New York.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Sept. 21, 1859. 1y

LATEST FASHIONS

IN

Ladies' Mantles and Jackets!!

OUR MANTLE and JACKET DEPARTMENT is replete in all the Novelties of the Season.

N. B.—MANTLES and JACKETS MADE TO ORDER, on the shortest notice.

WM. LAIRD & CO.
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

MOTHERS

IN presenting you with DOCTOR EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has heretofore offered you.

First—It is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified, from much experience in infantile complaints, to prescribe for them.

Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities.

Thirdly—It is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show; the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests, under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands.

Fourthly—It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is its chief merit over

Medical Books.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON HAVE IN STOCK:—
Miller's Principles of Surgery;
Druitt's Modern Surgery;
Cooper's Surgery;
Erichsen's Surgery;
Paget's Surgical Pathology;
Wilson's Human Anatomy;
Jones & Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy;
Carpenter's Human Physiology;
Kirk's Manual of Physiology;
Reese's Analysis of Physiology;
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory;
Taylor on Poisons;
Fordyce on Fevers;
Stokes on the Heart and Aorta;
Lawrence on the Eye;
Bennet on the Uterus;
Bird on Urinary Deposits;
Walshe on the Heart and Lungs;
Curling on the Testis;
Gross on the Urinary Organs;
Ashwell on Diseases of Women;
Churchill on Diseases of Children;
Cardie do. do.;
Meigs do. do.;
West do. do.;
Meigs on Obstetrics;
Gardiner on Sterility;
Record and Hunter on Venereal;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Dunglison's Materia-Medica;
Watson's Practice of Physic;
Headland on the Action of Medicine;
Ludlow's Manual of Medical Examinations;
Meadenhall's Student's Vade Mecum;
Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology;
Swett on Diseases of the Chest;
Meigs on Childbed Fevers;
Meigs on Diseases of the Uterus;
Rand's Medical Chemistry;
Kane's Chemistry;
Pocket Dose-Book;
Physicians' Prescription Book.
For sale at
SHAW'S BUILDINGS.
Foot of Mountain Hill.

CREAM CHEESE.
50 Boxes just received and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec Sept. 2. 1859.

DOCTOR
JOHN BULL.

THE GREAT
ENTUCKY REMEDY!
DR. JOHN BULL'S
SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life,
Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a gentle and pleasant purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Sales, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in favor of it, decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. F. YANDELL, M.D.
Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:
LOUISVILLE March 20, 1848.
I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and in private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.
M. PYLES, M.D.,
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.
SIR.—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, etc. etc.
I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country about five years; but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to try your PURIFYING EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.
It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, etc.
Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D

LOUISVILLE, July 13th, 1849
I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful purifier, and one that I believe will cure all cases of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable substitute to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Tropho, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to exceed every other remedy.
S. R. MCCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia

☞ Hear what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:
I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla, in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,
Lewisport, Ky., April 6, 1849 WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W SEHON.—Rev. E. STEVENSON.
CONCLUSIVE.—Rev. E. W. Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent of the M. E. Book Concern.
LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849
We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted.
E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of the ills that flesh is heir to, to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ PRINCIPAL OFFICES: No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, New York, and No. 1 Fifth-street, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Quebec, Oct. 25, 1858. g

TO SHOEMAKERS.
JUST RECEIVED,
1 CASE Machine Twist, and Galloons,
1 Case Black Lastings, and Prunella.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, May 17, 1858.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MARINE INSURANCES can be effected on application to
A. FRASER & CO.
St. Paul Street,
Quebec, 3rd April, 1856. } u

NEW BUTTER.
100 FIRKINS SUPERIOR FAMILY BUTTER, Tair's, Melborne.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, June 15, 1859.

PALE SEAL OIL.
150 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL, superior for Mills;—landing ex "Marie Dolphine," and for sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 6, 1859.

All the Year Round.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. DICKENS, this publication is issued in New York simultaneously with its issue in London. The first number appeared on both sides of the Atlantic on the first of May, 1859, and contained the opening chapters of the new novel, entitled—A TALE OF TWO CITIES, written especially for it by Charles Dickens, which is to be continued, from week to week, for about eight months.

It will be seen that American readers of "ALL THE YEAR ROUND" will obtain the stories and other contributions of Mr. Dickens and the staff of writers associated with him, embracing an array of distinguished talent with which no other publication can compare, several weeks in advance of their reaching this country through ordinary sources, and at the same time they are given to the public in London.

MR. DICKENS' ADDRESS.

Nine years of Household Words are the best assurance that can be offered to the public of the spirit and objects of "All the Year Round."

In transferring myself and my strongest energies from the publication that is about to be discontinued to the publication that is about to be begun, I have the happiness of taking with me that staff of writers with whom I have labored, and all the literary and business co-operation that can make my work a pleasure. In some important respects I am now free greatly to advance on past arrangements. Those I leave to testify for themselves in due course.

The fusion of the graces of the imagination with the realties of life which is vital to the welfare of any community, and for which I have striven, from week to week, as honestly as I could during the last nine years, will continue to be striven for "all the year round." The old weekly cares and duties become things of the past merely to be assumed, with an increased love for them and brighter hopes springing out of them in the present and the future.

I look and plan for a very much wider circle of readers, and yet again for a steadily-expanding circle of readers, in the projects I hope to carry through "all the year round;" and I feel confident that this expectation will be realized, if it deserves realization.

The task of my new journal is set, and I will steadily try to work this task out. Its pages shall show to good purpose their motto is remembered in them, and with how much fidelity and earnestness they tell THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The American edition will hereafter be issued in weekly and monthly parts, put up in neat covers, and occasionally embellished with steel and copper-plate engravings. Price,—12s. 6d. per annum.

Copies always on hand, and subscriptions received, by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, June 22. 1859. u

Now Landing,
Ex *MONTREAL*, from Liverpool:
100 BAGS CLEAN PATNA RICE,
50 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
30 Qr-casks Boiled Linseed Oil,
20 Barrels Soda Crystals,
50 Bags and 20 Barrels Carbonate of Soda,
5 Barrels Brimstone.
And for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, May 13, 1859.

CHARTS! CHARTS!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Admiralty, AGENTS for the Sale of CAPT. BAYFIELD'S CHARTS, offer the following at low prices; viz.:—
1126 Montreal to Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1125 Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1124 Lake St. Peter to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1725 St. Croix to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1631 Quebec to St. Croix;—$0.75.
319 Harbour and Basin of Quebec;—$0.60.
317 Quebec to 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 Wataghеistic Sound;—$0.75.
1132 Mingan Islands, (East);—$0.75.
1133 Do. do., (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.
2312 Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay;—$1.50.
2516 Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.;—$1.40.
2439 Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour;—$1.50.
2396 Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour;—$1.50.
2519 Liscomb Island to Green Island;—$1.25.
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.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, June 17, 1859.

Woodcock, Snipe, Duck.

THE undersigned having received a large supply of SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, offers them for Sale to "SPORTSMEN" at a small advance on Sterling Cost, also on hand SUPERIOR DIAMOND GRAIN, FFF, FF and BLASTING POWDER SHOT, PATENT WADS, CAPS, &c.
—ALSO—
PISTOLS in great variety and at a low figure
RICHD. J. SHAW,
20, Fabrique Street,
Upper Town Market.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1856.

New Cobourg Cloths, &c.

500 PCS. Blk. and Cld. Cobourgs, from 7½d.
200 Pcs. Cold. French Twill Cobourgs.
150 Pcs. Blk. and Cld. French Merinoes and Paramattas.

JUST ARRIVED.
A SMALL LOT of Superior CORK CORDAGE, to be sold ex Ship.
CHAS. E. LEVEY, & CO,
St. James Street.
Que May 26, 1858.

Hams.

6 CASES Fresh Sugar Cured HAMS.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Dec. 15, 1858.

Anthracite Coal Stoves.

JUST received by the Subscriber:
Challenge Heaters, suitable for Halls, Passages, and Public Buildings;
Railway Coal Burners;
Oak, Parlor, Coal Stoves;
Cylinder Stoves.
H. S. SCOTT.
Quebec, 5th Nov., 1858.

GRAHAM'S PORT.
4 Hhds. and 5 Qr.-Casks. For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
October 29. 1858.

WHISKEY.
THE BEST MONTREAL WHISKEY, in Puncheons, Hhds. and Barrels.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 22, 1858.

LONDON SOUCHONG.
50 Chests English Breakfast Souchong, ex Ealing Grave. For sale by
JOHN PATERSO
Sept. 17, 1858.

Harper for December.

JUST RECEIVED:
Harper's Magazine for December.
Notes of a Twenty-five Year's Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by John McLean; 2 vols.
The Sociable; or, one thousand and one home amusements: containing Acting Proverbs; Dramatic Characters; Drawing Room Pantomimes; Musical Burlesques; Parlor Games; Games of Action; Forfeits; and a choice collection of curious Mental and Mechanical Puzzles, &c., &c. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings and Diagrams; the whole being a fund of never-ending entertainment
A further supply of
Carlyle's Frederick the Great; 2 vols.
Poe and Dana's Poems.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Nov. 29. 1858.

The Following Books

MAY always be found at MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S, Foot of Mountain Hill:—
Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of sixteen years' residence in the interior of Africa. By David Livingstone, L.L.D., D.C.L.—15s.

Middleton & Dawson,

A Description of Ottawa and the Scenery in the vicinity of that city, 4to., beautifully illustrated, with a map,—30s.

Shaw's Buildings,

Canada: Essays by J. Sheridan Hogan and Alexander Morris, to which were awarded the first and second prizes by the Paris Exhibition Committee of Canada, (cloth, together,)—6s. 3d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Maxims and Hints for an Angler; embellished with humourous Engravings, illustrative of the miseries of Fishing; to which are added maxims and hints for a chess player,—2s 6d.

Middleton & Dawson,

A Panoramic Guide from Niagara Falls to Quebec, showing and describing all the most celebrated and picturesque points along the River St. Lawrence, by Wm. S. Hunter, Jr.,—5s.

Shaw's Buildings,

Impressions of the South and West during a six weeks' holiday.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Tables of Sterling Exchange into Dollars and Cents, and *vice versa*, at par, and from 7 ℔ cent. to 12½ ℔ cent. premium, by Eighths.—10s.

Middleton & Dawson,

Tables of Interest at 5, 6, and 7 ℔ cent., (and by a simple combination, up to 14 ℔ cent.) for any number of days, at each date, from one to three hundred and sixty-five; with a Time Table, showing the number of days from any day in any month to the same day in any other month,—12s 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Pictures of the Olden Time, as shewn in the fortunes of a family of the Pilgrims, by Edmund H. Sears,—5s.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Military Mite to the Mountain of Literature; or, the Rhymes of a Red Coat. Published for the benefit of the Indian Relief Fund,—2s.

Middleton & Dawson,

The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, and Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal,—15s.

Shaw's Buildings,

The Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont, with illustrations and portrait on steel, by John Bigelow,—6s. 3d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

The Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, beautifully illuminated and illustrated with engravings from the great painters,—£5.

Middleton & Dawson,

Prayers for Children, by Reverend Henry W. Lee,—1s. 9d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Commercial Tables: consisting of Reckoning, Interest, Annuity, Money, Weights, Measures, and other Tables.—4s. 6d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Table of Advances in Currency in Costs Sterling, from One Penny to Ten Pounds, for the use of Importers,—5s.

Middleton & Dawson,

Timethrift; or, Leisure Hours for Ladies: including instructionin Crochet, Berlin Work, &c., &c., by Mrs. Warren,—4s. 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

The French Pastor at the Seat of War; being letters written from the East by Emilien Frossard, Protestant Pastor in the French army before Sebastopol,—5s.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

The Mathematical Sciences; including simple Arithmetic, Algebra, the Elements of Euclid, Plane's Spherical Trigonometry, Series, Logarithms, Mensuration, and Practical Geometry; by J. R. Young and others,—6s. 3d

Middleton & Dawson,

A System of Natural History; being a Structural and Classified arrangement of Plants and Animals, forming a basis for the study of Botany and Zoology.

Shaw's Buildings,

The British Pulpit: skethes of eminent Ministers; by Edwin Paxton Hood.—3s. 9d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Memoirs of the Queens of France, including a Memoir of Her Majesty the late Queen of the French, (Marie Amelie,) by Mrs. Bush, 2 vols.

Middleton & Dawson.

The Cabinet of Curiosities.—7s. 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir Humphrey Davy; edited by John Sheir.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Practical Treatise on the Culture and Treatment of the Grape Vine, by J. Teisk Allen.

Middleton & Dawson,

The three Colonies of Australia; their Pastures, Copper Mines, and Gold Fields; by S. Sydney,—5s.

Shaw's Buildings,

The Master Minds of the West; their best Poems, Thoughts, Essays, and Tales; edited by Edwin Paxton Hood.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

Bright Sugar, Teas, &c.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, ex G. Trunk Railway:—
60 Hhds. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Barrels Dry Crushed Sugar,
400 Packages Hyson-Twankay, Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Congou Teas.
150 Bags Java, Laguayra, and St. Domingo Coffee; and for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, April 6, 1859.

Spring Importations.

BRIGHT SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Grand Trunk Railroad:—
20 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
20 Tierces do. do.,
250 Packages Fresh Teas, Gunpowder, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, Congou, &c.,
100 Barrels Crushed Lump Sugar,
100 Bags Green Coffee,
150 Cases Olive Oil,
100 Bxs. Manufactured Tobaccos,—Fives, Tens, Pounds, and Half-pounds.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, April 4, 1859.

FRESH GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING, per Railroad:—
100 Boxes Chocolate,
25 Boxes Broma,
300 Half-boxes Raisins, fresh,
30 Frails of Dates, do.
100 Boxes Starch,
25 Cases Currants,
200 Drums Figs.

AT THE QUEBEC
MONUMENTAL, SCULPTURE,
AND GENERAL
MARBLE WORKS,
A large and varied Stock of
HEADSTONES, MANTELS,
TABLE-TOPS, MONUMENTS,
☞ And every Article in the Trade, is ALWAYS ON HAND; the STYLE and EXECUTION of which is SECOND TO NONE.
☞ PRICES MODERATE. ☜
FELIX MORGAN,
19½, St. John Street, without.
Quebec, 19th May, 1857.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON & Co.,
Quebec.
Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.
Quebec, 20th April, 1859.

Newfoundland Marine Assurance Cop.
St. John's Marine Insurance Co.

THE undersigned hereby gives Notice that he has been appointed PROTECTIVE AGENT, in Canada, for the above Companies, and will be glad to assist Masters of Vessels and others insured with them.
M. H. WARREN.
Quebec, Aug 4th. 1856.

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.,
Quebec, 21st Feby 1856. Agents.

CORDAGE.
THE Subscribers, AGENTS for HENDERSON'S CORDAGE FACTORY, respectfully give notice to their friends and the public that they are prepared to MANUFACTURE GANGS of RIGGING, of all sizes and the best quality, at short notice, and at the Lowest Prices.
—ALSO,—
All kinds of Tarred Cordage and Seizing Stuff, Houseline, Hambroline, Marline, Spunyarn, Bale Rope, superior Hemp Packing for Steam Engine, and a complete assortment of MANILLA CORDAGE OF ALL SIZES.
☞ All Cordage from the above factory WARRANTED equal to English Manufacture.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Janv. 24, 1859.

Receiving, per G. T. R.:

VERY SUPERIOR MONTREAL WHISKEY, in puncheons and tarrels.
Barbadoes Syrup and Molasses, in puncheons and barrels.
—AND, EXPECTED DAILY,—
Bright Muscovado Sugar.
For sale by
E. &W. POSTON & CO.
☞ The above can be delivered in Point Levi, if if required.
Lower Town, March 19. 1858.

The Subscribers offer for Sale:
YELLOW METAL, ¾ in. and upwards.
Belfast Cordage, 1¼ in. " "
B. E Perrier's Champagne, anchor brand—in Pints and Quarts.
Best Cork Soap.
Porter—in Bottle and on draught.
Six Guinea Ale.
Irish Whiskey.
Felt—for Roofing and Sheathings.
Cigars, &c., &c.
C. E. LEVEY & CO.
St. James Street.
Quebec, 15th March, 1858.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz.:—
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).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical.—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man; while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.
The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.
Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive reprints free of United States postage.
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

OUR REPRINTS VERSUS ECLECTICS, &c.
As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus VIRTUALLY BECOMING COPARTNERS WITH THEM IN THE PROFITS OF THE REPRINTS, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over ECLECTIC and other PATCHWORK publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works, and PAY NOTHING either to the Foreign Publishers or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, and by taking these works entire, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into the style in which our Reprints are published, and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.
☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.
and
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,

Messrs. W. S. Kirkland & Co,
AGENTS,
17, KING WILLIAM STREET,
STRAND,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
BEG to call the attention of Residents in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other English Colonies, to the advantage of subscribing to the
"Evening Mail" Newspaper,
which is a re-print of all the Leading Articles, Essays, and News of *The Times* London Newspaper, everything, in fact, but the advertisements, and can be forwarded by them to any of the British Possessions, post free, for £3 6s. per annum. Thus, in fact, *The Times* at half-price, with the advantage of not being encumbered with advertisements.
☞ Subscriptions will be received at the office of this paper.
Sept. 20, 1858.

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 22nd, 1856. Secretary.

THIRD EDITION.

Just Published:
The Ancient and Modern History
OF THE
Maritime Ports of Ireland.
BY THOMAS MARMION.
PRICE:—TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE.

THIS Work is printed on fine paper, and extends to 665 pages 8vo., beautifully bound and embellished with national emblems in cloth and gold.
This introduction contains a Geographical Sketch of the Island—the origin, manners, customs (social, religious, and military,) of the first Colonists, and of those who subsequently invaded or settled in it. Independent of the History of the Ports, there are 140 pages of statistical matter on subjects of the greatest public interest, such as Population, Emigration, Commerce, Manufactures, Revenue, Banking, Inland Navigation, Railways, Fisheries, Mines, the Encumbered Estates Court, Agriculture, Tenure of Land and Tenant Right, Poor-law and Poor-rates, Board of Public Works, Religion, Education, and Parliamentary Representation.
The History of the Ports embraces every interesting event, either ancient or modern, connected with them or their localities—their Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries, Population, Representation, Constituencies, Corporate Rights, Privileges, and Local Regulations—their Commerce with Foreign Countries, as well as with Great Britain and Coastways—the number and tonnage of the Vessels so employed, distinguishing the Foreign from the Shipping of the United Kingdom—the number and tonnage of the Vessels belonging thereto, and the Customs Revenue collected therein for 10 Years, contrasting the Five Years previous to, with the Five Years subsequent to the late Famine, and a continuation thereof up to the 5th January, 1858—the Excise, Stamp, and Postal Revenues collected therein—their Manufactures, and capabilities to manufacture—the recent Harbour Improvement, their Revenues and Expenditure—Public Buildings, Houses of Religious Worship, Educational Institutions, Poor law Unions—and a description of the Rivers and Harbours, particularly those adopted for Transatlantic Packet Stations and Harbours of Refuge, and every other interesting object connected with the Irish Coast, commencing with Dublin Bay, proceeding north about and returning to the same point.
The Author's object in publishing this Work was to unite all the genuine circumstances and events connected with the Ancient and Modern History of Ireland with the Commercial and other interesting Statistics of the Maritime Ports, of which it treats, derived from Parliamentary returns and other authentic sources, and to embrace so great variety of general information as will be not found in any other Work on Ireland that has preceded it.
The labour and research which the Author has exerted in composing this Work were of no ordinary character; every Port of the nineteen of which it treats, and its adjuncts, being a history in itself. To the Commercial, Trading and Manufacturing community, the Work will be found useful and interesting; and no literary man, or public or private library should be without a copy. It will be found disinterested and temperate in all its bearings, but National—holding the mirror, however, up to truth, without favour or affection to any. The Author, therefore, expects that it will be read with interest and effect, and patronized by a liberal and discerning public.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, 24th Aug. 1859.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE HISTORY of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.
In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curative.
Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.
The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this scarching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.
From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES
Should lose