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QUEBEC, JANUARY 19, 1872.

A LEGEND OF THE NORTHLAND.

Away, away in the Northland,
Where the hours of the day are few,
And the nights are so long in winter,
They cannot sleep them through:

Where they harness the swift reindeer
To the sledges when it snows;
And the children look like bears' cubs
In their funny, furry clothes.

They tell them a curious story
I don't believe 'tis true;
And yet you may learn a lesson,
If I tell the tale to you,

Once when the good St. Peter
Lived in the world below,
And walked about it preaching
Just as he did, you know;

He came to the door of a cottage,
In travelling round the earth,
Where a little woman was baking cake,
To give him a single one.

So she made a very little cake,
But as it baking lay,
She looked at it, and thought it seemed
To large to give away.

Therefore she kneaded another
And still a smaller one;
But it looked, when she turned it over,
As large as the first had done,

Then she took a tiny scrap of dough
And rolled and rolled it flat;
And baked it thin as a wafer—
But she couldn't part with that,

For she said, 'My cakes that seem too small
When I eat them myself,
Are yet too large to give away."
So she put them on a shelf.

Then good Saint Peter grew angry,
For he was hungry and faint;
And surely such a woman,
Was enough to provoke a saint.

And he said: "You are far too selfish,
To dwell in a human form,
To have both food and shelter,
And fire to keep you warm.

"Now you shall build as the birds do,
And shall get your scanty food
By boring, and boring, and boring,
All day in the hard dry wood."

Then she went up through the chimney,
Never speaking a word;
And out of the top flew a woodpecker,
For she was changed to a bird.

She had a scarlet cap on her head,
And that was left the same,
But all the rest of her clothes were burned
Black as a coal in the flame.

And every country school-boy
Has seen her in the wood;
Where she lives in the trees to this very day
Boring and boring for food.

And this is the lesson she teaches;
Live not for yourself alone,
Lest the needs you will not pity
Shall one day be your own.

Give plenty of what is given you,
Listen to pity's call;
Don't think the little you give is great,
And the much you get is small.

Now my little, boy, remember that,
And try to be kind and good,
When you see the woodpecker's sooty dress,
And see her scarlet hood.

You mayn't be changed to a bird, though you live,
As soldiers say you can;
But you will be changed to a smaller thing—
A mean and selfish man.

—PRISCA CARY.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The Chicago fire, like every other great social phenomenon, whether joyous or grievous, had something of a comic side, perhaps chiefly shown in the old selections made by escaping citizens of articles for salvage. One gentleman, when awakened, appeared to be surprisingly cool, and, rising without visible perturbation, set about deliberately dressing himself. As there was in fact time enough for this operation, he was not further notified, and at last, just as he was thought to be delaying too long, he came down stairs with the same conspicuously steady and deliberate manner with which he had received the news of the fire. He proceeded to help the rest of the household in whatever was to be done; departed with them to a place of safety; and only after sufficient time had elapsed for the first effects of the news to pass away did he himself find out what he had spent so much time about when he got up. He had put on, one over another, his entire stock of six new undershirts—all the rest of his costume being correct.

Varieties of costume were of course numerous and highly irregular. Men in "shirts" and ladies in—other articles—were by no means scarce; and indeed too many were for a time fortunate to be in anything, either garment or shelter.

The old trait-comedies of flinging crockery and mirrors out of windows to "everlasting smash," and leaving valuables of wood or metal to burn, were abundantly repeated. A scared African was met flying from the fire with a dress cane in one hand and a glass jar of pickles in the other. But the most engaging specimen of the sort was the professional enthusiasm of an undertaker who "went wandering by" one startled spectator with a little new empty coffin under each arm.

It is said that two elderly maiden ladies were suddenly and amazedly awakened from a sound sleep by the intrusion into their bower of an awful spectre. It was a certain clergyman, a rather useless mortal, though well-meaning enough, and quite an intimate friend of the family. But on this occasion—how shall we delicately enough record the story?—under the stimulus of a fright which must have been terrific indeed to carry a clergyman, a middle aged bachelor, and a confirmed old bachelor, into so remote and sacred a place, and above all in such an unseemly plight, he carried his—in fact, he bore in one hand the twin articles of apparel that should have invested two quite other portions of his person. And as he banged his frantic way through the door, he yelled:

"Fire! fire!"

Naturally both the ladies awoke and screamed. But the elder, as soon as she clearly discerned what creature it was that stood there bawling and waving a pair of trousers at her rose at once to the height of the emergency, and gave good counsel.

"Doctor Bobbles," she called out, "ain't you ashamed! Go right home and put on your trousers!"

She was a plucky woman, and her sharp voice in part recalled the affrighted divine to a sense of his state. He rushed dementedly from the room, first flinging his pantaloons under the bed.

Under the circumstances, no evil speeches were set agoing about the ladies; which, as one of them observed in telling the story, "was a mercy."

A very general impression prevailed that Prince Talleyrand's memoirs would be shortly published, and it was even rumored that they were at the present moment in the press. Such, however, is far from being the case. It will be remembered that the Prince left testamentary directions enjoining that a space of thirty years at least should intervene between his decease and their publication, and naming Monsieur de Bourrienne, formerly first Secretary of the French Embassy in London, his literary executor. This gentleman has recently died, and the papers and memoirs have reverted, by the terms of the Prince's will, to the Duchesse de Sagan, his niece and legatee. It has been by her decided that they shall not see the light until 1898, so that the surviving contemporaries of the Bishop of Autun, who were in fear and trembling as to the unpleasant revelations which might be made concerning them, will have abundant time to disappear from the scene and to leave behind them some exculpatory evidence for the benefit of the next generation.

LITERATURE.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—James R Osgoode & Co., Boston. The *Atlantic* for February comes to us, as fully charged with good things as ever. The list of contributors to the present number is inviting indeed. Nathaniel Hawthorne has the second part of his new story Septimius Telton, or the Elixir of Life, which may be described as peculiarly Hawthornian, and therefore peculiarly good. Mrs. S. B. M. Piatt's little poem "There was a Rose" is more interesting from its uncommon metre, than for uncommon beauty. Alice Ashbury discourses on those two fantastic musicians, Wagner the composer of Tannhauser and Bulow the pianiste. Professor DeMille continues the Comedy of Terrors, and his usual skill in depicting grotesque characters is well displayed. He brings the story down to the point of Carrelli's duel in Montreal with "Mosoo." Then we have William Ellery Channing in a sweet poem, "Marrice Lake," and Thomas Wentworth Higginson has a sketch, much in the style of Leigh Hunt, "In a wherry." The second night's diversions of the "Echo Club," spicy and full of originality, follow. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, tells the story of "Petrosilla" in eloquent blank verse. James Parton treats at length of Jefferson, as a Student of Law, and goes deeply into the history of that remarkable man. Alice Dayton writes the "Castleworth Tragedy," a very interesting narrative to prove the falsity of a charge against a Virginia family of having whipped a slave to death. The allegations in this case are to be found in the appendix to Mrs. Stowe's "Dred." There is a translation of a Norse *Saga* by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, which is something quite new to most readers, and extremely interesting. Edward Atkinson has a long political-economical essay on "The Visible and Invisible in Protection," which concludes as follows: "The vast improvements in processes and the unexampled extension of our railroad system have made us prosper in spite of our restrictive statutes; but when our education is what it is really claimed to be, we shall cease to permit our representatives to take from us our liberty and to impose useless taxes upon us under the false pretence of protion to home industry." Oliver Wendell Holmes, when Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, amused and taught many, and he promises to be no less amusing and instructive in his new series of papers entitled the "Poet at the Breakfast Table," the second instalment of which appears in the number before us. There are the usual able literary, scientific and political reviews, and on the whole the *Atlantic* for February is fully equal to its predecessors.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MATRIMONY.

At one of the recent sittings of the Academy of Medicine, M. Bertillon communicated to his colleagues the result of his researches on the question of "The results of Marriage in a Higienic and Medico social point of view, as compared with those of Celibacy and Widowhood." It turns out that the higienic results of the widowed state are less favorable than those of celibacy. Considering first the male sex, M Bertillon finds that the age of twenty to twenty five 1000 married men afford each year 6 deaths, whereas the same number of bachelors afforded more than 10, and the same number of widowers about 22; from thirty to thirty-five 7 deaths, out of 1000 married men, 11¼ out of the same number of bachelors, and 19 out of an equal number of widowers; from thirty-five to forty, the corresponding figures are 7¼ 13 and more than 17. These results take in a period of ten years, 1856-65, and apply to France, Belgium and Holland. M. Bertillon states that these results are not due to the fact—as might suggest itself to the mind—that only the richer, healthier and stronger get married, because in the case of widowers it is seen that the same individuals, when no longer enjoying the advantages of marriage, are subjected to causes which entail a heavier mortality. Another important fact derived from these researches is that too early marriages are hurtful (and the term "too early," be it understood, the author means to apply to unions by young men of from eighteen to twenty), the mortality during this time of life in married men being as great as that of men from sixty to sixty-five. In respect of the female sex, marriage exerts the same protecting influence. They are less marked, however, during the period of life included between eighteen and thirty-five, on account of the consequences of parturition. But, on the other hand, widows would seem to live much longer than widowers, and longer especially than females who have never been married. The advantages of the married condition are such that M. Bertillon sums up thus: "Married men of from twenty to twenty-five may expect to live on forty years more, whilst bachelors have only to expect thirty-five years, and spinsters thirty-six. So that a young man in becoming married actually gains a prolongation of life of five years, equal to a per centage of one-seventh; and the young female four years, or one-ninth per cent" In conclusion, M. Bertillon studies the results of matrimony in regard to questions of crime, suicide, and lunacy. In all the cases the advantages of matrimony have been found to be paramount.—*Lancet*

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Judge Jameson, of Chicago, has delivered himself on the Woman Suffrage question, in the case of Catherine V. Watt, of Hyde Park, against the local Judges of Election, who refused to receive her vote in November last His decision may be summed up as follows: legally, no—judicially, yes.

Mrs. Waite's counsel claimed that woman already possessed the right to vote (1) because suffrage is a natural right; (2) under the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Illinois, the Declaration of Independence, the XIVth and XVth Amendments, and the Decalogue. Judge Jameson denies the first proposition, holding to the already frequently expressed view that the right to vote is not natural, but acquired by consent of those who have the power to give or to withhold. On the second he decides that to quote the legal writings alluded to as favorable to the plaintiff is "to give currency to the foolish heresy that a law, general in its terms, but admitted to express only a particular attention of the lawmaker, can by construction be made to enact what it is admitted he did not intend" With this legal fiat against the propositions of Mrs. Waite's counsel, the Court's opposition to woman suffrage ends. He says emphatically that there is no statute now existing whereby the Hyde Park Board of Registration can receive Mrs. Waite's vote. Hereupon he leaves that portion of the question, and concludes thus: "Upon the policy of so amending our laws as to permit women to vote, I shall only observe that, on principle, I see no ground for refusing to do so whenever a general demand for the suffrage is made by women themselves. They form a distinct class of persons, having peculiar rights and interests, of which they might be the best guardians if they would assume the labor and responsibility of that office. Be this as it may, one thing seems to me clear, that if *women* are to enter the capitol with a view to seat themselves by the side of the conscript fathers as legislators and administrators, they ought to wait until they can effect their entrance there legally and directly by the door."

A St. Louis, Miss., man is out in a lecture on "the thermometric gateways to the Pole." His explanations of the matter were listened to by a breathless audience. The captain (his name is Bent), finds in the record of recent explorations in the Arctic regions ample confirmation of his opinion about the existence of an open polar sea, as well as of the proper course to be taken in reaching it. This open sea he holds to be simply the termination of the north-east branch of the Gulf Stream, and consequently it is by following the course of the heated current from the equator that the pole can be discovered. Among other things, Capt. Bent alluded to the startling hypothesis, that to reduce Northern Europe to a frozen wilderness, we have only to make a big enough cutting in the Isthmus of Panama to send the surplus equatorial current of the Atlantic into the Pacific, instead of having it diverted, as now, to the shores of Europe. As the cost of reducing in this way England, and Germany, and Northern Europe, to their natural climactic level—that of Labrador—would be two or three hundred thousand millions of dollars, there is no immediate necessity for the European Powers wasting their midnight oil in concerting schemes to prevent the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama.

RUSSIA.

The Catacazy Quarrel—Russia and the United States.

[Berlin, (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*.]

It is said that the Government here has received a circular from Prince Gortschakoff on some incidents arising out of the recall of Mr. Catacazy from Washington. This circular was rendered necessary by the conduct of Mr. Kramer, the American Minister at Copenhagen. It seems that, at a dinner-party at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, where all the resident diplomats were present, Mr Kramer said he had received a letter from his Government containing an explanation of the Catacazy affair, and that he would read it to them. The Russian Minister objected to this proceeding, as the place was not suitable, and as it was an affair which did not concern all the world. Mr. Kramer said something about maintaining the honor of his country, and rose with the letter in his hand. The Russian Minister then rose to go, as he could not listen to it, when the host interposed, and said that he could not allow the letter to be read in his house, as it would be an insult to his colleagues. The American Minister then sat down again, but said he would call on every person present the next day and read it to them separately. This he did, and they, of course, reported it to their Governments. It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Russian Cabinet feels very much irritated over this affair, as well as vexed at the prominence given to the Catacazy affair in the President's Message; and it is rumored that a decided coolness is likely to spring up between Russia and the United States in consequence. It is known here that Prince Gortschakoff appointed M. Catacazy, who was at that time a favorite of his, and that the Emperor for some time objected to confirm the appointment. It is thought that possibly the Prince may have fallen into some disfavor on account of the disgrace which has fallen on the Minister. A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg says that trouble may come even from the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. Everybody seems very well satisfied with the popular reception given to the Grand Duke in New York and the other great cities, which is contrasted with the coolness of his reception by the President. It is asserted that the President did not return the call of the Grand Duke, and offered him no hospitality. Here, and I believe also in Russia, when a near relative of a reigning sovereign arrives, the Emperor goes in person to meet him at the railway station, and subsequently they exchange formal visits. That the call of the Grand Duke should not have been returned is considered a great breach of politeness, in spite of the alleged rule that the President never makes calls. Considering the well-known hospitality of the American people, and especially the way in which the Grand Duke has been received and welcomed, it seems very absurd that they should be taxed with any failing on this score. Yet my informant says that it is the common talk of St. Petersburg society that the President did not invite the Grand Duke to dinner, nor even offer him a crust of bread. The Emperor is said to feel the slight exceedingly, and, unless some reasonable explanation is offered, he will not allow the Grand Duke to return to Washington. They say that the Empress, who is very fond of her son, and who reads with avidity all that is said of him in the American papers, when she heard of his reception in Washington, grew pale, and said, "Why did we ever let him go to America?"

JEWISH ESTIMATE OF SHYLOCK.

In a very discriminating criticism on the character of Shakespear's Shylock as a representative of the Hebrew nation, the *Jewish Messenger* has the following:

The character of Shylock is to us one of the most interesting drawn by Shakespeare. It is dual, representing both a race and a class. As an embodiment of the Jewish people, Shylock stands forth in his love of religion, family and neighbors, but impotent to remonstrate against injustice or resent it. As the incarnation of unbending pride, he shows us the melancholy end of a high spirit, goaded to madness by slights, injuries and repression As a Jew merely, without the pride, he might have lived happily, thriven well, and died beloved. As a proud man merely he might have commanded armies and led Senates. As the two combined, as a proud Jew, he wore his heart away and lost in a fierce madness all the good and useful qualities he possessed but could not use, because of the prejudice against his religion.

Rightly considered, Shylock is a masterly vindication of the Jew. Shakspeare viewed him from a higher standpoint than the dull level of common observation. He knew that a Jew was neither more nor less than a man, and he made Shylock one, with prejudices, perhaps, but with "senses, affections, passions." Nor did he make him a bad man in any respect He found that the vulgar believed every human feeling in a Jew swallowed by avarice. He refuted it by showing, at least, equal greed in the Christian He saw that the Jew was esteemed strangely cruel. He portrayed him with almost womanly tenderness. He knew that the Hebrew was deemed averse to everything Gentile. He pointed out that he sought the love of his Christian neighbor, and was blameless if he obtained it not. But this was not enough to inspire respect for a character in the days of good Queen Bess. Many thousands of Christians, possessing all these qualities, and doing their duty in an humble way, were deemed of no more value than so many dogs. Humility, the cardinal virtue of Christianity, was precisely that which was most in contempt, and pride was thought a truer voucher of humanity than the most amiable but duller qualities. It is with this garb of the cavalier that the great dramatist invests the poor Jew, and shows to prince and lord a spirit fierce and sensitive as their own. But there is a difference; they are insulted, and the blood of the offender stains their swords, while gentle dames smile approval. The poor Jew is spit upon, and dare not raise a finger. The lording's wrath is short madness, and ends with legalized murder on the spot; the Jew's is protracted for ay, which is not shown outwardly. It eats into the soul, consuming love and charity and reason altogether. The Christian knight becomes a gallant gentleman; the same spirit dwelling in a Jewish usurer makes him a madman."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CANARY.

One of the most remarkable instances of endurance and sagacity in the ornithological line, is at present to be seen on South Halsted street, in the shape of an elderly canary, that has now reached the age of twelve years, and is still as spirited a songster as he was ten years ago. What is more surprising to regard to this wee bit of melody, is the fact that it has been stone blind for two years past, and "looks" down with contempt on its younger mates at their dearth of music, and still warbles his delicious music from his own "songbook" with volume enough to compensate for their short-coming. When darkness first came upon the little fellow he experienced much difficulty in locomotion, and was constantly coming in contact with wires of the cage, or with the perches thereof. By degrees his birdship was taught caution, and now he is perfectly sure-footed. He moves about with a method wonderful to observe. On going from perch to perch, he climbs along by the wires, at each step putting out the foot as carefully as the blind man his cane, and when he has reached the desired position he tunes up with great volubility as if in self-congratulation of his superior accomplishment. In walking on the floor of his cage he uses the same precautions, and in his daily ablutions observes all the forms and customs in vogue among his more fortunate companions. In this performance, it is noticeable, however, that he never forgets his infirmity, for he washes his head with the utmost care, always avoiding contact between his claws and any portion of the feathers in the vicinity of his sightless eyes. Such sagacity in a bird so fragile is really astonishing, and this little blind musician is the pride of his owner, the wonder of the neighborhood, and, we suppose, the envy of his feathered brethren.

Somewhere in the West, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a boozier with a very dull razor. "Stop," said the boozier, "that won't do." "What's de matta, boss?" "That razor pulls." "Well! no matta for dat, sah. If de handle of de razor don't break, de beard's bound to cum off!"

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

The New York *Tribune* of the 6th instant contained the following sensible article upon a very interesting subject:—

"If in the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love' about the last of January young women's fancies as resolutely turn to thoughts of matrimony. At least, that is the inference from the troops that flock just now nightly to the altars, especially the fashionable altars. Whether it is to make sure of as many wedding gayeties as possible before Fashion decrees a temporary death to all gayety in the sack-cloth and ashes of Lent, we do not know, but this is assuredly the favored time when the temple of Hymen opens its doors to women who can enter them in the approved gros-grain and point lace. Of marriages in muslin, we hear of but few; in fact we hear of but few at any time. Young men of small salaries and penniless young women now-a-days find every month too chilly to cross the threshold of that house in which Poverty is so apt to put out the fire on the hearth, and Love so uncertain about kindling it again. They are exhorted by practical people of the past generation to remember how their grandfathers married; with only very likely, the provision of an axe to cut down the trees in their clearing, and the plenishing of a few pots and pans, wooden chairs and a feather bed. Those were the days, they tell us, when their sturdy wives washed, and knew the ways of the churn instead of the piano; when dozens of hardy children grew up within their gates into habits of frugality and honor. The young man, with a small salary dawdling at the opera, and the penniless young woman who spends her time in making hats for herself and singing *Ah! non giunge*, are bidden to go and forthwith do likewise. The whole of this moneyless, æsthetic, non-marring generation, are exherted to 'Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen;' to betake themselves to hard work and rearing children without delay.

"Now, all this advice sounds eminently strong and sensible; but is it practicable? In two generations not only the tastes and habits, but the very nature of American men has altered, under the influence of city life, in a degree which, whether for better or worse, is actual and absolute. Nine out of ten of these educated poor young men would prefer death at once to the life of pioneer; drudgery for the bare necessities of food and clothes, exile from the world of books, music and art; the perpetual sight of a shabby overworked wife whom they could not relieve, and shabby children whom they could give neither culture nor refinement. The mere possession of wife and children, instead of being a reward, would add to the chagrin and discontent, which would grow more bitter with the intensity of their love. How many of the delicate, pretty girls who fill our streets, too, are fit to do their grandmother's 'stent' of work at washtub, churn, or broom? Weak backed and dyspeptic stomachs are facts not to be sneered or scolded away. The young people in town realise the situation; they are not willing to remain single, so they shrewdly look out for rich partners They are anxious to put love into their lives, if possible, but regard it as a necessity to put money in their purse at the same time. Where is the remedy? Marriages grow to be more a matter of stocks, furniture, and dress, with every generation. The children, born of much luxury and little love (if born at all), become more feeble in mind and body and shorter lived, until foreigners who judge us from our cities may well question whether Americans in the next century will inherit America. The problem is just this: How can a young man and woman, with the necessities of educated and refined people and not strong health, afford to marry and bring up children on a small income?

"The answer is here: First, by discovering that the necessities of education and refinement do not depend on money for their gratification. Turkey carpets, silk dresses or coats bought on Broadway have nothing to do with the height of their owner's lives, nor do they contribute one whit to their culture or good breeding. What will contribute to them, and give high caste to their own lives and those of their children, are some high motive in living, and cleanliness and beauty in their daily surroundings. Now, pure love and sound common sense are the rarest earthly motives which any man can bring into his daily work, and cleanliness and beauty the cheapest of household plenishing. We know a young couple, who, during the war, married with an outfit of $700 a year, an utter disregard of fashion, much love, and an absolute faith in self-help and the help of God. They have never lacked a necessity or a comfort of life, and their snuggery of a home which opens daily to the best people in Boston, is remembered by every guest as one would remember a heartsome, beautiful picture. Yet there is not a Turkey carpet or costly painting in it. Any pair of true lovers, who will put aside fashion and conventional opinions for common sense and good taste, may marry with a like chance of success. In the West, of course, and in country towns, more tangible comfort is procurable for a small income than in the seaboard cities; but something is lost in absence from the headquarters of art, music, literature, whose gratifications here are cheap as daily air. In the cities, to an educated wife has a thousand chances of helping her husband. In this point, indeed, lies the second answer to the problem. Our girls can never go back to the Wash tub or broom; but in a few years we believe they will all go to the pencil or brush, or turn to some headwork or handicraft, and so prove themselves helpmates of another kind than their vigorous grandmothers, but quite as helpful; and then the gates of marriage need no longer turn on golden hinges."

UNITED STATES' MINT.

From the report of the Director of the United States Mint, covering its operations and its branches for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1871, we learn that the deposits of bullion were: gold, $37 054 202; silver $5 975,982; total deposits, $43,030,184. Deducting from this total the re-deposits, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and re-deposited in another for coinage, the amount will be $39,137,404 The coinage was—gold coin, number of pieces, 1,120 916; value $21,302,473; unparted and fine gold bars, $13,101,089; silver coin, pieces. 3 664 792; value, $1.955,905; silver bars, $3 544 180; nickel, copper and bronze pieces, 11,672,750; value $223 760; total number of pieces struck, 16 458 458; total value of coinage, $40,187,409. A bullion fund adequate to the exigencies of the business of the Mint has been provided, and full authority has been given to melt, assay, and stamp gold and silver bullion, and return the same to depositors in unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. This has largely increased its business, and added to its usefulness. The continued suspension of specie payments restricts the work of the Mint and the amount of the coinage. From the discoveries and developments constantly made of the deposits of the precious metals in our Western States and Territories, the report says it is probable that before another decade the annual production of gold and silver in the United States will be more than doubled.

And Irish Rogue.

An Irishman walked into a grocer's store, and seeing the owner busy, seized a large cheese from a pile that was near him, and putting it on his head, asked the owner if he did not want to buy a cheese. "No," said the unconscious store-keeper. "Well," says Pat, "I must try somewhere else then," and marched off with the cheese on his head. The man discovered the loss in a few minutes, but Pat escaped.

OUR FOOD SUPPLIES.—At a recent meeting held to discuss the question of our reserve food supplies in the colonies, and to promote the popularisation of tinned Australian meats, it was mentioned by Mr E. Wilson that in the Australian and New Zealand colonies there are at the present time about 60,000,000 sheep and 5,300,000 cattle. It is calculated that one-fourth of this enormous aggregate should be available annually as surplus stock, to be slain for food. This, at 50lb. weight per sheep, and 700lb. per bullock, would give about 750,000 tons weight of animal food. If this were disposed of in England at 6d. per pound it would represent a trade of nearly £42 000 000. Yet, fabulous as these figures may seem, this vast supply would only represent about one pound of meat per head per week for the population of the United Kingdom.

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

January 16, 1873. 6l&w

No 22.

I can testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally.—AARON ALWARD, M.D., Mayor of the City of St John.

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THE HORSE.

"Of the great number of animals under the control of man, the horse is unquestionably the most sorely cared;" but is it not strange that so many who own horses, and who are dependent on their labor for a living, should neglect to give them that care and attention which their own interest no less than the safety and comfort of the horse demands. The best medicine for horses is "Dacey's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" of this there can be no doubt—is sold and easily given.

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

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

January 10, 1872. 6d&w

Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it then, that a cold should be cared for from its inception, and every exertion used to get rid of it "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" will stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time.

Sold by all druggists and country dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

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

January 10, 1872. 6d&w

PERUVIAN SYRUP. AN IRON TONIC. MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

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

November 7, 1871. d&w

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

January 16, 1872. 3o-d&w-t th&s

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The Children's Carminative Cordial. You wonder why your children are weakly? why they are so easily influenced by changes in the weather; why they are subject to convulsions or fits, or why they are so dull and slow in learning at school; not unfrequently the true cause is that these children, while infants, have been too freely dosed with soothing preparations containing opium as their chief remedial agent. Such preparations, when administered only produce sleep and quiet for the moment. If your child is restless or troublesome crying continually, and you find it impossible to quiet him, do not condemn the little being as cross; on the contrary, it is using the only means it has of telling you that it is suffering. Relieve it or its anguish by a simple dose of the Children's Carminative Cordial, and in a few moments it will be as happy and as comfortable as you please.

December 6, 1871. tar2-6m d&w

NO RISK.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrised.

October 20, 1871.

The Great Female Remedy.

CLARK'S PERIODICAL PILLS.

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

TO MARRIED LADIES.

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

Job Moses, New York, Sole Proprietor.

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

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

October 20, 1871

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and Perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or Natural Brown, and leaves the hair *clean, soft and beautiful*. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor's. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, 16, Bond Street, N.Y.

November 23, 1871. 12m-d&w

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of Cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy Doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb, ¼lb and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

September 28, 1870. 52-w&s

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by SAVORY & MOORE has the preference. *Dr. H. Baker* says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Soc. Sci. Rev.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s and 10s. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

February 21, 1871. 12m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

—OF—

CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for Old Rails, to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons, and to state price per ton of 2 240 lbs. in gold, purchasers paying duty if any. Offers will be received up to the 22nd January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

January 1, 1872.

Peterborough and Haliburton

RAILROAD.

A FEW HUNDRED

LABRORERS WANTED.

Apply to Mr. J. FOWLER, Contractor;
Or, to J. H. DUMBLE, Chief Engineer.

Toronto *Globe*, *Leader* and *Telegraph*, Montreal *Gazette* and *Witness*, Kingston *Whig*, Hamilton *Spectator* and *Times*, Ottawa *Citizen* and *Times*, Quebec *Mercury* and CHRONICLE, to copy for three months, and send account to J. FOWLER, P. & H. R. R. Office, Peterborough.

November 16, 1871. 3m

WANTED,

A situation as GOVERNESS or COMPANION to a Lady, by an English Officer's daughter. Can teach all the English branches, with Music, and French and Drawing. Best of references. Address, "Governess," CHRONICLE, Quebec

November 21, 1871.

TO THE

CITIZENS OF QUEBEC.

We do hereby certify that the low-priced Sewing Machines advertised by Messrs. Woodley & Co. are not the same kind as the Machines which we manufacture and which we exhibited at the various Fairs in the Province of Ontario, and which carried off so many FIRST PRIZES and DIPLOMAS wherever exhibited.

These now celebrated Machines are only to be found for sale at Mr. CHARLES THOMSON'S Sale-rooms, No. 27, John Street, Upper Town and Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec, and which are fully warranted by us.

We would also inform the public that Messrs. Woodley & Co. never were our Agents, and that we will not warrant any Machine sold by them.

For the Gardner Sewing Machine Co., Hamilton, Ontario, by

R. W. ROSS, General Agent.

December 21, 1871.

CITY HALL.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Pay your Taxes and Arrears on or before the TWENTIETH JANUARY NEXT, to have the right of Vote at the coming Municipal Election.

L. E. DORION, City Treasurer.

January 3, 1872

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of AMBROISE LAROCHE, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Wm. Walker, of Quebec, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are notified to meet at my office, No. 17, St. Peter Street, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

WM. WALKER, Official Assignee.

January 10, 1872. 12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ALEXANDER BERGEVIN, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1872, at TWO o'clock P.M., to receive statements of the affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

WM. WALKER, Interim Assignee.

January 9, 1872. 12

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of JOHN RITCHIE, Insolvent.

Creditors are hereby notified that the Insolvent has deposited in my office a Deed of Composition and Discharge *and Cancelling of his Assignment*, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and should no opposition be made to said Deed within three juridical days next after THURSDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said Deed of Composition and Discharge *and Cancelling of Assignment*, according to its terms.

R. HENRY WURTELE, Official Assignee.

January 6, 1872. 12

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

—OF—

CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for Old Rails, to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons, and to state price per ton of 2 240 lbs. in gold, purchasers paying duty if any. Offers will be received up to the 22nd January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

January 1, 1872.

La Banque Nationale,

QUEBEC, 21st December, 1871.

In conformity with the 5th Clause of the Act 34 Vict., Cap 5, intituled "Act relating to Banks and Banking," a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will take place, in the office of the institution, on TUESDAY, the 20th of FEBRUARY, 1872, at THREE o'clock

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quebec Rubber Company—A M Farley.
Temperleys' Line—Ross & Co.
Servant Boy Wanted.
Quebec Curling Club—J E Oliver.
Cdfish, &c, for Sale—Joseph Lepage.
Notice—T B Strange.
Card—McCallum & Poulin.
Underwriters' Sale—A J Maxham & Co.

IMMENSE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS.

OVER $150,000.00 WORTH,

(ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH.)

TO BE SOLD AT A LARGE

Discount!

Having adopted the plan of importing and keeping only the newest and most fashionable Goods that Britain and France can produce, we have decided to make A CLEAN SWEEP of our Stock, in order to make room for the SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Customers having Open Accounts in the Establishment will have the benefit of the sale, as well as Cash Buyers.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, the 11th December, at 9 o'clock.

LEGER & RINFRET,
de7 31, FABRIQUE STREET.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JANY. 19, 1872

SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE MEETING OF THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

A report of the proceedings of the first of the present meetings of this influential body was published in our issue of yesterday. It doubtless proved interesting to all of our readers, connected either by business or sympathy, with the Province of Quebec, and particularly with the ancient Capital. The propriety of the existence of the Board, short though it has been, has already made itself apparent. The leading trades and industries of the Dominion find fair representation at the place of assembly, and are allowed ample opportunity of making their voices heard on any subject of public importance. The idea of thus affording the business element of the Confederation, a field for the expression of its opinions was not only fitting in conception, but has been happily carried out. It could hardly be expected that the members of Parliament, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, which is governed more in accordance with strict party considerations than with those affecting its trading interests, should do full justice to its mutual requirements. That may be unfortunate, but it is no use to blink the fact notwithstanding. Which of us does not know that a Minister, with the aid of party appeals and official advantages to bestow, from Ottawa, can almost invariably procure a majority for the hastiest and most doubtful-looking measure? The evil has been felt seriously hitherto, but it might be unreasonable to look for an entire absence of such a mischief, or any early and complete remedy. Its causes lie at the bottom of our social system, and only the education of the people in the duties of good citizenship may be looked to for a remedy. Even with an imperfect representation, such as accounted for by the return of professional men and others not specially qualified to speak for the interests they are generally ready to take in charge, the country obtains valuable legislation. There is some consolation in the fact that, crude as it often is, and blindly though run into, the balance of interests obtained by the varied and opposing forces of society counteracts some of the evils which defective laws would otherwise cause to be severely felt. There is an antidote for this description of mischief as well as for others, let us freely admit. Then again the influences of self-interest go for some good work. A class or a trade is usually very quick at discovering a blunder or injustice; and the habit of grumbling is deep-seated enough to produce a ventilation of complaints groundless or not. But, allowing for these counter-irritants of the body politic, these remedial agents, there is much ill to grapple with and remove; and the people have not only a duty to perform, but an interest to subserve in choosing for their spokesmen the fittest candidates. The importance of this matter but grows with the progress of the nation in intelligence and wealth. In view of these considerations, then, anything tending to render more efficient and complete the representation of the people's stake in the country, is deserving of approbation. This we hold the Dominion Board of Trade is competent to effect. It can not, to be sure, control the law-giver directly; but it can, through the instrumentality of the press and oral discussion, bring him to an account for his blunders, and compel him to justify his political and economical faith. Besides, the average politician is not an unteachable animal, nor is he disposed to undergo severe mental labour for the discovery of truth. While indisposed to study hard, he finds it very convenient to get knowledge and direction from others, though he is not always prompt to admit the source of his inspiration. This bit of vanity and selfishness is worth forgiving, however, when the sinner consents to take instruction from people competent to give it him. If these assertions be true, the Ottawa mercantile meetings are likely to do service to the country. Because their delegates are generally men of experience in business, advanced in life, and quick at reaching sound practical conclusions. Moreover, they are well up in commercial matters, having devoted thereto most attention, and are given to direct, clear and plain methods of expression. Their discussions will not be too lengthy, while their resolutions will be brief and business-like, and as the class of subjects with which they will deal have been much thought of, latterly, the conclusions come to must appeal to the respect of the whole community, and make an impression upon our law-givers. We believe the assumptions on this point, uttered by the speakers at Ottawa, perfectly correct. The Government, too, will, in all probability, be materially influenced by the arguments and action of the Board, Sir F. Hincks having already paid it the compliment of deference and concession. It is not likely that many new suggestions will be made to the Legislature by the present meetings, but if sensible resolutions on several questions at present before the country, be reached, valuable work will have been done it. Again, people want information not only as to how our merchants feel on this or that scheme or proposal, but in regard to its merits generally, its probable cost, prospects of paying, the time necessary to complete it, and equally interesting matters.

Coming to a subject of no little moment to our own citizens, and the inhabitants of Montreal, we note with pleasure the action of the Board, on the motion for throwing upon the Dominion the cost of deepening, further, Lake St. Peter and the harbour of that city. The struggle seems to have been a hard one, the influence of the Montrealers being powerful. Their deputation is large and energetic, possessing plenty of information on the matters under discussion, and ready to make a plausible case for their own city. With all these advantages, some of which need not have been thrown away, had Quebec and other places taken more interest in their adequate representation, the Montreal men were defeated. Their scheme was a bold one, and pushed with a vim, not to speak of indifference to the probabilities, truly surprising. The favour of the meeting mainly depended upon the question of cost, and when it was stated that the 24-foot channel would entail an expenditure of only a million, all present beyond the age of childhood, and possessing more understanding than the traditionally gullible marines, laughed what A. Ward would call a "silvery laugh." Mr. Fry and Mr. Joseph, with others who know something of the Channel, told a different tale, and with proper effect. The Montreal docks, themselves, would absorb a million, and the extraction of four to six feet of river clay and boulders from the Channel would be cheaply purchased at a couple of millions more. We don't believe the herculean job could be performed for any such sum, or that the Montreal men would be simple enough to assume the task. The meeting had the sense to think so, at any rate, and to decide in favour of more modest undertakings. Its policy should not be a merely local or selfish one—not the giving of the plums to the loudest and boldest locality—but the recommendation of the schemes most needed and least likely to raise to an inconvenient height the debt of the country. The present Channel should suffice till Montreal can tax herself to improve it, or for all time, as the deep water harbour of Quebec is adequate to all the wants of the Dominion. The improvements advocated are more local than anything else, and could not fail to raise a host of demands from other cities. The country has had already too many constituencies to placate in this way, leading to a ruinous, unnecessary expenditure. But works like the Welland Canal, connecting West with East, and courting a highly desirable International trade, do possess a powerful claim upon the Dominion, which even the Americans have the wit to see. Besides, they would not be enormously difficult and expensive, while the trade accommodated might stand a portion of their cost. Several of the smaller canals have also a right to consideration being like the Welland one calculated to enlarge our connections with the great West and the Eastern States. For the moment, at least, ambitious undertakings should be deferred, as Canada has already a great deal on her hands, and can not march too fast in the path of outlay. No serious objection, however, could have been made to the proposals to give Montreal every needed encouragement in the work of local improvements at local expense. Her citizens are prosperous and enterprising, not only deserving of praise in this respect, but of all the favour the people can spare. We hope the further proceedings of the Board will conduce to the enlightenment and benefit of the Dominion in relation to the promising public works of late very high in the general regard.

NEWSPAPER PERFORMANCES OF 1872.

Some idea of the modern demands upon the resources of newspaper establishments, even in cities of the second and third class, as compared with the leading capitals of Europe and America, may be formed from the statement that nearly five colums of the CHRONICLE were yesterday taken up with telegrams from all parts of the world. Not only does this represent a large amount of clerical and typographical labour, but a serious expense, for which the bearers do not always receive the credit due. Moreover, the great bulk of the despatches—from the old and new worlds, alike—comes at very advanced hours, when the vast majority of people have had several hours of sleep. The telegraph, by its incessant activity, and exacting calls upon the newspaper, creates the impression that the world is a more eventful and excited sphere than it ever was before, which, doubtless, is the fact. The multiplicity, the perfection of the agents of travel, commerce and general intelligence keep the attention unceasingly on the alert, the nerves constantly at work—all the physical forces in vigorous operation. The strain has to be endured, the lapse of time but augmenting its demand upon the elements of vitality. The men of old never dreamt of an age so fast and wearing, of such workers for civilization as the telegraph and steam engine have become—of the cost of these factors in the great struggle of life. This cost does not merely affect the pocket, but the mind and the heart, involving the well-being of those faculties which not only elevate the condition of life, but exert wide-spread influences for good, translating into practical achievements the highest and noblest aspirations of mankind.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Queen, yesterday, received a deputation from the inhabitants of Osborne, who presented an address, congratulating Her Majesty and expressing their joy at the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Sagasta and Serrano to have a conference.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Prime Minister Sagasta and ex-Regent Marshal Serrano are to have a conference to-day. Much importance is attached to their meeting.

Suppression of the International Society.

The Ministry have sent a circular to the Governors of Provinces, instructing them to suppress all organizations belonging to or in any way connected with the International Society within their respective jurisdictions. While thus breaking up a system dangerous to the civil peace they are directed not to interfere with the liberty of speech, and to take no notice of the simple enunciation of the principles of the International Society, as the laws of Spain provide no punishment for such utterance.

The Ducal Hunting Party.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—The ducal hunting party were very successful in their hunt, having killed 26 buffalo in one day. The Grand Duke did his full share of work. The Duke arrived here to-day, and expects to leave for St. Louis on Friday.

Latest News from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, via Havana, Jan. 17.—The Government troops, commanded by Gen. Alabore, occupied Oaxaca on the 4th instant. The troops of Diaz are retiring to Puerto del Angel, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan, with prominent rebel officers. The backbone of the revolution is broken; the Government is developing strength, while the revolutionists are operating without concert, and are losing their strength; the revolutionary chiefs are quarrelling among themselves. The Government Gen. Rochelle was killed, and the revolutionist Gen. Rochdale wounded in the battle at San Mateo. The annexation fever is prevalent among the people, but all the politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico. An annexation paper, printed in Spanish and English, will soon be started at the capital. The Government declines sending a Minister to the United States on account of the expense. The study of the English language is becoming general among the youth here. Juarez is using his dictatorial powers with great moderation, with the exception of forced contributions and pressing men into the army.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN

Thanksgiving Day—Roebuck's Address.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The twenty-first inst will be observed in all the churches as a Day of Thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's Church about the 30th of February. The Queen hopes to attend.

The Right Hon. Mr. Roebuck, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered an address at Sheffield yesterday. He made no allusion whatever to American affairs.

FRANCE.

Suppression of Newspapers.

PARIS, Jany 18.—The suppression of the newspapers *Gaulois* and *Constitution*, are exciting indignation.

The assassin of Prussian soldier at Luneville, a few days since, has been arrested at Chalon-sur Saone, and confesses to having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to Thiers, asking him to pardon the prisoner.

German Indemnity.

The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops throughout all the departments.

Money is being subscribed towards paying off the indebtedness to Germany.

The *Courrier Francais* says—The government is entertaining an idea of ceding the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to Rothschilds and several other Bankers for a period of 30 years, upon condition that they will furnish sufficient funds to immediately pay the German war indemnity.

The tax on raw material.

VERSAILLES, Jany. 18.—A compromise will probably be made in the Assembly, on the bill for the taxation of raw material.

It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy here.

ITALY.

The Pope is ill.

ROME, Jan. 18—The Pope is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to his bed one day.

AUSTRIA.

Count Andrassy declares the Pope under no Control.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Count Andrassy received a deputation of Catholics to-day, and, in reply to their address, declared the Pope was under no control, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some 30 bishops. The relations between Austria and Italy are on a good footing. He knew no Power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

The Trade Mark Convention.

The Trade Mark Convention between Austria and the United States has been submitted to the Diet at Pesth for ratification on the part of the Kingdom of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Budget which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council shows that during the past year receipts have exceeded expenditures by 400,000 roubles.

PRUSSIA.

Meeting of the Knights of the Black Eagle.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Berlin Chapter of Knights of the Black Eagle yesterday, Prince Arthur of England, and Generals Bittenfield and Mantenffel were invested with the order by the Emperor.

UNITED STATES.

Serious charges against District Attorney Bates.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 18—The grand jury presented a document to the court yesterday making serious charges against United States District Attorney Bates, now on his way to Washington.

It seems that witnesses had come from great distances to testify concerning the murder of Dr. Robinson, and Judge McKean ordered the case to be investigated immediately, as three Mormons are implicated and charged with the crime. One grand juror has been lacking of a quorum until to day. The grand jury came into court and reported that they were ready to do their duty, and charge that the District Attorney has directed the absent jurors to stay away, contrary to their expressed wishes, and has told the jury to adjourn and not to investigate Robinson's murder. The jury refused to adjourn without an order of the court, and the court refused to order. The Federal officers and Gentiles generally, condemn the course of Bates in this and other matters very damaging to the interest of the government and loyal citizens.

The Mormons declare unhesitatingly that they hope for much from Bates.

Recovery of lost treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18—The Pacific coast wrecking company are about to dispatch a steamer to the coast of Ecuador, with diving and hydraulic apparatus, the same as used in the recovery of the treasure from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, to recover the treasure sunk in the brig *Leocadia*, in the year 1802.

Another expedition in search of private treasure, sails for Cocos Island on the 24th instant.

Change of affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—A special despatch from Matamoras indicates that the revolutionists in Mexico are losing ground.

The capture of Oaxaca by the Government troops and the want of Diaz seem to have caused a new courage to Juarez and his adherents.

In northern Mexico, the revolutionists have so far been invariably victorious, but if, as reported, five thousand Government troops are being hurried forward to the frontier, prove true, the revolutionists will have a hard struggle to maintain themselves against such superior numbers. On the other hand, Gen. Querierago, one of the insurgents Commissioners, (with whom a correspondent had an interview at Mier,) appears to be perfectly confident of the ultimate success of the revolution.

The Stokes Case.

Owing to the fact that Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, would be arraigned before Judge Ingraham, this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, an immense assemblage blocked up the doors of the new Court-house from a very early hour, and awaited very anxiously the opening of the doors. Stokes was brought from the Tombs at half-past nine o'clock in a close carriage to the Sheriff's Office, where he was kept awaiting his removal to the Court. At 10 30, District Attorney Garvin made his appearance, followed by the Counsel for the prisoner. Judge Ingraham came into the Court soon after, and at 10.30 the crier opened the Court, whereupon District Attorney Garvin rose and moved for the arraignment of Edwin S. Stokes for murder. The clerk then asked the prisoner to stand up, and he put to him the formal question as to what plea he would interpose to the indictment. Stokes arose and faced the Court in a firm, unwavering manner, and gave no answer to the question asked to him, being requested by his counsel to remain silent. He looked wearied and anxious, and seemed to have changed greatly since his incarceration. John McKean asked time for the defense to prepare for the case. After a slight discussion it was arranged that the matter would lay over until next Wednesday, and the Court adjourned until Saturday.

Preparations to attack by sea and land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18—The Mexican Federal General Caroma is preparing to attack Mazatlan by land and sea, and will, no doubt, defeat the rebels.

All of Oaxaca, and Queretaro is in the possession of the Federal authorities.

The Fishermen Deputation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The fishermen had an interview with the President again to-day. The arguments set forth that the operations of the Washington Treaty will jeopardize the fishing interest, and drive fishermen to the provinces. Another hearing will be granted to-morrow.

The President received to-day a delegation from New York. Secretary Friends, presented a memorial, thanking the Congress and President for settling the difficulties with England without recourse to war. The delegation also thanked the President for the continuation of the peaceful Indian policy. The President returned thanks, and said that the administration would always be devoted to the interests of peace.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Special to the CHRONICLE by Dominion Line.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Board met at 10 o'clock.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials:—St. John Board of Trade, Messrs. S. D. B. Burton and M. Lindsay; R. S Develier, of the Belleville Board of Trade, Hon. R. Carl, W. P. McLaren, of Milwaukee, representing the National Board of Trade.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read.

The Baie Verte canal question was introduced by Mr. Burton, of St John, who advocated its construction, as it would reduce the freight on flour 20 cent per barrel, between the Upper Provinces and the Bay of Fundy. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, and it was resolved, that this Board look forward with much interest to the report of the survey now in progress for the construction of the Baie Verte canal, and look upon the undertaking as one of great importance to the Dominion; and they urge upon the Government for the prosecution of the work, should the survey be found favorable as soon as practicable.

Hon. John Young supported the resolution, which was carried after a short debate.

Mr. Fry introduced the subject of pilots and pilotage of the St. Lawrence, and regretted that the Government had not taken any action on the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Dominion Board of trade. He read a series of resolutions adopted at the late meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, which condemned the present laws respecting the pilots and pilotage, as being defective and dangerous to the shipping trade of the St. Lawrence. He then moved, seconded by the Hon. John Young, that this Board deeply regrets that the Government have, as yet, taken no measures towards an amelioration of the system of pilotage now prevailing in the Lower St. Lawrence, a system which this Board has already declared to be based on unsound principles, and leads to serious evils; that this Board is of opinion that, with a view of encouraging the direct trade with the West Indies and Newfoundland, it is highly desirable that exemptions from compulsory pilotage should be extended to steamships engaged in these trades, and to all vessels not exceeding 300 tons register; and they earnestly call upon the Government to amend the law during the ensuing season.—Carried.

Mr. Howland introduced a resolution of the North Shore railroad and the practicability of opening up a new line of railroad from the west to the seaboard, using the facilities of the Toronto and Nipissing, Canada Central, Northern Colonization, North Shore and other organizations. After an able speech, he moved that in view of the probable construction of the North Shore Colonization railway, it is desirable that a line be constructed to meet the western railways, centering in the city of Toronto, to meet these lines at or near Ottawa as in this way a new trunk line from the west to the sea will be secured, which would not only greatly assist Canadian trade, but would also be connected with the western railways of Canada, and give a new route by which the United States products could reach our sea ports.

This resolution was violently opposed, as it was to divide the Canada Central from the Upper Ottawa towards Toronto.

Mr Watson moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, in amendment, that the words "from Toronto or other western cities" be substituted for the words "centering in Toronto."

The resolution, as so amended, was carried after a long debate.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

This subject embraced several questions, including the Treaty of Washington, and a long debate ensued, as to whether the Board should take any action in the matter which was so soon to come up for discussion in the Dominion Parliament.

It was at lenth decided that as there were delegates present from the National Board of Trade of the United States, it was advisable that the Board should give an expression of their opinion on the subject, and the debate was appointed to take place at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board resumed business at 2.30.

CONSULAR FEES.

Mr. Smith, of St. John, introduced the question of the injustice done to Canada by the Government of the United States by the excessive consular fees and customs charges, to which the Canadian products are subject upon entry at the United States ports. He explained the injustice to which the merchants of St John were exposed by having to pay consular fees, from which they derive no benefit. He then moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cameron, and

Resolved,—That the Government of the Dominion be requested to call the attention of the United States through the imperial authorities to the exhorbitant consular and other fees levied on shipments of the produces of Canada to the United States, which practically operates in many instances as a very burdensome addition to the already excessive duties exacted.

Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, explained that it was only a system of the United States, that all invices be supervised by a Consul, and he charges whatever his regular fee may be. The Consul's certificate must accompany the invice, and it was only a disadvantage when the invices were small.

Mr Imlich objected to the resolution as the Consuls were a benefit to the merchants, instead of a drawback, and not only that, but the United States had their own system of appointing Consuls, and regulating their fees, and this Board had no right to interfere with them.

Mr. Jarvis said that there was some misunderstanding somewhere, as the regular consular charges were not exhorbitant, being only 50, and for an invoice under $100, and 250 for an invoice over that amount.

Hon. John Young viewed consular appointments throughout the world as a positive advantage and benefit to commerce.

Mr. McGillivray proposed the withdrawal of the resolution.

Mr. Smith, after explaining that it was only a question delegated to him by the St. John Board of Trade, withdrew his motion.

It was then moved by the Hon. John Young seconded by Mr. McLennan, that it be an instruction to the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade to appoint a delegation to confer with the Executive Committee of the United States Board of Trade on trade relations between the United States and the Dominion at their contemplated meeting at Washington in February next.

Mr. Fry thought it would only be an act of justice to the Board and to the gentlemen who would be appointed as delegates, that the opinion of the meeting on the trade relations between Canada and the United States should be ascertained.

Hon. John Young spoke at some length in favor of the free trade between Canada and the United States, and explained the benefit that would occur to this country if a reciprocal trade or zollverein was established once more between the two countries.

Mr. Howland was very much pleased to hear a candid expression of opinion from the Hon. Mr. John Young in favor of a zollverein; but while he appreciated the vast amount of good Hon. Mr. Young had done in the past, he was sorry to say he differed entirely from him on this subject. When at the National Board of Trade meeting of St. Louis, although they found that the Americans treated them with the utmost courtesy, they would coincide nothing and would only have free trade on their own conditions. They would have an imposition of duties on certain articles, and the naming of what they were; also, the collection of monies accruing from them. He thought if we put out of our hands the control of our fiscal affairs we would lose the government of our country. (Applause.) Deserving as we did to live as a separate power on this continent the delegates from the Dominion Board could not agree to a proposition which, on the very face of it, forced us into annexation to the United States in a few years. He would say in discussing the matter with the members of the National Board that they found that the main idea in their minds was that this Dominion must yet fall into their hands and be a portion of the United States, and they would not listen to him when he asserted that this country was determined to maintain itself as a separate nation. All the Dominion delegates differed from the Hon. Mr. Young, and they had done their best to impress the people of the United States that although they were willing to enter into closer commercial relations with them we did not wish for or intend to have any closer relations politically. (Applause.) After some further remarks he moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Robert Read, that in the opinion of this Board the alterations in our trade relations with the United States, proposed in resolutions carried by the National Board of Trade, could not be entertained, so far as the idea of a Zollverin is concerned, but we would express at the same time our most cordial willingness to negotiate with the United States for the purpose of relieving trade between the two countries, if all restrictions interfering with the legitimate prosecution of trade in so far as may be found beneficial to the interests of each country.

Mr. Morrin supported Mr. Young's views in favor of a Zollverein, and he was followed by Mr. Imlech, who was strongly opposed to it.

Messrs. Watson, McLennan, Watts and Read also opposed a Zollverein.

Mr. Langelier, St. Hyacinthe, spoke at some length in favor of free trade under circumstances that would not involve our nationality.

Mr. Wilkes, of Toronto, was opposed to a Zollverein and maintained that the United States had to purchase from us. It was an imperative necessity with them. We had the monopoly of the wool, lumber and coal trade, the essentials of our exports, and the necessities of the New England States were such that they were compelled to take them from us under any circumstances, so that the benefit of free trade did not lie with us, but with our friends on the other side of the line.

Mr. Fry thought it was idle to talk about deciding on a Zollverein as long as duties of 50 per cent and more were maintained on the other side, while we had only 15 per cent. He would also ask how long it would be supposed that four millions of people would allow the people of another country to decide on the amount of taxes they should pay. The United States had a population of forty millions, and they would settle on a certain tariff, and if they went to war with Spain or any other country, would they consult our four millions of people as to what amount of taxes they would put on, and would Canada submit to an increase of taxation, if the United States wished it?

Mr. Hazard thought that a misunderstanding appeared to exist respecting the resolutions proposed at the United States National Board. It was thought that a zollvereir had been decided on in the United States, but it was not. It was simply a suggestion to which was thrown out as they were anxious to arrive at some satisfactory commercial arrangement with this country. He hoped that this board would not be deluded into the idea that this zollvereir was a fixed fact.

Mr. McLaren, of Milwaukee, was pleased that he had heard the explanations of Mr. Howland at St. Louis, respecting the position of Canada, but he would take the liberty of explaining the position of the National Board. The resolutions which were adopted amounted to nothing, as both Boards of Trade could only suggest to the Governments of their respective countries what were the wishes of business men on both sides of the line. He was confident that there would be serious difficulties in the United States in adopting a zollvereir, as it would meet with a determined opposition from the lumber men, the salt monopoly and other interests which were averse to the reciprocity, but on the whole they wanted freer intercourse with the people of Canada, if it could be obtained; there were political difficulties in that which could not be over come. He was very much astonished to hear Mr. Howland say that the members of the National Board of Trade would talk of annexation He remembered hearing something of it himself, but it was after 11 o'clock at night under certain circumstances (laughter.) He believed it was a wrong impression, and if, a vote could be taken in the United States for annexation with Canada, the people would oppose it, and he thought annexation was a bugbear in Canada.

A lengthy debate ensued, and Mr. Howland's resolution being taken as a substantive motive, it was carried. Mr. Young's resolution was also carried without further opposition, and the meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

(Per Montreal Line.)

WATER-WORKS MAIN PIPE BURST.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—NO BODY HURT.

BILLIARD MATCH, ETC.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18—Stocks—Only moderately active. Bank of Montreal sold 238¼ down to 237, closing, buyers, 237; sellers, 237½. Ontario Bank, sellers, 111; buyers, 110. British Bank, in demand at 116—no sellers. City Bank, sellers, 82½; buyers, 77½. People's Bank, sellers, 114; buyers, 112. Molson's Bank, sellers, 117; buyers, 115. Toronto Bank sold 196½, closed firm—buyers, 198; sellers, 200. Banque Jacques Cartier, buyers, 122½—no sellers. Merchants' Bank sold 131½ to 132½, closing, buyers, 132½; sellers, 133. Union Bank, sellers, 106½; buyers, 106. Mechanics' Bank, sellers, 90; buyers, 87. Royal Canadian Bank, sellers, 106½; buyers, 106. Bank of Commerce sold 129½ to 129¾, closed, sellers, 129½; buyers, 129½. Others dull.

The large water mains on the corner of McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine street burst last night, and flooded the cellars for some distance around.

The work of renovating the Theatre Royal was commenced yesterday.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the train from Quebec ran off the track this side of Beloil bridge, causing great alarm, and a detention of five hours. Several of the cars were filled with emigrants from the Portland steamer. Fortunately no casualities happened, but some 23 feet of the track was torn up.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, between 50 and 60 sleighs, the greater number of them drawn by two horses, and all of them laden with excellent fire wood, entered the city from St. Jerome, and proceeded along St. James street towards the City Hall. The first sleigh carried the Union Jack, and the whole were proceeded by several sleighs in which were members of the City Council. The wood is a gift of St. Jerome to the Corporation, to be distributed for the benefit of the poor of the city. The sight was extraordinary, and excited no little attention.

A game of billiards for the championship of the Dominion, and $200 aside, was played at Chadwick's Hall to-night, between J. G. Bennett, of Toronto, and Alphonse Derome, of Montreal. The game was 1,500 points caroms. The former came of victorious, the score standing 1,500 to 1,200.

LATEST FROM TORONTO.

RE-OPENING OF ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

THE LANE MURDER CASE, ETC.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—The House re-opened this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Hon. J. G. Currier in the chair.

The Speaker announced that he had received returns of the election of all the members, (except Messrs. Hamilton and Bethune), who were then introduced and took their seats.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Blake moved to add Clarke (Centre Wellington) and Hodgins to the Select Committee already appointed to strike the Standing Committee.

Hon. Mr. Cameron asked if the Government intended to make any explanations of the Government's policy, and respecting the admission of Mr. Scott, a Conservative, into the Cabinet, Mr. Blake said that he had already explained the Ministerial policy, and, if the Opposition desired a discussion upon it, they might bring up a motion on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that Scott had understood, and promised to reply to the charges made against him when he took his seat in the House.

Mr. Scott said that he did not wish to do so when the member for Cornwall was absent, but to-morrow, when that gentleman was present, he would do so.

The matter then dropped, and the motion carried.

The Governor laid on the table the report for 1871, of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

On motion of Mr. Blake, the House adjourned at 3.30 till to-morrow at 3 a.m.

In the Lane murder case yesterday, the jury found all the prisoners guilty of aggravated assault only, as death was proved to have ensued from burns.

George Bradford, the Express robber, was found guilty, and pleaded guilty to two other indictments.

In default of paying a fine of $45, imposed on him by the Police Magistrate yesterday, the notorious G. A. Mason, was committed to jail for 60 days.

Weather, cold and cloudy.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

THE NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17—The express train from Annopolis with over one hundred passengers, had a miraculous escape from destruction, while on the road from Grand Pre to Wolfville. The brakesman, Fred. Davidson, seeing a wheel flying off, immediately gave the alarm. By his promptitude, and with the assistance of the conductor the train was brought to a stand-still before reaching the bridge, a fearful accident was thus averted; had train been on the bridge, it must have gone over. No blame can be attributed to any one until the matter is investigated. The passengers on the cars immediately opened a subscription for the brakesman, and, a handsome sum was presented to him.

The steamship *City of Halifax* sails for Newfoundland at noon to-morrow on her last trip thither. She will sail for England in February, when the new contract will go into operation.

The town of Liverpool has subscribed $30,000 dollars towards the proposed new S.S. line hence to the United States, touching at the western ports.

Mr. Fishwick and Captain Doane will go to England by this mail to purchase a suitable steamer.

Heavy rain to-night from the South.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—The case of William Charter against Kerrigan, Reynar and Nolan, for assault, was taken *en delibere*.

SILENT.—Owing to some disarrangement of apparatus the bell of St. Roch's Church did not sound on the occasion of the fire in Crown street the other night.

REPORTED.—The police have reported a number of persons for having too much snow in front of their premises, and icecles hanging from the gutters of their houses.

SWEET.—In an editorial of a French paper of last night, there is a sweet gurgling sentence of one hundred and twenty words, and another of seventy-five. They glide along as gently as water from the spout of a tea-kettle.

OMITTED.—We omitted in our report of the St. Matthew's concert, to notice Dr. Patton's song, the "Rescue," which was exceedingly well rendered The omission was entirely unintentional. We hope to hear the silver voiced doctor frequently during the season.

ASSAULTED.—On Wednesday night, some soldiers of the Dominion Force were assaulted in St. Michael street by rowdies, and beaten. The police were called upon, but on their arrival at the scene of action, the assailants had fled. It is comforting to know they got almost as good as they gave.

A PROMENADE CONCERT.—Now that concerts and converszziones are in full swing, is there no possibility of getting up a nice little Promenade Concert in the Music Hall? It would be a relief from the crowded houses which have lately been experienced, and would prove a pecuniary success to the management.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.—Messrs. Maxham & Co, continue the sale of sterling gold and silver ware, at No. 14, Fabrique street, afternoon and evening, when the greatest bargains ever offered in the city will be had. Every article sold fully guaranteed, and sold without reserve. Sale at two and seven o'clock.

FIRE.—At half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire was discovered in a workshop in Crown street, St. Roch's, used by Ed. Pare, and owned by John Johnston. The fire brigade were promptly on hand, and prevented the fire from spreading. About $200 worth of damage was done, which is not covered by insurance.

JOURNALISTIC.—*Le Nation*, of St. Hyacinthe, in which appeared the famous letter of Professor Langelier, accusing Mr. Gendron, M. P. P., of Bagot, of malpractice, will shortly pass out of the hands of its present proprietor and editor, the brother of the Professor. *L'Opinion Publique* will shortly go "where the woodbine twineth."

LONDON SOCIETY, ENGLISHWOMEN'S MAGAZINE.—We have received copies of these excellent English periodicals for the current month, the latter deserves special mention, containing as it does, a large quantity of good reading matter, patterns for the ladies, the latest fashions, and a very handsome illustration entitled "Minding the Baby." For sale by Holiwell & Co.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PEW.—We are requested to state by the Church Warden in charge of the pew rents of the English Cathedral, that the use of the Governor's pew has been temporarily granted to the officers of the artillery in the garrison of Quebec, the church warden having resumed for the purpose of leasing the two pews in the centre aisle, which were formerly allotted to the officers of regiments in the garrison.

LIBRARY FOR THE ARTILLERY.—It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that Lt.-Col. Strange contemplates establishing a library for the non-commissioned officers and men of the B Battery. Those of our readers who can spare from their libraries duplicates of their books could not do better than forward them to the Citadel for the benefit of men who have much time to read, and who will appreciate a boon of this kind.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Corrigan, of the city water works, met with an accident at the well attached to the main pipe in Crown Street. He had occasion to go below to examine the stop cock, and on his lighting a match an explosion took place, which burned him very seriously. It is presumed that a quantity of gas had found its way there from the street pipes.

POETRY—POWS—Regulars and volunteers.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of numerous contributions referring to the above, and to inform the writers that after due consideration, have decided that enough has already been written. We learn with much regret that some of the effusions which have appeared has wounded the feelings of some of our citizen soldiers. We are in a position to state that this was not intended.

QUEBEC MANUFACTURE.—It is gratifying to learn of the success of our Quebec Manufacture. An energetic agent from O. Migners' manufactory, lately took ten thousand dollars worth of orders in a few days, from Toronto. We would advise our local factory owners to leave no stone unturned to push trade as much as possible, and, like O. Migners, to be sure and secure the services of a first class travelling agent—thus adding to the industry of our city.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—It has been noted of late that the doors of places of business are frequently found open by the police at night, and in spite of the publicity which has been given the names of those who are so neglectful of their own interests the thing seems to be on the increase. These people seem to think the police have nothing else to do than mount guard over their establishments; and they do not consider that theives more frequently try doors than policeman. On Wednesday night, the door of the Jacques Cartier Club, St. Joseph street, and of Boivin's hardware store, in the same street were found open.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The officers and a few of the members of St. Patrick's Society gave a complimentary dinner last Tuesday evening, at the St. Louis Hotel, to their respected President, R.H. Russell, Esq., M.D.E., W. H. Rowen, Esq., Past President, occupied the chair, Owen Murphy, Esq, 1st Vice, acting as Croupier. After the removal of the cloth, the health of the guest of the evening was proposed by the acting Chairman, to which he made an appropriate reply. The Messrs. Russell, proprietors of the hotel, catered for the occasion with their usual good taste. The party separated about midnight, after having passed an enjoyable and pleasant evening.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.

"A Legend of the Northland."
Literature.
Russia.
To Marry or not to Marry.
Advantages of Matrimony.
Jewish estimate of Shylock.
The Chicago Fire.
The Woman Suffrage Question.
An extraordinary Canary.
United States Mint.
An Irish Rogue.
Our Food Supplies.
&c, &c, &c.

PRESENTATION.—A short time ago, the gentlemen of the Engineer Staff of the Intercolonial Railway, in the Ristigouche and St. Lawrence District, presented, through Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer, Mr. Alonzo Wright with a massive gold watch, chain and seal, as a slight token of their regard and esteem. Mr. Fleming accompanied the present with a letter, in which he speaks in the highest and most complimentary terms of Mr. Wright, and his services on the staff during the past three years, during which time he has won the affection and esteem of his *confreres* along 250 miles of the road. Mr. Wright's reply is couched in appropriate and elegant terms. Want of space prevents us publishing both letters in full.

THE Y.M.C.A. CONCERT.—Last evening, the first concert of the season

SILKS AND SATINS,

EX "SARMATIAN."

GLOVER, FRY & CO. beg to announce to the public that they have received, by the above Steamer, direct from the celebrated house of Messrs. BANNEY & Co., Silk Manufacturers of Lyons, a CASE of RICH BLACK SILKS—the same as those sold by them in September last, and which have given great satisfaction to all purchasers, viz.:—Black Gros Grains, Black Foule de Soie, Black Gros de Suez, Black Brocaded Silks, Black Moire, Black Barathea, Black Armures. Also, Evening Silks and Satins in great variety of the newest styles and shades of color; Irish Poplins, Foulard Silks.

CORSETS.

The Bar le Duc, The May Fair, The Eaton Square.

The above Corsets are most perfect specimens of Corset manufactures. They are moulded by steam, so that the Fabric and Bones are adapted with marvellous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. The Bones are the full length of the Corsets, thereby giving the greatest support, and are all curved to the contour of the figure. We feel convinced that these Corsets will meet the unqualified approbation of all Ladies.

XMAS PRESENTS.

French Merinoes, in all colors, at 2s. 11d., worth 5s.

Fancy Dress Goods, Reps, Epingas, and a splendid lot of Prints at 7½d. worth 1s., all fast colors.

Glover, Fry & Co.

November 14, 1871.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

JUST OPENED:

A very choice selection of FANS.

C. SEIFERT,
26, Fabrique Street,

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

December 27, 1871.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

THOMAS ANDREWS,

No. 1, JOHN STREET

IMPORTER OF

Builders' and House Furnishing

Hardware.

Electro-plated Ware from James Dixon & Sons' Meriden Britannia Co.

Cutlery—A complete assortment from Joseph Rodgers & Sons, J. Newell, and other Sheffield makers.

JUST RECEIVED:

A large consignment of Steel Brooms; a very useful article for stores, yards, railroads, &c.

—ALSO—

Foundry Brushes, all sizes.

☞ Orders for Plumbing, Gas-fitting, Bell-hanging, Steamfitting, Tin and Copper Work will be attended to with neatness and despatch.

December 23, 1871.

O'DOHERTY & CO.

RETIRING FROM THE

RETAIL BUSINESS ! !

Extensive Premises to Let from 1st April next.

APPLY TO THE PROPRIETORS, ON THE PREMISES, 16, FABRIQUE ST.

O'DOHERTY & CO. are now offering, during this month, the balance of their extensive Stock, in lots to suit purchasers, Wholesale and Retail.

All parcels over $100, 3 months' credit, with approved note.

Now is the time to buy Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Laces, &c., &c., &c.

Great Bargains for every one.

O'DOHERTY & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

January 1, 1872.

S. J. SHAW,

No. 7, ST. JOHN STREET,

UPPER TOWN, AND

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

Importer of English, German and American

Hardware,

Would call the attention of intending purchasers to his large Stock of

SKELETON

And Wood Mounted

SKATES

Which he offers at

REDUCED PRICES,

so as to clear out Stock of this article.

January 9, 1872.

D. MORGAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IMPORTER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER

PILOTS,
BEAVERS,
MELTON,
TROWSERING, and
VESTINGS,
LIVERY CLOTHS.

—ALSO—

HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
DRESSING GOWNS,
RUGS,
&c., &c.

PEG TOP DEPOT.

☞January 6, 187

Requisites

—FOR—

EVENING DRESS.

French Tarlatans, white and colored.
Plain and Fancy Grenadines.
Sacharilla Stripes.
Swiss Muslins.
White Alpacas (1¼ yard wide) at 6s. 6d. and 7s 6d, now reduced to 4s. and 5s.
EVENING FLOWERS, in Droops, Sprays and Wreaths.
Newest Styles in Sash Ribbons.
White and Tinted Kid Gloves, with two and four buttons.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuff, Sleeves, &c., &c.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
UPPER TOWN MARKET.

January 11, 1872.

NO HUMBUG!

Always Selling Off,

—AND—

CHEAP TOO,

—AT—

FYFE & GARNEAU,

ST. JOHN'S GATE,
WITHIN.

If you want CHEAP GOODS go to FYFE & GARNEAU, and you will be suited their with the newest Goods at the Lowest Prices in the City.

December 18, 1871.

QUEBEC CURLING CLUB.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Club will be held at the Rink, St. Charles Street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, immediately after the play for the Henry Cup is over.

By order,
J. E. OLIVER,
Secretary.

January 19, 1872.

SERVANT BOY.

Wanted, a BOY, to attend to a horse and make himself generally useful.

Apply to No. 6, Mont Carmel Street, Cape.

January 19, 1872. 2

QUEBEC RUBBER COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the QUEBEC RUBBER COMPANY, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held, in accordance with the By-laws of said Company, at the office of the Company, St. Paul Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1872.

The Chair will be taken at TWO o'clock P.M.

A. M. FARLEY,
Secretary.

January 19, 1872. 19 20 29 30

NOTICE.

It is proposed to form a Lending Library for the Non.-Com. Officers and Men of "B" Battery, S.G., Quebec, and any donations of second-hand BOOKS, in English or French, would be thankfully received. It is needless to dwell upon the boon it would be to men on guard to have instructive and amusing books, which are often thrown aside after being read in private families.

T. B. STRANGE,
Lt.-Col.

January 19, 1872.

1872. 1872.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION

—BETWEEN—

LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

(*Calling at Plymouth Outwards for Passengers.*)

TEMPERLEYS' LINE.

This Line is composed of the following First-class Powerful Iron Screw Steamships:—

MIDWAY	1823 Tons.	SCOTLAND	2057 Tons.
HECTOR	1979 "	THAMES	1637 "
NILE	1460 "	NIGER	1442 "
TWEED	1304 "	SEVERN	1230 "

And are intended to sail every WEDNESDAY during the season of navigation.

First departure from London, WEDNESDAY, April 18th.

First departure from Quebec, WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

Cabin Passage, Quebec to London, $60.
Steerage " " " 25.

Parties desirous of bringing out their friends to Canada, can procure tickets by this Line at reduced rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DAREN, 21, Billiter Street, London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal; Or, to

ROSS & CO.,
Quebec.

January 19, 1872.

FOR SALE,

—BY—

JOSEPH LEPAGE,

No. 7, PETER STREET,

LOWER TOWN,

QUEBEC,

300 Barrels Green Codfish,
200 " Labrador Herrings,
25 " Eels,
Barrels Salmon,
" Mackerel,
" Trout,
1000 lbs. Codfish Sounds,
50 Barrels Cod, Seal, Porpoise and Whale Oil,
100 Barrels Coal Oil, brands Atlantic and Aurora,
Whiskey in puncheons,
Gin in hogsheads,
Gin in cases,
Boots and Shoes of all kinds.

January 19, 1872.

CARD.

McCALLUM & POULIN, in thanking their many friends for the liberal support they have received since opening the Bankrupt Stock of Savard & Frere, beg to state that they have instructed Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co. to sell the balance of the Goods without reserve, and, as they have to dispose of them in a few days, great bargains will be given. The Sale will commence at TWO o'clock and SEVEN in the evening, THIS DAY, and be continued every day until the whole is sold out.

N.B.—As the Stock of Watches, Chains, Rings, &c., &c., &c., is large and of the best quality, the trade will find it to their advantage to attend, as they will be sold without the least reserve.

ARCH'D. McCALLUM,
J. D. POULIN.

January 19, 1872. 1

MusicHall.

GRAND CONCERT

GIVEN BY

MADAME

NINA PIZZOTTI,

Pupil of the celebrated Garcia (Master of Jenny Lind,) and of Rubinstein, the great Russian Pianist,

—ON—

MONDAY, 22ND JANUARY,

ASSISTED BY

Mr. O. MARTEL, Violinst;

M. L. MAILLET, Tenor,

—AND THE—

"Septuor Instrumental Haydn."

Admission, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to be had at all the Music Stores.

Reserved Seats can be secured at A. LAVIGNE'S Music Store, 11½, St. John Street, Savings' Bank Building.

January 18, 1872.

Quebec Curling Club.

Notice.

The "Henry Cup" will be played for at the Rink, St. Charles Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. Play to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

By order,
J. E. OLIVER,
Secretary.

January 18, 1872.

C. E. HOLIWELL,

ARMY STATIONER,

January, 1872, *English Magazines, per s. s. "Moravian," and "North American."*

London Society, January, 1872.
English Woman, " "
London Reader, " "
Sunday Magazine, " "
Tinsley's, " "
Cornhill, " "
Wedding Bells for January, with the new story by Miss Anne Thomas—"Without Reproach."

—ALSO,—

The new edition, 100 copies, Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book, with upwards of 130 illustrations and 500 receipts, bound in cloth and lettered in gold. Only 2s. 6d. each.

For sale only at
C. E. HOLIWELL'S,
Army Stationer.

January 18, 1872.

Notice.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the ST. LAWRENCE WHARF, DOCK AND WAREHOUSE CO., for the Election of Directors and other business, will be held in the Company's Office, in Quebec, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in MARCH next, at NOON.

J. ADAM,
Manager.

January 18, 1872. 3

Notice.

The undersigned have, this day, formed a Co-Partnership, under the name, style and firm of Connolly & Co., as Flour, Grain and Provision Merchants, succeeding to the business heretofore carried on by Mr. M. Connolly, under the name of M. Connolly & Co., who has retired from business.

M. P. CONNOLLY,
T. BOISSINOT.

Quebec, 15th Jan., 1872. jn18-3

Intercolonial Railway

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of Station Buildings at Cacouna, Isle Verte, Trois Pistoles, St. Simon, St. Fabien, Bic, Rimouski, St. Luce, and Metapediac Road; and, also, for Tank Houses and Wood Sheds at Isle Verte, Trois Pistoles, Bic, Rimouski, and Metapediac Road.

Also, for Engine Houses at Riviere du Loup Rimouski, and Metapediac Road.

Plans, specifications and forms of Tender may be seen on and after 20th February, at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Ottawa, at Riviere du Loup and Rimouski.

Tenders may be for the whole, or any less number of these Buildings, and will be received, marked "Tenders for Buildings," at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March next.

A. WALSH,
E. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Ottawa, 12th Jan., 1872. jn18-6

TEA.

Just received from SHANGHAE, via New York, a consignment of the very finest quality BREAKFAST SOUCHONG.

For sale, in boxes containing 15lbs., by

PEMBERTON & CO.,
Commercial Chambers,
St. Peter Street.

January 18, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL

RECEIPTS.

Chest Protectors—Felt, Chamois and Sealskin.

Patterson's celebrated Lung Protectors, invaluable.

Registering and House Thermometers.

Liebig's Extract of Malt and Extract of Meat.

Judson's Cement of Pompeii. Samples cemented with this are shewn on which customers are invited to try their strength.

A large stock of Wax Matches at unusually low prices.

For sale by
RODERICK McLEOD,
Medical Hall,
Upper Town Market.

January 16, 1872.

Houses for Sale or to Let

BUSINESS STAND

TO LET,

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT,

The property in the Upper Town Market place, Buade Street, known as the Dominion House. Alterations made, if desired, to suit a tenant.

Apply to
H. S. SCOTT,
Or,
E. G. CANNON.

January 18, 1872. 3

TO LET.

That stone-built Dwelling House and Shop, situate in Palace Street, opposite Russell's Hotel, formerly occupied as a tailor-shop by the late Mr. Knight.

Apply to
JOS. G. BOSSE,
31, St. Lewis Street;
Or, to E. G. CANNON,
N.P.

January 18, 1872. 6

TO LET.

A comfortable Dwelling House in Dalhousie Place, U.T., and an Office in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town.

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM,
St. Lawrence Chambers.

January 18, 1872. 3p

To Let.

That comfortable three-story Stone Dwelling House, No. 1, D'Auteuil Street, Upper Town, adjoining the Baptist Church. Immediate possession.

Apply to
J. B. PARKIN, N.P.,
12, St. Louis Street.

January 18, 1872. tf

TO LET,

From first May, the House, No. 8, Garden Street, at present occupied by Militia Department.

Apply to
JOHN DELANEY;
Or, E. G. CANNON, N.P.

January 17, 1872. 6

TO LET.

The large first-class House, on St. Lewis Street, opposite the Music Hall, at present vacant. Has a Stable and Yard.

Apply to
WM. DUPONT,
At Hunt, Brock & Co.'s.

January 17, 1872.

For Sale or to Let.

That desirable Residence, with about three acres of land, situate near Scott's Bridge, Little River Road, formerly occupied by the late L. T. Macpherson, Esq., and now by E. B. Holt, Esq.

Apply to
JOHN STRANG, N.P.,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

January 17, 1872. 6

OFFICES TO LET.

Several good Offices, with fireproof Safes, situate near the Bank of Montreal and Custom House.

Apply to
JOHN STRANG, N.P.,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

January 17, 1872 3

To Let.

The first-class Store, with Cellar (dry,) in St. Peter Street, now occupied by John Lamesurier, Esq. Possession 1st May next.

Apply to
WILLIAM DUPONT,
At Hunt, Brock & Co.'s.

January 15, 1872.

HOUSE TO LET.

That first-class Business Stand, No. 22, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, now occupied by James Hossack & Co. as a Grocery and Steam Confectionery.

Apply to
MRS. H. O'DONNELL,
22, Couillard Street,
Upper Town;
Or, E. G. CANNON, N.P.

January 15, 1872.

Stores, Stables and Cellars to Let.

That large and commodious Store in rear of Shop, No. 8, Little Champlain Street, and facing Sous-le-Fort Fire brick front, tin roof, about 100 feet long and four stories high, suitable for a factory or stores. For a term of one, two or more years.

—ALSO,—

A good Cellar, Stables and Coach-house.

Apply to
JAMES A. QUINN,
Grocer,
Champlain Market.

January 15, 1872. 1m-eow

SHOP AND STORE

To Let.

The first-class Business Stand, with extensive premises, including Dwelling in rear, occupied by the undersigned for the past ten years as a Ship Chandlery and Provision Store.

To a desirable tenant, the Stock and Goodwill of the business would be sold on liberal terms.

Apply to the Proprietor,
JNO. HEARN.

January 15, 1872.

TO LET,

From the first of May next, the Shop, No. 27, St. Peter Street, with large Iron Safe and two first-class Fire and Frost Proof Vaults.

Apply to
THOS. O'DONOHOE,
London Chronometer Depot,
On the Premises.

January 15, 1872. tf

Wanted.

A HOUSEMAID. Apply at 23, Esplanade.

January 15, 1872.

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY W. S. PARKE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOKS.

We have received instructions to sell at our Rooms,

No. 20, JOHN STREET (WITHIN,)

the Library of the late Dr. THOMAS, consisting of about 200 Volumes.

The Medical Works are of the latest and most approved additions.

Also, part of his Surgical Instruments.

Sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, commencing at half-past SEVEN o'clock.

☞ Catalogues preparing.

W. S. PARKE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

January 17, 1872.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

MR. THEOPHILE LAMONTAGNE has been admitted a member of the firm of Carrier & Dagneau. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of Carrier, Dagneau & Co.

January 18, 1872. 3

HAVANA CIGARS.

Just received, 3 Cases, per steamer "Columbia," via New York, consisting of the following brands:—

Bismark Predilectos, Especials,
Henry Clays, Londres,
Argullas de Oro, El Cielo,
Flor de Creta, Principes,
Londres Finos, Londres de
Partagas, Corte,
&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned offers the above Brands, wholesale and retail, at prices lower than any house in the city.

Hotel-keepers and Dealers would find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

A. GOLDSTEIN,
No. 15, St. John Street (within,)
Opposite Palace Street.

January 18, 1872.

EDGAR DOWARD,

LATE OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND,

Teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing.

All communications to be addressed, MORGAN'S MUSIC STORE.

January 17, 1872. tf

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN HARVEY, a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, who sailed from England for Canada by the s.s. "Moravian," in July last, is requested to communicate with DONALD GRANT, Writer, Grantown, Inverness-shire.

Grantown, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 20th December, 1871. n17-12

For Sale, at Half Price.

1 Tandum Sleigh, 1 Family Cariole and several single Buck Sleighs. The whole from the Estate of late G. Gingras.

At JOS. PARIS,
Coach Maker,
51, St. Gabriel Street.

January 17, 1872. 6p

LECTURE

—BY THE—

REV. W. M. PUNSHON.

On MONDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, a Lecture will be delivered in the WESLEYAN CHURCH of this city, by the Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A., President of the Wesleyan Conference of Canada.

SUBJECT:

"The Mayflower---Memories and Lessons."

The doors will be open at 7, and the Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

Family Tickets, (admitting three,) $1.00, and Single Tickets 50 cents, for the body of the Church, and 25 cents for the Gallery, may be had at the following places, viz:—Middleton & Dawson's Bookstore, Lower Town; Jas. Chalmers', St. Peter Street; C. E. Holiwell, Buade Street; W. McWilliam's, Confectioner, R. Morgan's Music Store, R. McLeod, Druggist, and Pierce & Paterson's, Upper Town.

January 16, 1872. td

PIANOS! PIANOS!

WM. KNABE & CO.,

GRAND

SQUARE and

UPRIGHT

PIANOFORTES.

For sale by
A. LAVIGNE,
Music and Piano Dealer,
11½, St. John Street,
Savings' Bank Building.

January 16, 1872.

QUEBEC FIRE

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY inst., at TWO o'clock P.M., when a Statement of the affairs will be submitted.

By order,
W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

January 13, 1872 td

QUEBEC FIRE

ASSURANCE COMP'Y.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the Stockholders, that the Election of Directors will take place on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of February next, by ballot, until TWO o'clock P.M.

By order,
W. L. FISHER,
Secretary.

January 13, 1872. td

Cow-Pox.

Limited quantity of COW-POX, imported from England, to be dispensed by Dr. S. RINFRET Office: No. 2, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's.

Small quantity deposited for sale at Mr. J. E. BURKE, "Quebec Dispensary," Fabrique Street, U.T.

January 13, 1872. 12

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

First-class Jewellery, Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, Watches, Chains and Fancy Goods.

We have received instructions from Messrs. McCALLUM & POULIN to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th, and following days, at No. 14, Fabrique Street, the balance of the Bankrupt Stock, purchased from the Assignees of Messrs. Savard & Frere, Insolvents, consisting of Watches (sterling,) Gold and Silver Chains, Fancy Clocks, first-class Jewellery, Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, Fancy Goods, &c. All of the above are of the very finest quality and most modern pattern, having been bought from the estate of the above Insolvents within the past year.

These goods can be thoroughly inspected at any time. Sale without reserve.

Sale at TWO and SEVEN o'clock.

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

January 16, 1872.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE

By auction will be sold,

—ON—

MONDAY MORNING NEXT,

THE 22nd INSTANT, AT

THE STORES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

St. Peter Street,

760 Hf-boxes Valencia Raisins,

Damaged by fresh water, and sold for account of whom it may concern.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

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

January 19, 1872.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

Valuable Milling Property at Portneuf.

By auction will be sold, at Messrs. Maxham's office, on the 20th JANUARY, if not previously disposed of by private sale, that well-known and valuable Milling Property known as the

PORTNEUF SAW-MILLS,

situated about 30 miles from the city of Quebec, which has lately been put in thorough working order, with 2 Slabbers, 1 Gang, Board Sawing Machine, Edging and Butting Tables, &c., with about 6 Acres of Land at the Mill.

—ALSO—

The Booms, Saws and General Working Materials, all of the best quality and description. Particulars of which can be obtained at Messrs. Maxham's office.

—AFTER WHICH—

About 100 Acres of well-timbered Land, about 6 miles from the Portneuf landing. Terms of sale liberal. Any information may be obtained at Messrs. Maxham's office, St Peter Street.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

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

December 30, 1871.

C. PEVERLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

32, JOHN STREET,

Will continue their CHEAP SALE for a few days longer. A large and select Stock of

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
CHINA and EARTHENWARE,
COAL OIL, LAMPS

—AND—

CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.

Selling at greatly reduced prices.

January 9, 1872. dc30 1m

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
BARTHOLEME BOUCHARD,
Of Mal Baie,
Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, Parish of St. Etienne, Mal Bay, County of Charlevoix, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Interim Assignee.

January 17, 1872. 12

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
JEAN BAPTISTE MORISSETTE,
Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Interim Assignee.

January 12, 1872. 12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of
HILDEVERT DELILLE,
Of Deschambault,
Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvent's place of business, Deschambault, County of Portneuf, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, at TWO o'clock P.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Interim Assignee.

January 11, 1872. 12

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

Shareholders

—OF THE—

Quebec and Gosford Railway Comp'y.

Notice is hereby given, that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Quebec and Gosford Railway Company shall be held on TUESDAY, the 6th February next, at TEN o'clock in the morning, at the office of the said Company, St. Peter Street, Quebec, for the election of the Board of Directors of the said Company, as prescribed by law.

By order of the Board of Directors,
I. J. RICKON,
Secretary.

January 13, 1872. td

Wanted.

A Middle-aged WOMAN, with some education, to take care of two children. Must have good recommendation.

Apply to
MRS. NELSON,
St. Louis Hotel.

January 6 1872. 18

Wedding and Family Parties supplied with every requisite in the best style.

WEDDING CAKES, beautifully ornamented and artistically finished.

W. McWILLIAM, Quebec.

January 15, 1872. 6p

GUARDIAN

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

11, LOMBARD STREET,

LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, $10,000,000.
Total Invested Funds, Upwards of $14,000,000.
Funds Invested in Canada, $100,000.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

No charge made for Policies or Endorsements.

ROBERT SIMMS & CO.,
GEORGE DENHOLM,
General Agents.

AGENTS IN QUEBEC:

NICOLL & DEAN,

Dean's Buildings, St. Peter Street.

January 4, 1872. 1m

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE, Q.

Lent Term commences in the Senior and Junior Departments of this Institution on SATURDAY, 20th January.

For information, apply to Rev. J. H NICOLLS D.D., Principal of the College; or, Rev. C. H BADGLEY, M.A., Rector of the School.

EDWARD CHEPMAN,
Bursar B.C.

Bishop's College, Jan. 10, 1872. jn12-td

COUGH NO MORE.

USE

Musson's Syrup

—OF—

CANADA BALSAM,

One of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world, for

Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Hoarseness,
Whooping-Cough, Croup,

Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including even CONSUMPTION.

Musson's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime. A preparation wherein the taste of the Oil is perfectly covered, and will agree with the most delicate stomach.

January 6, 1872.

COAL OIL

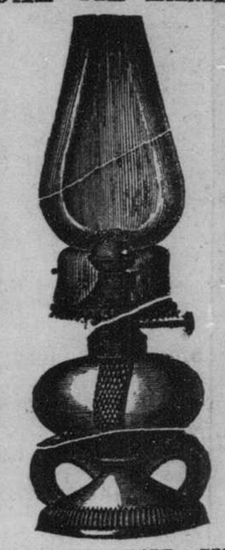
5 CAR LOADS!

PER G.T.R.R.

275 Barrels of the following brands:—
Caledonia Oil.
Rock Oil.
Atlantic Oil.

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

COAL OIL LAMPS.



CHANDELIERS!

BRACKETS.

HALL PENDANTS.

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

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

200 Cases Lamp Chimnies, Assorted sizes.

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC &

GLASSWARE.

35,000 Doz. Cut and Pressed Tumblers, In Ruby, Flint and Crystal.

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

Chinaware.

85 Hhds. Dessert, Breakfast and Teaware Vases.

For sale by
McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

Earthenware.

Ex s.s. "St. Patrick,"
10 Crates Stoneware.
Ex s.s. "Corinthian,"
21 Crates Granite.
Ex s.s. "Ottawa,"
21 Crates Assorted.
Ex s.s. "St. David,"
35 Crates Assorted.
Ex s.s. "Corinthian,"
200 Crates White Granite.
Ex s.s. "Joseph Deida,"
20 Crates Ganeware.

FOR SALE BY

McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO

SHOW-ROOMS, No. 24 and 25, ST. PAUL STREET QUEBEC.

December 11, 1871.

Wanted.

An active intelligent BOY, accustomed to the care of horses. Must be well recommended.

Apply to Messrs. GIBB, LAIRD & Co.

January 16, 1872.

FARM TO LET,

OR FOR SALE.

Apply to
E. G. CANNON.

uary 16, 1872. tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF QUEBEC!

WOODLEY & CO.

26, ST. JOHN STREET.

The Gardner Sewing Machines we offer for sale were sold to us by them for their best Machines, and guaranteed. We paid the Low Prices of $17 00 each, the freight was $1.50. We offered them to the firm at cost, not wishing to injure their sales, and our customers. They were made by them ten months since. We were their Sole Agents in Quebec, and gave up the Agency, as none we sold gave satisfaction. We offer them at Cost Price, $18 50

The finest and best-assorted Stock of SEWING MACHINES, plain and extra finished, is to be found in our Store. All Purchasers are presented with a Christmas Present.

December 22, 1871.

ADVERTISEMENT!

To meet the wants of the season, the undersigned has just finished a few Rich and Medium-class Sets of PARLOR and DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, neatly covered in new design Brocatel, Reps and Terry, which he will sell at extremely low prices.

Parties desirous of obtaining rich and well-made Furniture, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

A call is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM DRUM,
St. Paul Street,
Quebec.

December 22, 1871.

NOTICE.

MRS. RITTER

Whose easy and agreeable method of Tuition on the Piano has ensured the rapid progress of her Pupils in this city, for these 24 years past, being desirous of continuing, intimates that she has removed to No. 88½, St. John Street, (without.) TERMS MODERATE.

December 19, 1871. 1m

FIRST PRIZE PIANOFORTES.

CHICKERING & SONS',

STEINWAY & SONS',

PIANOFORTES.

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

S. SICHEL & CO.

December 9, 1871. sp1-5m

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. BENDER.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

98, ST. JOHN STREET, (without.)

OFFICE HOURS:

8½ to 10 A.M., 1 to 3½ P.M. 6½ to 8.

THE GALAXY.

The GALAXY has now entered on the seventh year of its existence, under circumstances of unusual prosperity.

This Magazine has from the first occupied a field entirely its own. The aim of the

GALAXY

has been to discuss promptly every great subject which is uppermost in the public mind, and to have the discussion carried on by our ablest and best known men in each department.

These papers, by conspicuous public men, on national topics of importance, will be continued, and will embrace contributions from the most prominent of our living statesmen on questions of national interest.

A new series of papers by Judge Jeremiah Black (whose former articles attracted so much attention) will soon appear in the

GALAXY,

also other articles by our most prominent statesmen, which the publishers are not yet at liberty to announce.

In the January number commences a series of articles of General G. A. Custar, under the title of "My Life on the Plains." Judging from the first article, and from the wild and romantic experience which General Custer has had as a cavalry officer among the Indians, these papers cannot fail to be of very great interest. They will continue through the year.

The sketches of prominent living public characters by Justin McCarthy will be continued. Mr McCarthy is one of the most charming of magazine writers.

One of the most widely-known and popular of American humorists will begin early in the year a series of articles original in form and treatment.

The serial stories of the

GALAXY

have always commanded the widest attention. Those for the year 1872 will be by writers who have now a powerful hold on American readers. The

GALAXY

series have been by such writers as Charles Reade, Anthony Trollope, Justin McCarthy, Mrs. Annie Edwards, and J. W. De Forest.

An ex-Shakeress begins in the January number the story of her "Fifteen Years among the Shakers"—a narrative that will throw much light on the interior life of that strange community.

The "Scientific Miscellany" of the

GALAXY

has proved so generally popular that the publishers seek to make it still more deserving of the attention of intelligent readers. The department is prepared by a distinguished scientist, whose relations with the leading scientific men of England, and Europe generally, are such as to enable the

GALAXY

to keep abreast of the latest facts.

Mr. Edward Cranesy, whose papers entitled "The Nether Side of New York," in the last two volumes of the

GALAXY,

enjoyed so much favor, will contribute further articles descriptive of criminal and low life in the great cities. Mr. Cranesy writes from personal observation, and with a style of singular simplicity and clearness.

In the department of literary criticism the

GALAXY

will have the assistance of some of the clearest and brightest intellects in the country.

THE GALAXY

gives great care to the selection of short stories from the large number off red its editor, and makes them a noticeable feature of each number of the magazine.

THE GALAXY

is edited with the nicest possible appreciation of the public taste, and seems fitted to meet the wants of every member of the family.

For the trifling expense of **FOUR DOLLARS** per year, one may obtain in the

GALAXY

a vast amount of instructive and entertaining reading; and, were this his only source of culture, one could not fall very far behind the spirit of the age.

SHELDON & COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

January 12, 1872.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company,

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

W. MOORE, Manager

September 14, 1871.

Refined Sugars.

Barrels English Crushed A Sugar.
Casks Refined Sugar.
Now receiving ex s. s. "Scandinavian," via Portland, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 3, 1872.

Bi-Carbonate Soda.

50 Kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda.
Now receiving ex s. s. "Caspian," via Portland, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

January 3, 1872.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL PAINT

PATRONISED BY
The British Government | 6,000 of the Nobility & Gentry
The Indian Government | Railway & Canal Companies,
The Colonial Government | Collieries, Iron Masters &c.,
For all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
And is proved, after a test of 70 years, to surpass any other Paint.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL PAINT

Is especially applicable to
Iron Roofing, Farm and other Buildings, Bridges, Farm Implements, Carts and Wagons, Gates, &c. &c., and all exposed work, and where adopted, a Saving of more than 50 per cent. may in the end be safely reckoned upon, as not only is it cheaper in the first place when purchasing, but lasts twice as long as any other paint, and

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR

Prepared Oil Mixture for the Anti-Corrosion. Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, both for Outside and Inside Purposes, specially manufactured for the Climate, Brushes, &c.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL PAINT,

For Public Edifices, Mansions, Villas,
and every kind of Brick, Stone, Compo, &c., is unrivalled, and is the only paint that will
EFFECTUALLY RESIST THE RAYS OF THE SUN.
The original Anti-Corrosion is solely manufactured, and can only be obtained of
WALTER CARSON AND SONS, LONDON
Caution.—All casks bear the trade mark, or are not genuine.
PACKAGES AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

April 11, 1871. 26-1f

NEATNESS

CHEAPNESS

PUNCTUALITY!

DESPATCH

MORNING CHRONICLE,

Determined to keep up with the requirements of the TIMES

is constantly adding to his facilities for the execution

OF

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING!

IN BOTH LANGUAGES.

From the smallest Card to the largest Book or Bill, all the newest and most beautiful styles of Type issued by the leading Type Foundries of America.

THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE EMBRACES

THE PRINTING OF

Addresses, Hotel Registers,
Appeal Cases, Handbills,
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Bill Heads, Mortgages
Blanks, Memoranda,
Bank Cheques, Newspapers,
Books, Notes,
Bills of Lading, Orders,
Bills of Fare, Pamphlets,
Certificates, Posters
Catalogues, Programmes for Balls, &c.,
Constitutions, Policies of Insurance,
Circulars, Periodicals,
Chancery Forms, Reports,
Cheques, Receipts,
Deeds, Rules and Regultions,
Diplomas, School Books,
Druggists' Labels, Sermons,
Debentures, Streamers,
Drafts, Strips,
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of every variety, Size and Color, Plain and Fancy

POSTERS FOR THEATRICAL AND TRAVELLING COMPANIES.

Of every Size and Style, Plain and Ornamental.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO EVERY DESCRIPTION O

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

IN

Gold, Silver and Fancy Colored Inks,

&c., &c., &c.

Country Merchants, and all residing a distance from the city, may depend upon having their work quickly and correctly executed by addressing their orders to the

PROPRIETOR OF THE

MORNING CHRONICLE.

And giving full address for forwarding per Express.

This establishment is prepared, in every respect, to meet the largest and most urgent orders,

Without Disappointment or Delay

AT

Prices which defy competition,

And in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed by any office in the Dominion.

NEATNESS! CHEAPNESS! PUNCTUALITY! DESPATCH!

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

There are few intelligent American families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the World.—New England Homestead.

A repository of biography and history, literature, science and art, unequaled by any other American publication. * * * The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any cyclopædia we can place in our libraries. Harper's Magazine is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain among the Andes and Ross Browne in the East, Stoke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travelers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our elder writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—N.Y Standard.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—The Nation, N.Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1872.

Terms:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy.

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A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 43 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 55 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

December 5, 1871.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly,

SPENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press:

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper. Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilisation."—New York Evening Post.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collection of reading-matter that are printed. ..... Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—Boston Traveller.

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading-matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable.—N. Y. Sun.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1872.

Terms:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... .....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20, without extra copy.

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The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

December 5, 1871.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING
TEETH & GUMS
PREVENTING TOOTHACHE AND DECAY
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS
PARTS OF THE WORLD
PREPARED ONLY BY
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON EC.

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

Messrs. Gabriel's — CORALINE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, imparts a natural redness to the gums, and gives brilliancy to the Enamel. Price, 1s 6d.

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

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

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

☞ Full directions for use enclosed in each box.

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

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

May 19, 1871. 24m-1o

THE

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

FOR 1872.

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

In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our city, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated can or, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union, rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it in those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed Reform, The Tribune will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essential and auspicious.

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

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

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

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

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

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

One copy, one year, 52 issues.....$2 00

Five Copies, one year, 52 issues..... 9 00

To one Address, at one Post Office.—10 Copies, $1.50 each; 20 Copies, 1.25 each; 50 Copies, 1.00 each; and one Extra Copy to each Club

To Names of Subscribers, all at one Post Office.—10 Copies, $1.50 each; 20 Copies, 1.25 each; 50 Copies, 1.10 each; and one Extra Copy to each Club.

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

Advertising Rates.

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

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

Terms, cash in advance.

Address,

THE TRIBUNE,
New York.

December 15, 1871.

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

February 16, 1871. 12m-So-t,thas

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.—No parts of the human frame are so delicately constructed or so easily affected as the *throat* and *chest*, more especially in cold climates. Where damp and cold affects the constitution, it behoves the sufferer to adopt effectual remedies. One of the simplest and most valuable is "Datura Tatula," which affords instant relief, and the good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent physicians. It is prepared only by "Savory & Moore," of 143, New Bond Street, the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France and Belgium, and sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers as Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, and Pastilles for inhalation. The directions given bear their names, and none without are genuine.

January 31, 1871. 12m

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

'71-2—Winter Arrangements—'71-2

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
POLYNESIAN	4200	[Building.]
CIRCASSIAN	3400	[Building.]
SARMATIAN	3500	Capt J Wylie.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt Ballantine
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton RNR.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt R Brown.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt A Aird.
MORAVIAN	3650	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	2600	Lt W H Smith RNR
GERMANY	3250	Capt M Trocks.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt J Ritchie.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Capt Watts.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
NORTH AMERICAN	1784	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt Jas Scott.
OTTAWA	1831	Lt. Archer, RNR.
ST. DAVID	1650	Capt R Scott.
ST. ANDREW	1432	Capt Hugh Wylie
ST. PATRICK	1207	Capt Stephen.
NORWAY	1100	Capt Myllus.
SWEDEN	1150	Capt McKenzie.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers from and to Londonderry.

Dates of Sailing are as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND:

NORTH AMERICAN..Saturday, 20th Jan., 1872.
AUSTRIAN..... " 27th " "
SARMATIAN..... " 3rd Feb, "
And every succeeding Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC,
To Londonderry or Liverpool.

Cabin—$86 50 and $76.50, according to accommodation. Steerage—$31.00.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. For further particulars, apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

January 17, 1872.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP,

(NON-MERCURIAL,)

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

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,

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

OAKEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

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

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD,

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

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

September 22, 1871. 12m-1o

LONDON JOURNAL.

LONDON JOURNAL ILLUSTRATED.—Original and Deeply Interesting Domestic Novels by the first Authors.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every Month—Copyright Colored Fashion-plate, designed expressly by renowned Continental Artists.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every Month—Monster Ladies' Supplement of Fashions, Patterns and Needlework.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Every Month—Chronicle of Fashion, describing all the most recent events in the world of Fashion.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Original and Popular Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Short Tales—interesting and exciting.

LONDON JOURNAL.—General Articles and Essays on Literary, Social, Political, Topographical and Historical subjects.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best selection of Witty and Laughable Jokes.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Thousands of Useful Receipts for the household.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Charming Poetry, original and selected.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Scientific and Statistics Information for Architects, Engineers and Mechanics.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Voluminous Personal Correspondence on every topic.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest Periodical with the Greatest Circulation.

LONDON JOURNAL is Monthly Parts, Sevenpence.

LONDON JOURNAL Half-year'ly Volumes, Four Shillings and Sixpence.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Volumes 1 to 53 are now ready, bound in cloth.

LONDON JOURNAL may be had of all Booksellers in the Colonies at a slight advance on the London publishing price.

LONDON JOURNAL.—Parts and Volumes are always in print.

LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

LONDON JOURNAL.—The Proprietor begs his Colonial readers to obtain his Journal through the Local Agents.

August 9, 1871. 52-1o-w

POLLACK, SCHMIDT & CO.

210, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
Patentees and Manufacturers of

"La Silencieuse,"

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

Agents Wanted. Shippers supplied. Terms liberal.

November 16, 1870. 190-3o

NOTICE.

MORSON'S

EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

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

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

CHLORODYNE—MORSON'S celebrated Anodyne is now being supplied to the public.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

Sole Manufacturers,
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HOMERTON AND HOMERTON.

February 14, 1871. 12m-1o

JOHN GLASS

SHIP BREAD BAKER,
St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC.

Whenever you want Baking Powder

(IF YOU WISH THE BEST,)

Ask for "Gardner's."

And take no other.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, JANUARY, 1872.

Due A. M.	Due P. M.	MAILS.	Close A. M.	Close P. M.
		ONTARIO.		
9 00		Ottawa, by Railway (a)		6.00
9 00		Province of Ontario (a)		6.00
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska & Three Rivers, by railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route. Eastern Townships & Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		6.00
9 00		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		6.00
		Leeds, Megantic Junction		6.00
9.00		St. Giles & St. Sylvester Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)		6.00
	4 30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward daily (b)	7.30	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	4.30	St. Anselme, and County of Dorchester, daily		7.30
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel daily		2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville and Lauzon, twice daily, at	8.30	2.30
		Levis, twice daily	8 30	2 30
9.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	7.00	5 00
8.00		Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily	11.00	
	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysostome twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	9.00	2.30
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch thrice daily	8 00	4 00
			11.00	
		Sargeville & Cap Rouge		2 30
9.00		South Shore (West), St. Nicholas to Beaumont daily	7 30	
8.00		North Shore (West), Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily		5.00
8.00		North Shore (East) by land Beauport to Murray Bay Chicoutimi, Monday, Wednesday & Friday	6 00	
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday		2 30
		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, Monday, Wednesday & Friday		5.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Laval & Lake Beauport Tuesday & Friday		2.00
10.00		Charlesbourg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday		2.00
10.00		Stoneham Saturday		2.00
	4.30	BAY OF CHALEURS. County of Bonaventure, as far as Paspebiac, daily, at	7 30	
		From Paspebiac to Percé and Gaspe Basin, triweekly, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at		7 30
		MARITIME PROVINCES		
	4.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmundston, Woodstock, by land daily, at		7 30
9 00		New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P E Island and Nova Scotia, per G T Railway, via Island Pond, daily, at		6 00
		(Newfoundland and Bermuda, W.I., included in each mail for Halifax whence despatch is on arrival of Ocean steamers from N.Y.)		
		UNITED STATES.		
9.00		Boston & New York, &c.		6.30

WEST INDIES.

Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York are forwarded daily on New York whence mails are despatched:—

For Havana and West Indies, via Havana, every Thursday P. M.
For St. Thomas, the West Indies & Brazil, on 23rd of every month. 6.00

GREAT BRITAIN.

By Canadian Line, Friday (c)..... 5 00
By Williams & Guion's Line, via New York, on Saturday..... 8.00

a—Postal Car Bag open till 7 00 P.M.
b— Do do do 8.15 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 7.00 P.M.

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

Street Letter Boxes visited, 7.15 A.M., 10.30 A.M. and 5 30 P.M.

P. G. HUOT, Postmaster.

January 16, 1872.

LEHIGH COAL

—AND—

BAG SALT.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS;

Tons Lehigh Coal, } In lots to suit purBags Coarse Salt, } chasers.

DINNING & WEBSTER.

November 22, 1871.

BRADLEY & GAUVREAU

ADVOCATES,

No. 2, St. Louis Street,

QUEBEC.

ROBERT J. BRADLEY, H. PHILIPPE GAUVREAU
1871.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

The Only Good Sauce.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

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

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

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

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

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' *Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.*

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

January 17, 1872. 12m-1o

FIRST PRIZE FIRE ENGINES.

SHAND, MASON & CO.,

75, Upper Ground Street,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,
Manufacturers of Land, Floating and Fixed

STEAM FIRE ENGINES

AND

HAND-WORKED FIRE-ENGINES

Of every description, and for all Climates,
Fire Escapes, Hose and Suction Pipes, Fire Buckets, Fire Cocks, Hose Reels, Hydrants, Firemen's Equipments, and every article connected with the Extinction of Fire.

SHAND, MASON & CO.'S Steam Fire Engines have been awarded all the Chief First Prizes, have been in use by the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade for sixteen years, and are found to be the most durable Engines yet constructed, also the most readily managed by inexperienced persons. The generative powers of the boiler are such that at the Preston Trials steam of 100lb was raised in six minutes and forty-five seconds.

At the great Competitive Trial of Steam Fire Engines, held at Preston, England, May, 1871, the judges, after a searching investigation, decided unanimously in favor of Shand, Mason & Co.'s Engine, which was accordingly purchased by the Authorities.

July 26, 1871. 12-1o

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY next, 30th instant, Trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

Accommodation Train for Island Pond, and Way Stations, at..... 7.00 a.m
Day Mail Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at..... 2.00 p.m
Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Boston, at..... 10.30 p.m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 9.00 a.m
Mail Train for St John and Rouse's Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways and with Steamboats on Lake Champlain, at..... 3 00 p.m
Express Train for Boston, New York, &c., via Vermont Central, at..... 3.30 p.m
Day Express for Toronto and Intermediate Stations, at..... 8 00 a.m
Night Express do do at 8.00 p.m
Local Train for Brockville and Intermediate Stations at..... 4.00 p.m
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at..... 6.00 a.m

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

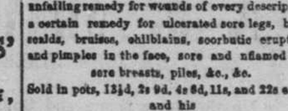
October 27 1871.

Grand Trunk Railway

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

October 19, 1871.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, PULLMAN PALACE CARS will run on the DAY EXPRESS TRAINS between Montreal and Quebec, leaving Montreal at 8.30 A.M., and Point Levi at 1.30 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

September 18, 1871.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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

The MAIL TRAIN will leave Point Levi for Riviere du Loup, (stopping at all Stations,) at 2.00 A.M., and Riviere du Loup for Point Levi at the same hour, reaching both places at 4.00 P.M.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

September 14, 1871.

NOTICE.

DR. C. I. SAMSON, recently arrived from Paris, where he has completed his medical studies, has opened his Office at 33, Craig Street, (Roch's.

September 24, 1867.

DR. ROBERTS'S

CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain remedy for ulcerated sore legs, burns scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes sore breasts, piles, &c., &c.

Sold in pots, 1s¼d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each; and his

"Pilula Anti-Scrophula or Alterative Pills, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting Nature in her operations. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without conf