Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

XXIII. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY 6th JANUARY 1869 No. 9005.

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

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund

£1,945,000 ....STERLING.

Funds Invested in Canada: $105,000.

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

Nov. 7, 1867. Oct. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

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

Sept. 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that the business heretofore carried on by Mr. HENRY KNIGHT, Tailor, No. 22, Palace Street, will be continued on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, by the undersigned, in the same premises, where a Choice and Assorted STOCK will be kept constantly on hand.

In soliciting the patronage of the public, the undersigned deems it but necessary to state, to secure a liberal share of the same, that the business will be carried on under the immediate superintendence of the former proprietor, whose experience and ability are too well known to need comment.

E. KNIGHT.

Sept. 1867. tf

ROOMS TO LET,

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with LODGINGS with or without Breakfast, in a convenient locality in the Upper Town. Apply at this office.

Quebec, March 23

FURNISHED LODGINGS TO LET,

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with comfortable and well furnished lodgings in a central part of the Upper Town, on applying at the corner of Palace and St. Helen streets.

July 23, 1867.

ASTOR HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL has undergone repairs of an extensive character, and is reopened thoroughly refurnished in all respects, repainted and decorated. Otis Bros. Improved Elevator has been added: the round windows in the upper storey changed for ample light, affording splendid views, rendered, by the use of the Elevator, second to no apartments in the country. An entire new Kitchen and Laundry, with many other conveniences, will enable the undersigned to improve upon the well-known comforts of the table.

CHARLES A. STETSON, Sr., for many years proprietor of the old Astor, will remain to assist us in presenting the business to our old patrons and new friends. Grateful, indeed, for past kindness, he joins us in the assurance that nothing shall be spared to make our guests comfortable.

Cars run directly to and from depots of Harlem Hudson River and New Haven R. R. to the Hotel. All places of amusement can be reached in fifteen minutes by cars starting from the doors of the Hotel, conveying passengers to Central Park, and almost all points of interest in the city, at the usual car rates.

The best of carriages, open and closed, with polite and attentive drivers, can be had at short notice on application at office.

CHAS. A. STETSON'S SONS.

June 9 1868.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
—AND THE—
Public in General!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased from John L. Gibb, Esq., the Extensive Wharf and Buildings on St. Paul Street. The Wharf is situate in a business locality, adjoining those of Mr. Renaud, and as a consequence, offers all necessary facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels, as also all requisite accommodation to the general business community who may favor him with a portion of their patronage.

—ALSO, TO LET,—

The EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS in front, and the LARGE STORES in rear, suitable for various kinds of business, such as Grain, Flour, Fish, or Oil Stores, &c., &c. The whole on most reasonable terms.

AME. LAROCHE, Timber Merchant, St. Paul Street, Lower Town.

Aug

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Oct. 31, 1868. 1y-1o

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY was established in 1847 with a view to secure for the people of Canada, by the higher interest obtainable here than in Britain, the benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE at rates of

Premiums Lower than those Charged by British or Foreign Offices.

It has gained the entire CONFIDENCE of the Country, and met with a liberal share of success and patronage.

Its FUNDS being entirely retained and invested in CANADA, they materially aid in advancing the prosperity of the DOMINION. Every security, advantage and facility which liberality and prudence can suggest, are offered by the Company, and the following are some of its special advantages:—

Premiums
May be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly

Thirty days of Grace Allowed
For the payment of Premiums, during which time, if death take place, Policies remain binding upon the Company.

Claims Payable
Three months after death, or sooner, if required, upon discount.

Policies well Adapted for use as Securities,
By the general liberality of conditions, and absence of many common restrictions.

Liberal Regulations
For residence and Travel.

Annual Publication
Of most ample statements.

The Company has Agents in all the principal towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London, (England,) authorised to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.

Feb. 17, 1868. am-on15

Wonderful Discovery.

Every Family do their own Washing in one or two Hours.

THE DOMINION WASHING COMPOUND.

Clothes Require no Rubbing.

THIS compound removes grease and paint spots, and preserves the clothing. It has been tried and proved more than here represented. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will make enough for to last a family of eight or ten, twelve months.

This invaluable receipt will be forwarded to any person for $1, and persons using it who have not purchased the right of receipt are liable to the law.

This is no humbug; money returned if the compound is not what represented.

Address to E. J. Bickell, Box 139, St. Mary's, Post Office, Ontario. Register money letters.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send stamps for circulars; $5 to 20 a day.

Aug 21, 1868. 3m

TO MOTHERS!
Poudre de Sante!
(HEALTH POWDER.)
CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILDREN.

I beg to solicit the attention of the public to this remedy, still unknown, but which has been long used in private practice, and has almost invariably realised most marvellous results.

Other remedies will only benumb sufferings but do not cure it. My powder WILL CURE.

It contains neither Mercury or Opium, nor any noxious substance of any kind.

My Poudre de Sante

(HEALTH POWDER), is at the same time a powerful Tonic and a Sedative. Most weakened and emaciated children, when all other remedies had failed, have been seen recovering by its use their appetite, strength and their normal plumpness. I feel I can state, without any fear of seeing the actual fact giving me the lie, that its effects sometimes seem to be miraculous, so prompt and complete as they are.

My Poudre de Sante

Is a combination of remedies which are all usefully employed in children's maladies. All good practitioners are using them. But when they are combined in a certain proportion, which I have only found after many years of constant study and numerous experiments, they acquire such a remarkable action on the system as can only be understood and realised by actual experiment.

All these ingredients are really curative and invigorating at the same time, and my POUDRE DE SANTE may be administered to the youngest children without the slightest danger, even if by some mistake or oversight the prescribed dose should be gone beyond. Can the same thing be said of NARCOTICS?

I have long been of opinion that there was a much to be regretted omission in the medical practice, so far as the cure of children is concerned. I think that I have met that want by the invention of my Powders. Those who will use it will not be constantly exposed to the numerous disappointments always caused by NARCOTICS, (those remedies where opium is the principal ingredient). These dangerous remedies, always bringing sleep with them, will often bring mothers to believe that the child is better, while the malady being only benumbed, as it were, is not prevented to set in again as soon as their effect is exhausted.

Of course, these remedies do not DIRECTLY KILL children, but as they have no curative effect, it may truly be said that they allow them to die without assistance, since they do not stop the progress of the disease and do not expel it from the system. Their great danger lies in making the malady less apparent in the eyes of the mother. She believes her child better because he sleeps, but after some time the disease shows itself again, almost always in an aggravated form, because it has not been checked in time, and many a child die in this way.

I have seen very many cases of the pernicious effects of these drugs, which only cause the disease to slumber without curing it in any way, and this has led me to study more carefully the means of not only CURING but of PREVENTING SICKNESS among children, and I really believe that I have met with complete success for all ordinary diseases which only come from a derangement of the nervous system, or of disorders in the intestinal functions.

MY POWDER

Will certainly cure all cases of general debility, obstinate constipation, convulsions, diarrheas of all kinds, vomiting, &c., &c.

ONLY TRY IT! Be sure that there is not the slightest possible danger.

I defy anybody to find in it the slightest trace of any noxious substance, such as mercury, opium, OR ANY OTHER.

Whatever may be said, the narcotics will never prevent the disease from apppearing again the moment their action is exhausted. They make the child sleep merely because they benumb him; my POWDER will cause sleep because it acts upon the disease and expels it: here the difference lies.

Narcotics will in no way PREVENT sickness, MY POWDER WILL MOST CERTAINLY DO IT. These are two peremptory proofs of its immense superiority. Parents administering it to their children at the first sign of sickness will never see it make any progress: I mean, of course, those diseases for which it is indicated.

DURING DENTITION THE POUDRE DE SANTE will bring back the stools to their normal state, and will prevent inflammation. It will thus cause even a weak child to get over this dangerous and critical period with INCOMPARABLY LESS DANGER. Its effect in this case is TRULY WONDERFUL.

As a general rule, when a child cries a great deal, tosses about and sleeps little, it is a sure sign of sickness; and if its stools are of a bad color, green, with yellow lumps, it indicates inflammation in the bowels. Some doses of the POUDRE DE SANTE will almost never fail to do away with those alarming symptoms.

In all eruptive fevers, such as scarlet fevers, measles, variola or small-pox, it is a most important remedy, inasmuch as it keeps the stools regular and has such an action on the bowels as to maintain perfect equilibrium in all animal functions.

In all cases of general debility, obstinate constipation, convulsions, diarrhea from any cause, vomiting, &c., &c., it will be found superior to any other medicine. Only try it! I repeat it emphatically: there is not the slightest possible danger.

I defy anybody to find in my POWDER the slightest trace of any noxious ingredient, whether mercury, opium, or any other.

No narcotic will be a preventative to a disease. My POWDER has proved to be one. There is proof of its decided superiority.

The POUDRE DE SANTE is also most efficacious in weakness of the stomach in adults, and in dyspepsia. All those who are suffering from acidities and rising of the stomach, and heartburns after meals, will be greatly relieved by its use. One or two teaspoonfuls of this POWDER, mixed with a little wine or milk, and taken about half an hour before each meal, will generally cure them in a few days. These persons should always abandon the use of tea.

Doses for Children:—Under six months, half a teaspoonfull a day; six months to one year, one teaspoonfull a day; from one to two years, two teaspoonfulls a day. Doses may be increased a little in bad cases. Administer it in a little sweet milk. For children still suckling, mothers will put them to the breasts immediately after having taken the POWDER.

Money remitted in all cases where no effect has been produced upon the diseases mentioned.

The POUDRE DE SANTE is for sale at John E. Burke, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Quebec Dispensary, Market Place, Upper Town; and at W. E. Brunet, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, corner of Craig and King street, St. Roch's.

N. M. DEROME, St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATES.

LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, 42, St. John street, Montreal.

I hereby certify that I have examined carefully the POUDRE DE SANTE, (Health Powder,) prepared by Mr. N. M. DEROME, of St. Hyacinthe, and that it does not contain any narcotics, or mercury, and I recommend it as a SPECIFIC in the diseases for which it is recommended.

T. VERNIER, Practical Chemist.

St. Hyacinthe, 25th Aug., 1868.

Mr. N. M. DEROME, Chemist.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am most happy in offering you my best thanks for the complete cure of one of my children, which is, undoubtedly, due to your POUDRE DE SANTE, whose effect has really been marvellous.

My little girl, a bright child of two years, had been most dangerously ill for more than a year, and no amount of care or remedies had the slightest effect upon her. Strong and unabating fever, glairy and sanguinolent diarrhea, frequent stools, with most acute pains. She had completely ost her appetite and had grown very weak and thin.

After the THIRD dose of your POUDRE DE SANTE her stools came back to their normal state, appetite became good, all pain had ceased, and she was completely cured before she had taken the contents of the first vial which you gave me.

I look upon your Powder as a remedy most efficacious and safe.—F. X. VALLEE.

I, the undersigned, do strongly recommend the use of the POUDRE DE SANTE, prepared by Mr. N. M. DEROME, Chemist and Druggist, regarding it as a most efficacious medicine in all children's diseases; and I hereby certify that it contains no narcotics, or mercury, or any other dangerous substance.—DR. PERRAULT.—Montreal, 29th Oct., 1868.

Nov 1, 1868.

BUY YOUR TEA
—DIRECT FROM—
THE IMPORTERS.
TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY 6, Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors and large Establishments generally, to their prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of save money by getting it direct through Importers.

All orders for small boxes and chests, carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office Order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Original packages Black Tea weigh ½ chest about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market; every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea	$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON, do	0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED, do	0.75
SOUND OOLONG	0.45
RICH FLAVORED, do	0.60
VERY FINE, do do	75
JAPAN	0.53
VERY FINE do	0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common	$0.38
FINE, do	0.55
YOUNG HYSON	0.60
FINE do	0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE	1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER	0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do	1.0

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6, Hospital Street, Montreal.

Aug. 30, 1867.

QUEBEC BANK!

Quebec, 5th May, 1868.

UNTIL further notice, INTEREST at the rate of FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM will be allowed on deposits in the Savings Department of the Quebec Bank.

By order of the Board, J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

May 6, 1868.



Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING ON 20th APRIL, 1868.

TRAINS will leave Brockville 7.15 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

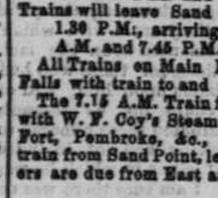
Trains will leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M. and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M. and 7.45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with train to and from Perth.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with W. F. Coy's Steamer for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., &c.; and the 1.15 P.M. train from Sand Point, leaves after these steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.

April 15, 1868.



THOS. RUSSELL & SON,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

THOS. RUSSELL & SON'S WATCHES, imported direct by M. B. Harris, St Peter Street; N. Turcot, Mountain Hill; H. Smeaton, Sheffield House; S. Bedard, John Street; R. S. Thompson, St. John's, N. B.; Estate Wm. Learmont, Montreal; and W. S. Walker, Montreal.

May 11, 1868.

1867. 1867.



Ottawa & Rideau Forwarding COMPANY.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

THE Powerful Tug Steamer "CHAMPION" will, until further notice, be placed on the above route for the purpose of TOWING SHIPS, BARGES, RAFTS, &c.

Will be prepared to leave Montreal on WEDNESDY MORNING, May 8th.

For Rates, &c., apply to GEO. HEUBACH, Canal Basin, Montreal.

W. D. WADDELL, Agent, Quebec.

May 13, 1867 tf

JOSEPH F. ELLIS
INSURANCE, SHIPPING —AND— GENERAL AGENT, STOCK BROKER, CONSIGNEE, ETC. PICTOU, N. S.,

Offers his services as Agent, Correspondent, or Consignee to the Merchants and Business Men of Lower Canada.

REFERENCES:

Hugh Hartshorne, Esq., Solicitor.........Halifax.
Messrs. Black, Bros. & Co., Merchants.........Halifax.
T. B. Bland, Esq., Banker.........Halifax.
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq., Merchant.........Halifax.
John M. Walker, Esq.........St. John, N.B.

Business respectfully solicited.

May 31, 1867.

For Sale,

THREE Lots of Land in the Township of HAM, Range B, with good specimens of copper.

Apply to T. B. BEDARD, Advocate, Garden Street, Quebec.

Quebec, May 27, 1868.

JOHN E. O'BRIEN,
Commission Merchant, BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

GOODS Bought and Sold.

Reference:—W. H. JEFFERY & Co., Quebec.

Bathurst, N. B., June, 1868 ju3-2o-tf

MAIL TIME TABLE.

Post Office, Quebec, Dec. 1868.

Due A.M.	Due P.M.	MAILS.	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
8.00		Ottawa, by Railway (a)		3.45
8.00		Province of Ontario, (a)		3.45
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska & Three Rivers railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships & Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		3.45
9.00		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		3.45
9.00 9.00		Three Rivers, and Sorel, by Railway, at		3 45
		Three Rivers, River du Loup (en haut) &c, by land, daily at		4.00
		Leeds (Megantic) daily (a)		3.45
9.00 9.00		St. Giles & St. Sylvester, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)		3.45
	5.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward daily (b)	8.00	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	4.30	St. Anselme, and County of Dorchester, daily	8.00	
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel, daily		3.00
8.30	3.00	Bienville and Lauzon, twice daily	9.00	3.00
8.00	3.00	Levis, twice daily	9.00	8.00
9.00	5.00	South Quebec, twice daily	8.00	3.45
7.30		Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily	11.00	
	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrystome, daily		3.00
9.00	3.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00	2.30
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch thrice daily	8.00 11.00	3.00
9.00		South Shore (West), St. Nicholas to Bécancour, Monday, Wednesday & Friday	8.00	
7.00		North Shore (West), Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily		4.00
7.00		North Shore (East) Beauport to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, &c., Saguenay, Monday, Wednesday & Friday	8.00	
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	10.00	
7.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, Tuesday and Friday, St. Catherine, Monday & Thursday		4.00
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
		BAY OF CHALEURS,		
	5.06	Gaspe Basin and County of Gaspe and Bonaventure, by land, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday	8.00	
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	5.00	New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock and Fredricton, by land daily	8.00	
		New Brunswick & P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, Friday, per "Carlotta" from Portland to Halifax		3.45
9.00		Do do do Monday and Saturday, via Portland steamer to St. John N. B.		3.45
		(Newfoundland and Burmuda W.I., included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N.Y.)		
		UNITED STATES.		
8.00		Boston & New York, &c.		3.45
		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 & Brasil, on 23rd of every month		3.45
		GREAT BRITAIN. By Canadian Line, Friday (c)		3.00
		By Cunard Line, via New York, Saturday		3.45
		By Broman Line, if so addressed, via New York, Monday		3.45

a—Postal Car Bags open till 4.30 P. M.
b— Do do do 8.30 A.M.
c— Supplementary Bag do 4.30 P.M.

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

Street Letter Boxes visited at 7.45 A.M. and 3.45 P.M.

JOHN SEWELL, Postmaster.

Dec 11, 1868.

Union Forwarding and Railway Company.

868  1868

UPPER OTTAWA ROUTE,

Consisting of the following First-Class Steamers:

ANN SISSON.........Capt. MURPHY,
ALLIANCE......... " FINDLAY,
EMERALD......... " TONER,
OREGON......... " COWLEY,
CALUMET......... " BLONDIN,
JASON GOULD......... " BOLTON,
PONTIAC......... " DUGGAN,
PEMBROKE......... " OVERMAN,
SNOW-BIRD......... " BEATTIE,

ON and after 5th September (until further notice), the steamer "Ann Sisson" will leave Aylmer daily (Sundays excepted) for the Upper Ottawa at 7 a.m., connecting with the steamer "Alliance" at head of railroad at 11 a.m., touching at Arnprior, Sandpoint, Bristol, Bonnechere, Farrell's Wharf, Gould's Wharf, and Portage-du-Fort. Stages will leave Gould's Wharf immediately after the arrival of the Steamer "Alliance" for Cobden, connecting with Steamer "Jason Gould," and arriving at Pembroke same evening.

The steamers "Pontiac" or "Pembroke" leave daily at 1 p.m. for Des Joachim, calling at all intermediate ports. Returning, leaving at 6 a.m., connecting at Pembroke with steamer "Jason Gould," which leaves Pembroke Landing at 2 p.m., and arriving at Portage-du-Fort same evening.

The Steamer "Alliance" leaves Portage-du-Fort every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.30 a.m., touching at Gould's Wharf, Farrell's Wharf, Bonnechere, Bristol, Sandpoint and Arnprior, and arriving at head of railway at 11 a.m., and connecting with steamer "Ann Sisson" at Pontiac at noon. Passengers reach Ottawa at 4 p.m.

The steamer "Calumet" will, on and after the 20th October, leave Havelock for Chapeau Village, every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., returning, will leave Chapeau Village for Havelock, every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A connection is made daily with the Brockville and Ottawa Railway on the up and down trips.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Offices at Ottawa or Aylmer.

R. S. CASSELS, President.

Ottawa City, May 1, 1868. may 8.

Royal Victoria Hotel,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

THE above Hotel, with superior accommodations for Families, Invalids, &c., and kept in the best manner, is now, (October 1st), opened for the Winter. The climate of Nassau is unsurpassed by any in the world; the thermometer ranging about seventy during the winter. Steamers leave New York every four weeks; passage but four days.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietors,

TUNNELL & LORAIZ.

Nassau, N.P., Oct 1, 1868. 9-3m

Holland's Gin.

HHDS. Houtman's Gin,
Do S DeKuyper & Son's do,
Red and Green Cases do do.
And for sale by WILLIAM POSTON.

Nov 6 1868.

Houses for Sale or to Let

TO LET,

A Double House, Furnished, on the Cape, with good Stables and Yard.

Apply to E. G. CANNON, N.P.

June 5, 1868.

TO LET,

A Comfortable two-story Fire Brick House, No. 40, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs, containing six rooms, with an excellent hangard. Rent moderate and possession 1st October.

For particulars, apply on the premises.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1865

TO LET,

FROM the first of May next, that well known building, the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis Street—a lease will be given if required for one or more years.

Apply to No. 33, St. Ursule Street; or to E. G. CANNON, Notary.

Quebec, Feb. 6, 1864.

TO LET,

With possession 1st November next,

THAT very desirable two-story and attic Brick House, No. 62, St. John Street, without, now occupied by Mr. Elson—Gas, Water, Water Closets, &c.

Apply to H. BOLDUC, Notary, 80½, St. John Street, without.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1865. tf

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce,"
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. Hassall's Report on the "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce," and the Condensed Milk.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

July 18, 1868 36-1

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES!!!

CHASSELAS DORE,
BLACK HAMBURG,
ROYAL MUSCADINE,
GRAPE OF PALESTINE,
CANNON HALL MUSCAT,
GRIZZLY FRONTIGNAN
PEACHES,
NECTARINES,

Fresh each day from the Vinery,

MRS. McCONELL, Fruit Depot, Lower Town.

August 20 1868. 3o

New Dance Music.

THE Schneider Valse,
Lalla-Rookh Quadrilles,
Pauline Valse,
After Dark Quadrilles,
The Golden Beauty Waltz,
Coote's New Irish Quadrilles,
The Court Beauties Valse,
Domino Noir Quadrilles,
The Blush-Rose Waltzes,
Coote's Imperial Lancers,
Drusilla Valse,
The Knight of St. Patrick Lancers.

For Sale by R. MORGAN, Piano and Music Dealer, 44 St. John Street.

Oct 2, 1868.

New Comic Songs.

THE Tailor and the Crow, Seventy-two and as hard as Steel, Bother the men, Up in a Balloon, The Doctor's Daughter, Some Lady's dropt her Chignon, The Bloated Young Aristocrat, Shabby Genteel, Pretty Polly if you Love me, do say Yes, Tell me what's married men to do, Unlimited Loo, Don't stay out too late at night, Ten Little Niggers, On the beach at Long March, Walking down Broadway, Everybody's friend Through Central Park, Bitter Beer, Captain Jinks of the Horse Guards.

For sale by R. MORGAN, Piano and Music Dealer, 44, St. John Street.

Oct 2, 1868.

Masts, Spars, &c.,

For Sale by the Undersigned

AT HIS COVE, SILLERY.

WHITE PINE MASTS and YARDS 60 to 100 ft. long.

Red Pine Spars, a large stock, 12 to 25 ins.

Spruce Spars—A large selected lot of fresh just arrived.

Lathwood, Red Pine and Hemlock 3 to 4½ feet. Oars, Handspikes, &c., &c.

JOS. CANTILLON.

Sept 30, 1868. 16 tf

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY.

Hereby give notice that their Railway Wharves and other works at Picton are now completed, and that on and after the First of October next, will be prepared to deliver CARGOES of FRESH MINED STEAM, HOUSE, GAS, AND SMALL COAL, AS REQUIRED.

For further information apply to JAMES DUNN, Manager at the Mines. A. P. ROSS, Picton, Nova Scotia.

Or at the Company's Office in Montreal, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY McKAY, Secretary.

Montreal, 19th Sept, 1868 3m

For Sale,

AN ELIGIBLE LOT in Lachevrotiere Street, 40 x 96 feet, near the Convent, with the frame of a new Wooden Building and Stone Foundation thereon; Terms to suit purchasers.

Apply o H.N. BOWEN, N. P., 18. St. Peter Street.

Aug. 22, 1867

"No family or institutional library should be without these volumes."—City Press.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT BOOKS.

NOW on sale, the Leisure Hour and Sunday AT HOME VOLUMES for 1868, price 7s, cloth boards. Each vol. consists of 832 large 8vo pages, and is richly embellished with engravings and colored plates.

In the January Part of the LEISURE HOUR For 1869, will be commenced a New Tale by HESBA STRETTON, entitled— David Lloyd,s Last Will, Or, the Days of the Cotton Famine.

Both the LEISURE HOUR and SUNDAY AT HOME are registered for transmission abroad, at newspaper rates, and when they cannot be obtained through the ordinary agencies, may be ordered direct from the London Office, 56, Paternoster Row, on payment in advance for magazines and postages. Monthly parts, price Sixpence.

*** Supplied by all Colonial Booksellers.

Nov 21, 1868. 4-1os

Notice,

IS hereby given that A. G. Tourangeau, and others, members of the "Cercle Champlain," will make application at the next session of the Parliament of Quebec, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "Cercle Champlain."

Nov 3, 1868. n-1o



MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO
1868. WINTER 1869.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry or Liverpool.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS:—

SCANDINAVIAN	3500	tons	Building.
EUROPEAN	3500	"	"
PRUSSIAN	3000	"	"
GERMANY	3250	"	Capt. Graham.
AUSTRIAN	2700	"	" Wylie.
NESTORIAN	2700	"	" Dutton.
MORAVIAN	2650	"	" Brown.
PERUVIAN	2600	"	" Ballantine
HIBERNIAN	2434	"	" Smith.
NOVA SCOTIAN	2300	"	" Aird.
NORTH AMERICAN	1784	"	" Bakewell.
OTTAWA	1831	"	" Archer.
DAMASCUS	1600	"	" Trocks.
ST. DAVID	1650	"	" Watts.
ST. ANDREW	1468	"	" Scott.
ST. GEORGE	1432	"	" Jones.
ST. PATRICK	1207	"	" Ritchie.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

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:

NESTORIAN,	Saturday	26th Dec 1868.
NOVA SCOTIAN,	"	2nd Jan 1869.
AUSTRIAN,	"	9th " "
NORTH AMERICAN,	"	16th " "

And every succeeding Saturday

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO LONDONDERRY OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin.—$76.50 and $86.50, according to accommodation. Steerage.—$31.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

Dec 19, 1868.

MME. DEMOREST'S
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
473, Broadway, N. Y.

LIFE-SIZE PAPER MODELS

Of all the Reliable and Latest Paris Designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, arranged and Elegantly Trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles, including

PROMENADE, EVENING, HOME, BRIDAL OR FANCY DRESSES.

— ALSO —

Cloaks, Mantles, Waists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sack's, Capes, Robes de Chambre, Undergarments, &c., and every style of Garment adapted to Boys and Misses and Infants, that has any claim for either Novelty or Utility—all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper, as soon as they are offered in either Paris or London; to secure which we have completed ample and costly arrangements. Patterns sent by Mail or Express, to all parts of the Union and Canada.

Mme. DEMOREST'S Excelsior and always first Premium System of Dress-cutting.

We have now ready for delivery our grand

Fall and Winter
BULLETIN,
—OF—
Ladies' and Children's
FASHIONS,
FOR 1868,

To which we call your especial attention.

We furnish in this Plate of Fashions all the excellences, with many improvements on our former Plates, making it unquestionably the best and largest Plate of Fashions ever issued.

In this Plate of Fashions you will find more practical and full information on the prevailing styles of Ladies' and Children's Dress that could be secured for one hundred dollars spent in any other way; and, besides securing an elegant display of Fashions, you get more than three times the amount in full size desirable Patterns alone, rendering it the most economical and profitable outlay for ladies that could be presented; and, to Dressmakers who are desirous of extending their business and reputation, it will be found indispensable.

Price $2.50,

which includes the Bulletin of Fashions, elegantly colored, and a package containing ten full size Cut Patterns of the principal figures on the Plate and the Book of Descriptions, &c., &c.

We also offer the privilege of subscribing for the Plates, with the Patterns, &c, at $4 yearly, in advance.

These are the Largest Plates of Fashions ever Published.

Exhibiting all the new styles of costume suitable for the promenade, for visiting, for carriage, for house, for evening, for morning, or for traveling wear, including numerous styles for Children's Dresses. New styles of Cloaks, Bonnets and Wraps, are included.

No Dressmaker,
Milliner,
Dry Goods, or
Trimming Store,

Should be without this long-sough desideratum to their business—a good, artistic, reliable Bulletin of Ladies' and Children's Fashions for the seasons.

Mailed Free, on receipt of the price, securely put up on a roller.

MME. DEMOREST, 473 & 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Do not fail to send immediately, in order to have the benefit of the Plates during the whole season.

Candles.

100 Cases London Belmont Sperms,
100 Cases finest Paraffine Candles.
For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.

Nov 20, 1868.

DEMOREST'S
Monthly Magazine,

Universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip, (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, &c., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copie, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber.

A new Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each.

Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together $4, with the premiums for each.

Dec 15, 1868.

Cheap Sale
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
At No. 10,
ST. JOHN STREET, (without.)
P. LeROSSIGNOL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has decided, before taking Stock, to sell his Goods at reduced prices during one month from this date.

Flannel from	11d	upwards,
Pilot Cloth,	2s 6d	do
Seal Skin,	2s 6d	do
Black French Merino,	1s 6d	do
Knitting Yarn,	2s 6d	do

—ALSO—

Cloth Tweeds, Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloth, Beavers, other cloths, Lambskin, and a fine assortment of Mantle Cloth; a great variety of Dry Goods, Cobourgs, Merinos, Winceys, Kerseys, Flannels, Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Linens, Gloves, Stockings, inside Flannel Drawers, Santags, Clouds, Capes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and a large assortment of other goods, too numerous to mention, to the value of $36,000 to $50,000.

Which must be reduced before taking stock, and before his departure for the European markets.

P. LeROSSIGNOL, No 10, St. John Street, without.

Dec 19, 1868. 1m-3o-s m&w

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Express Forwarders,
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,
—AND—
Shipping Agents.

GOODS and Valuables forwarded by all principal Passenger Trains.

Reduced rates for all large consignments.

Reduced rates on Poultry, Butter and other produce to principal markets in Canada and the United States.

All perishable articles guaranteed against damage by frost, without extra charge; nature of goods at all times to be stipulated in receipt at time of shipment.

Consignments for Lower Provinces taken to Portland, at low rates, and from thence by steamer or Express, as required, securing quick dispatch.

A Weekly Express is made up for Europe Packages intended for shipment must be delivered at the Express Office, with invoice of value, before three o'clock on Wednesday of each week.

Unsurpassed facilities offered as shipping agents in Liverpool.

Reduced rates on large consignments from the Steamer at Portland.

Express made up daily to all points (except Europe) at three o'clock P.M. Invoices of value must accompany goods for Lower Provinces and the United States.

Consignments solicited.

For further information, enquire at any of the principal offices of the Company, or to G. CHENEY, Superintendent, Montreal.

W. C. SCOTT, Agent, Quebec.

Dec 14, 1868. 1m

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS
"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

And is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d per copy or 8d per week, post free.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

Dec 23, 1868. 26-1o

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Borwick's Baking Powder

Makes bread light and digestible in a few minutes without standing to rise as with yeast. Pastry and Puddings should never be made without it, as it renders them light and easy of digestion, and saves butter and eggs.

TESTIMONIALS.

In answer to your request, I am happy to say I have tested Borwick's Baking Powder, and it proves to be very good, when properly used.

Yours, &c., J. E. GUERIN, Head Cook.

Government House, Sydney, N.S.W., 19th March, 1867.

BORWICK'S

I herby certify that I have made a careful analysis of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. The ingredients are all of the purest description, perfectly wholesome, well and proportionably mixed, and will keep good in any climate. Indeed, I consider it a beautiful farinaceous powder, and well qualified for raising bread, pastry, &c.

CHARLES WATT, Analytical Chemist.

Sydney, 4th May, 1866.

BAKING

I have used BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER for the last twelve years, and consider it to be an invaluable help to thrifty housewives who delight in making home happy, as they can thereby make cakes and puddings for their families at a much less cost than with eggs.

Yours, &c., M. ROBERTS, Matron to the Female Refuge, Sydney.

POWDER.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the Colonies, and wholesale at the

Manufactory, Chiswell St., London.

G. BORWICK has no special Agents, but Storekeepers unable to obtain supplies from the merchants should write.

For sale at ADAM WATTER'S, Grocer, John Street.

Nov 11, 1868. 26 1of

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT well-known, beautifully situated Farm on the St. Foy Road, 1½ mile from the city Containing about ninety acres, in a high state of cultivation, the property of the undersigned.

SUSAN QUINN.

For further particulars, apply to William Quinn, Esq., Supervisor of Cullers.

Dec 11, 1868. tml

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next sittting, to divide the Township of Cape de Rosiers, in the district of Gaspe, into two municipalities, to be called Cape de Rosiers and Griffen Townships.

Grand Greve, Nov 28, 1868. dec14-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company, with a view of facilitating the transaction of the business of the said Company, by its Board of Directors.

Nov 27, 1868. 2m

AMERICAN ITEMS.

(From the Boston Post.)

The weekly Cabinet state is as follows:—Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams or Charles Sumner; Secretary of War, John M. Schofield; Secretary of the Treasury, David A. Wells; Attorney General, F. T. Frelinghuysen; Secretary of the Interior, E. B. Washburne; Secretary of the Navy, David D. Porter; Postmaster General, John A. Kasson. General Banks is also talked of for a Cabinet position.

A company has been organized for the purpose of building a direct line of railway between this city and New York. It is proposed to follow the New York and New Haven track to New Haven, and thence go by way of Middletown to Willimantic, merging with the Boston, Hartford and Erie. This route is almost a direct course, 27 miles shorter than that by way of Springfield, and 18 miles shorter than the Shore line. The grades are 700 feet less in amount than the Springfield route, and the curvatures are comparatively trifling. Of course the co-operation of the conjoining companies is essential to the carrying out of this arrangement. The Directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie are fully awake to the importance of this enterprise, and have already engaged to do their full share in aiding the consummation. Thus it will be seen that the only really new track to be constructed is the 61 miles between New Haven and Willimantic. This has already been surveyed and prepared for details, and the engineers are hurrying on the work. There are no expensive rights of way to be purchased, and no tariffs to be paid to other lines. The road is to be built upon a cash basis; in a thorough and complete manner, and with a double track. The bridge at Middletown will be of iron, and all the minor bridges will be of iron or Robinized timber. Commodore Vanderbilt, with other heavy capitalists, are said to be interested in making this project a success.

Gen. Butler's interview with the President is described as extremely cordial on both sides. They stood face to face for at least five minutes, with clasped hands, chatting and smilling like the oldest and closest friends. Butler's eye twinkled, twinkled and with an expression it was difficult to comprehend. President Johnson's sharp, little eyes twinkled, twinkled, twinkled likewise. Johnson's face was all over smilling and happy. Butler's countenance was radiant as a full moon beaming with mildness, benevolence and affection. "Mr. President, I wish you a happy New Year and all the compliments of the season." "General, I heartly return to you good wishes; I am delighted to see you, General." "Mr. President, I am equally delighted." The conversation at the interview was ending in an exchange of meaningless civilities, when suddenly the General became aware of the presence of the ladies of the Executive household and hastened to pay his respects. At the reception at Attorney General Evarts's, some one asked of Gen. Butler, "Were you at the White House reception to-day, General?" "Yes, sir, I was. I went to pay my respects to the President. I believe in making official visits." "Pleasant meeting!" some one wickedly struck in. "Yes, sir; a very pleasant and cordial meeting. I have never had a personal quarrel with Mr. Johnson. My unpleasantness was political, not personal. I don't believe in carrying political disputes into social life. This is the era of peace." "You demonstrate your superiority over some of our friends, General, by the course you have pursued to-day. Some of our modern statesmen seem unable to distinguish between official and personal," interposed a gentleman. "Perhaps so; perhaps so, sir. At all events I did what I believed right. I thought Mr. Johnson should have been deposed, but the Senate, wiser than I, thought otherwise. It was not for me to set myself higer than the Senate." Having said which the General changed the subject.

New York items from Sunday papers:—Thirty clerks and attaches were removed from the Custom House Saturday. The Court of Appeals has decided in the case of the Surrogate against Benj. F. Butler, as executor on his brother's estate, that he must file an inventory of the whole property in and out of the State. There were 367 deaths last week. As an evidence of the increase of the business over the Atlantic Cable, the business for last month amounted to £30,945 sterling gold. Two blocks of vacant land from Sixty-third to Sixty-fifth street, have been sold to Brown Brothers & Co., for $900,000. Mayor Hall will probably offer a reward for the murderer of Mr. Regers. No trace of him has yet been found, but detectives are hard at work. Police Commissioner Acton has been granted leave of absence for three months on account of ill health. A prize fight has baen arranged between Abe Hicken and Gweny Geaghan, to come off within the next three months, at five hundred dollars a side.

Gen. Grant visited Girard College in Philadelphia last Thursday, and was introduced to the several teachers and the boys who were engaged in study. The little fellows were delighted to have so distinguished a man call upon them, and evinced their gratification by clapping of hands and broad grins. The General bowed his acknowledgment to the youths. The party, after visiting the several schoolrooms, went into the laboratory, where the Professor of Chemistry was engaged in demonstrating that science to a class of larger boys. From the laboratory the party passed into the cabinet, where the General was introduced to a number of ladies and gentlemen. He manifested considerable interest in the vast array of relics which were owned by the founder of the College. From the cabinet the party proceeded to the lecture-room, where the pupils, to the number of 300 or 400, had assembled to receive presents awarded them for their good conduct and attention to their studies. On a raised platform a long table was placed. This was filled with a large number of handsome books and skates. President Allen announced to the teachers, scholars and invited guests that Gen. Grant was present, and then introduced him. After which Gen. Grant said:—

"Mr. President—I am very much pleased to have the opportunity of visiting the work over which you preside. I feel that it is doing a good that I can scarcely appreciate. When I was a boy I read with pleasure of Stephen Girard and of the munificent bequest made in his will, and am delighted to see that his wishes have been fulfilled. Boys, I hope you may always have as able a President as you now have."

The General took his seat and the juveniles sang, "We will rally round the flag, boys," at the conclusion of which the distinguished visitor bade the assemblage adieu.

Cincinnati enjoyed the luxury of a first-class sensation last Wednesday. The police authorities became alarmed at the shrieks of a woman, which continued until the discharge of a gun was heard. Tracing the sound to a room on Central avenue they burst open the door and beheld stretched on the floor William Asbach, an old man of sixty-seven, and Josephine, his wife, a woman of fifty-seven. Both were dead. The body of the man lay on its back, his head seemed shattered to pieces. The right side of his skull, from the jaw to the middle of the head, was gone, and with the brain fully revealed and the remnant of the tongue hanging out, a hideous spectacle was presented. A long, wide pool of blood extended from the head to the wall, and large clots of brain and gray hair were spattered on the sofa, table and all surrounding objects. By his side lay a discharged Springfield rifle, and on its trigger the great toe of his right foot was pressed—pressed so forcibly that it was with great difficulty that the toe was disengaged from the lock. This was the result of the shot that had been heard. Mrs. Asbach lay beside her husband, on her right side. Her head was frightfully gashed and sunken, as if it had been first cut with the sharp edge of a hatchet, and then beaten with some blunt and heavy instrument. Another wound—a mortal stab in the breast—was apparent, and the blood was flowing from it and the gashes of the head in two great, copious streams, that saturated the carpet all around her. This last stab, which was about four inches in depth, is supposed to have caused instant death. An investigation showed that Asbach was a basket-maker while his wife kept a small toy-shop in the front of the house. Both have been anxious to make all the money possible out of their respective branches of trade, but neither has been willing to place much confidence in the integrity or business tact of the other. The wife has always desired entire and undisputed control of the finances of both, and this the husband has never conceded. Their quarrels over money matters have been frequent and exceedingly acrimonious, leading finally to the horrible tragedy we have recorded.

THE S. P. C. K. AND THE COLENSO DISPUTE.

(From the London Times.)

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—one of the largest and, perhaps, one of the most representative Societies of the Church of England—yesterday refused, by a substantial majority, to identify itself with either of the combatants now at war within the Diocese of Natal. Such a result is rendered the more satisfactory and significant by the circumstances under which it was obtained. If the feelings of the conflicting parties were not fully expressed, it is no fault of those who were yesterday present in Freemason's Hall. The speakers more than once designated their Society as a venerable association, but it is questionable whether any one who attended yesterday would have recognized the description. It is true there was an Archbishop in the chair, Bishops, Peers, and Archdeacon on the platform, and grave clergymen and laymen in the body of the meeting. Their presence, however, seemed to inspire no veneration in the assemblage itself. Except at a hustings, when nobody expects to be heard, and the only object of each party in the crowd is to hoot down the opposing speakers, such a scene as that of yesterday afternoon can hardly have been witnessed. There is, indeed, this defect in the comparison, that the confusion at the hustings is generally good-humored, whereas the tumult of yesterday displayed an amount of excitement and passion which must have been seen to be believed. Clerical and respectable-looking gentlemen exchanged face to face epithets and accusations which, in former days, would have led to very serious consequences. For the first hour it seemed doubtful whether the business could proceed at all. Though the hall was already overcrowded, there were numbers of eager members outside, who did their best by shouts, and even by hammering at the doors, to prevent anything being heard or done in their absence. When the meeting had at last wearied itself by ineffectual clamor, five speakers were partially heard, and the Archbishop finally succeeded by exemplary patience in letting it be known what was the issue submitted to the vote. The manner, indeed, in which the last speaker was received was discreditable to a society of clergymen and gentlemen. Dr. Miller, of Greenwich, a member of the Standing Committee, rose for a few words of reply after the speakers to the Amendment had been heard. The partisans of the Bishop of Capetown instantly raised a storm of furious noises, and continued them without intermission for some ten minutes. They shouted, they hissed, they yelled, they stamped; Dr. Miller essayed to leave the room, the Archbishop threatened to leave the chair, and Lord Harrowby vainly appealed for fair-play by mute gesticulation. When a vote had at length been taken, Archdeacon Denison characteristically refused to believe that he had been beaten, and, in a spirit which the majority very naturally resented, professed to doubt whether the sense of the meeting had really been expressed. Another stormy scene succeeded; but the majority properly refused to allow their decision to be eluded, and by overwhelming numbers supported the conclusion which was finally obtained.

What was the question which created all this excitement? To divest it of all irrelevant matter, it was agreed that a sum of £2,000 should be expended in the Diocese of Natal. The question was to whom was its administration to be intrusted? According to the usual course, it would have been expended by the Standing Committee in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishop of the Diocese. But the Bishop in this case was Dr. Colenso, and here, again, it was agreed on all sides that it was out of the question to allow the money to be applied to his purposes under his recommendation. The Standing Committee then proposed that the administration should be left entirely in their hands. The High Churchmen, on the contrary, desired that the money should be placed at the disposal of those who had renounced communion with Dr. Colenso, and who, under the Bishop of Capetown, were setting up a separate communion in Natal. They proposed, therefore, that the money should be expended by the Standing Committee according to the recommendation of the Bishop of Capetown and one of his suffragan Bishops. The result would clearly have been that the Society would have endorsed the authority which the Bishop of Capetown now claims over the Diocese of Natal, and would have unreservedly lent its funds and its influence to the support of his ecclesiastical assumptions.

It will be seen, therefore, that no point of doctrine was at issue. Dr. Colenso's opinions were equally repudiated by all sides, and were out of court. The Standing Committee unmistakably pledged themselves to promote nothing but what all believed to be Christian knowledge within the diocese. To doubt their pledge on this point would have been a direct vote of no confidence, and would, indeed, have almost been a reflection on their honour. The Society could, of course, change the composition of their own Committee at their pleasure; and, if the Committee could be trusted, the funds of the Society would be usefully applied in Natal. Archdeacon Denison, indeed, confessed as much. He said that the Committee practically proposed to distribute the funds in the manner he desired; upon which some even of his own supporters at once asked why he raised any opposition. The truth is obvious. Nothing would have been added by the Amendment, except that the Society would have identified itself with the proceedings of the Bishop of Capetown, and would have pronounced a decided judgment on the matter with respect to which neither ecclesiastics nor lawyers can see their way. An issue was never submitted to any Society which was more clear to moderate men. If practical objects can be attained without taking a side in a most difficult and perilous dispute, it is certainly the part of wisdom to avoid entering into the quarrel. It is perfectly certain that the Natal question will some day settle itself by the removal of Dr. Colenso; and it is possible that it may even yet be settled by law. Whatever the settlement may be, it is certain that it will be determined independently of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. With respect to the dispute the Society has no responsibility whatever. Why, then, should it go out of its way to add fuel to fire, and aggravate a sufficiently lamentable schism?

The Society has, in effect, refused to recognise the right of the Bishop of Capetown and his friends to override all law and all authority but their own. We have always said that the points at issue are doubtful, and we have maintained that so much respect is at least due to English law as to give it a hearing. The High Churchmen, on the other hand, demand that the doubtful authority of a questionable Synod shall be held to have settled the dispute, and shall determine without any further hesitation the course of the Church of England on this subject. It is the same spirit as is displayed in their refusal to hear Dr. Miller, and in their overbearing attempts to force extreme Ritualistic practices upon the Church. They are not content with having a footing within the Church; they tell us they must un-Protestantize her; in other words, they must drive out all opinions but their own. In this spirit, they were not contented with having a voice in administering the funds of the Christian Knowledge Society, but they must needs carry everything their own way, and apply the subscriptions of members of all shades of opinion to their own purposes exclusively. This attempt has by a firm resistance been effectually defeated, and we trust the result will at once serve as an encouragement to the party of moderation and as a check upon the overweening pretensions of the High Churchmen.—*Times*, Dec. 9th.

THE STAMPING-OUT OF GOITRE.

If the benefit of sanitary measures were by not an indisputable fact, we could not point to a better example thanthat which is afforded the results of the general hygienic precautions taken in the department of Upper Savoy for the stamping-out of goitre. Among the measures which have been adopted, according to the prescriptions of a committee of medical men, we (*Lancet*) may mention the felling of trees in the villages, which prevented the free circulation of air and light; a careful analysis of the waters, so as to permit the use only of those which are fit for drinking purposes; the proper drainage of damp streets, &c. Strict surveillance has been exercised over the sanitary discipline of schools; and each day pastilles containing small quantities of iodine were administered to the children, together with a decoction of walnut-leaves. The results of these measures have been most satisfactory. More than 5,000 children have been submitted to this treatment, 2,000 of whom have been completely cured, and 2,000 are progressing favourable. It is not surprising to hear that the prefect of the department has met with great opposition on the part of the parents while enforcing these measures. Besides that natural tendency to resist all innovations which is generally observed in remote parts of the provinces, the people of Upper Savoy have another and a stronger motive for opposing the stamping-out of goitre: the disease is a cause of exemption from military service. The prefect therefore advises the Government to remove the interdiction which debars goitrous subjects from the army. Not only would this be attended by the advantage of causing the parents to withhold any further resistance to the adoption of sanitary measures, but it would force the young men affected with goitre to take a change of air, and prevent them from marrying in their country and thus further propagating the disease.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Department of Marine and Fisheries—W F Whitcher.
Dominion News Depot—George Pierce.
Jas McNider & Co, Stock and Share Brokers.
Government House—Arthur Taschereau.
House for Sale—W Bignell.
For Sale—M McAvoy.
Office to Let.
To Let—A Lemoine.
Underwriters' Sale of Damaged Flour, &c.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,

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AT THIS OFFICE.

THE CHRONICLE is for sale at Mr. Holliwell's, opposite the Post Office; Mr. Miller's, Peter Street; Mr. Burn's, John Street, without; Mr. Gale's, George Street; George Pierce's, Dominion News Depot, (Fisher's Exchange,) opposite the Post Office; and at Mrs. Wensley's, Post Office, South Quebec.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1809,

Capital Two Millions.

Total Accumulated Funds, (31st Dec. 1867) £2,687,313 14 10
Annual Income 712,417 0 9

Fire and Life.

QUEBEC OFFICE:
St. Lawrence Chambers,
12, Peter Street.
JOHN LAIRD,
Agent.
Dec 14, 1868. 1m

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 6, 1869.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

News from all Parts

OF THE WORLD,

Down to 3 o'clock

THIS MORNING.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jany. 5.—Telegraphic reports have been received from Alexandria of an earthquake at and in the neighborhood of Tabrez, a Persian city of about 60,000 people, on Sunday last. Though the shocks were described as very violent, no serious disaster or loss of life is so far said to have been caused by the phenomenon.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Jany. 5.—The country is now perpectly tranquil. The recent disturbances, caused by the collection of odious taxes, were fomented by the reactionists.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jany. 5.—A correspondent of the *Herald* says an injunction has been placed on the Merchants' Union Express Company, and a receiver appointed.

BOSTON, Jany. 5.—Lewell's Morroco Factory, in Charlestown, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

MILWAUKEE, Jany. 5.—The schooner *Spy* struck on a rock and sunk this morning near Milwaukee. No lives lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Jany. 5.—The steamer *Victor* was brought here by the steamer *Sherman*, disabled, yesterday.

The United States, North and South, have been for weeks in the enjoyment of what may be designated a profound calm, compared with their condition previous to the Presidential elections. The country was so long tossed about upon a sea of political excitement as to have given rise to a sensation of utter weariness, together with a longing for a change that would bring much needed repose. The reaction which has followed Grant's victory is accepted gratefully by all sections to which almost anything would be better than fierce controversies, rivalries and feverish suspense. The North, satisfied with its triumph, has been quietly awaiting the period when it can enter upon possession of its fruits, and undertake the completion of the work of reconstruction. This could not be done, in the opinion of the Republicans, so long as President Johnson stood in the way, determined to the utmost upon a factious resistance with voice and veto. The reign of the great obstacle to the Republican policy, however, is rapidly drawing to a close, which has not been without an ameliorating influence upon the temper of the victors. The South, on the other hand, has philosophically accepted its defeat, apparently decided upon trusting to the clemency of the successful party, or stolidly awaiting its fate in connection with the further measures of reconstruction. The feeling of this section has been, on the whole, one characterised by prudence. Doomed to a crushing overthrow on the political arena, in succession to the still greater one on the field of battle, the South has manifested an amount of fortitude worthy of a high-spirited race, the inheritor of no slight renown. Its leaders, keenly as they felt this second defeat, with all its disappointments and discouraging prospects, wisely determined to accept its consequences with the best grace, and to endeavor to teach their followers the same virtue of patriotic resignation. For some time, therefore, the South has been settling down to the altered state of things produced by the late elections, with the intention of abandoning the policy of passive hostility to the Republican Party, and of giving it, so far as depends upon the vanquished, a fair opportunity of trying its statesmanship in the work of restoring the Union to something like its former condition of oneness and completeness. In accordance with this new and more hopeful sentiment, the telegraph informs us that a Convention of leading Virginians, recently in session in Richmond, have decided upon resolutions setting forth that, to secure harmony, they are willing to accept negro suffrage, provided it be coupled with universal amnesty. Nothing could better illustrate the extent of the change which the events of the last few years have worked upon the Southern mind than such a decision. The granting of liberty to the negroes was looked upon as something extremely chimerical only a few years ago, but the concession of the suffrage to this race, even since the termination of the war, was regarded as an idea supremely absurd as well as insulting to the minds of the Southern people. It was bad enough for Northern enthusiasts to follow up their process of negro elevation, at the expense of the old aristocracy, by a proposal of enfranchisement, but to attempt to convert Southern men to such a doctrine—nay more, to strive to force it down their throats, in spite of all the theories of States rights derived from the terms and a peculiar construction of the national constitution—was accounted the greatest injustice and outrage yet attempted against the conquered section. The world does move, however, notwithstanding ancient notions and prejudices, and the most conservative must march along with it. No doubt a portion of this new-born moderation and pliability is due to a considerable improvement in the tone of Northern opinion, the result of a more accommodating and patriotic spirit than was previously exhibited. All parties are tired of strife and separation; all are more anxious to heal the wounds of the past and cement the Union in a way to insure a lasting and universally beneficial peace. Whatever the severities practised towards the South in other respects, as a consequence of the Rebellion, it must be admitted that individuals, even the most distinguished by their influence and hostility to the Union, were treated with remarkable lenity. The abstention from executions and other forms of personal vengeance has been creditable to the humanity and wisdom of the North. The good effect of this policy has been and will be felt in time to come. A different one would have deepened the gulf of mutual hate occasioned by the war, and rendered an early reconciliation impossible. The concession of universal suffrage by the Virginian Whites is, doubtless, necessary to terminate the present dispute with the Majority of Congress, and secure reasonably fair terms for that State on her admission to her ancient rights and privileges in the Federation. But universal suffrage, as regards even Whites, is a measure of very doubtful propriety; in the case of negroes, however, only recently liberated, and but imperfectly educated and civilised, its folly, under ordinary conditions, would be readily admitted. Of course its advocates contend—and it is hard to see what other justification they could urge—that this course is warranted by the impossibility of otherwise protecting the liberties and rights of the freedmen. If it is, then universal suffrage is not too precious or sacred a shield to employ for the purpose. The South, which has suffered and learned so much, may ere long adapt itself to this last necessity, and work its institutions with tolerable smoothness and success, in spite of the jar which may be presently experienced. The universal amnesty spoken of, as the condition required for universal suffrage, may be said to have been already obtained. For all but a few of even the greatest actors in the late Rebellion have been allowed to go scot free, and the trifling remainder have been relieved from legal pains and restored to their former civic freedom, by President Johnson's proclamation. Nobody ever expects any punishment will be inflicted upon Jeff Davis for his part in the Rebellion, and whether Congress endorses President Johnson's pardon proclamation or not, there is no doubt the parties it covers will soon be admitted to the rights of citizenship again. Be this as it may, the vast majority of the late Rebels are, or soon will be, as much in the Union as ever, with as much freedom and privilege as could be expected in conformity with the changes brought about by the War. This part of the great problem may, therefore, be considered as solved, while the solution of the remainder, involving the last touches to the work of reconstruction, may be looked upon as certain within a period fast approaching.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

(Specially reported for the Morning Chronicle.)

MONTREAL, Tuesday, 5th Jany.—In the case of the Bank of British North America *vs* Torrance *et al.*, the defendants consider the decision of Mr. Justice McKay to have been contrary to the evidence, and also the verdict to have been bad in law, and therefore the judgment is to be appealed against to a higher Court.

The classes at the McGill University will be resumed to-morrow.

During the great thaw of the last two or three days a number of accidents to property and limbs have occurred. A slide from the main roof of our great Drill-shed, last night, smashed in one of the armory rooms right through to the floor.

Last Saturday, High Constable Bissonette, in company with the United States Vice-Consul, arrested, at Dudswell, in the Eastern Townships, a magistrate named Jas. Munritrick, together with his two sons, John and Noah, on a charge of conspiracy.

A St. John's N.F., telegram says the s.s. *City of Manchester*, which was due at Halifax from England a week ago, has just arrived here with Governor Musgrave on board.

A Perth, Ontario, telegram says there are a number of candidates spoken of for the representation of South Lanark, in the room of the late W. M. Shaw. A number of the most influential gentlemen in the Riding have already waited on John Doran, Esq., Warden of the County, requesting that he would allow himself to be nominated. Mr. Doran would make a very strong candidate, and if he consents to run, he is almost sure to be elected.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business before the Police Court yesterday. The Quarter Sessions open to-morrow.

DRIVING CLUB.—We are requested to state that, by order of the Committee, the Driving Club will meet to-morrow, Thursday, instead of to-day.

FIRST PAGE.—On our first page will be found the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Colenso Dispute—The Stamping-out of Goitre—American Items, &c., &c.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—We understand that the amateurs of the "Champlain Lacrosse Club" intend giving a theatrical and circus performance some time during the present month.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.—We direct attention to the advertisement announcing the sale by auction, on Tuesday, 12th inst., of the damaged flour, butter, provisions, etc., ex *Maggie McNeil*, on account of the underwriters.

PERSONAL.—It is with much pleasure we observe the return to this city of Wm. Petry, Esq., who has been absent for some months on a tour in England for the benefit of his health, which has much improved thereby.

THE WEATHER.—Our first winter thaw set in yesterday, and pedestrians might be seen in numbers moving about the streets armed with umbrellas in anticipation of early rain. It is probable from present appearances that this weather will last for a few days longer.

PEDESTRIANS LOOK OUT.—We draw the attention of the police to the by-law having reference to clearing the snow from the roofs of houses. Owing to the late thaws, great danger is experienced both by pedestrians and persons driving horses from the large accumulations of ice and snow sliding from the tops of houses. Yesterday, in St. Peter street, two persons were knocked down in this manner, and narrowly escaped serious injury. We hope the subject will receive early attention.

LAKE BEAUPORT.—It will be highly gratifying to the followers of the venerable "Isaack" and the admirers of this beautiful lake to learn that instructions have been received from the Department of Marine and Fisheries putting a stop to all fishing on this lake during the winter. This step was highly necessary, as it was fast becoming depleted of fish. We trust the order will be rigorously enforced. There will then be a chance of fine sport during the spring and summer.—See advertisement.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—We regret very much to learn by our American exchanges that something very like unfriendliness to England has been lately exhibited by President Johnson in the appointment of one Savage, a noted Fenian and Head Centre, as U. S. Consul at Leeds. Whether seriously meant or not, it seems to have been an act of great indiscretion, and we understand that the President has not yet ventured to send in the name to the Senate. We think there can be very little doubt as to the course that body will take upon the question whether the nomination shall be confirmed or rejected, and it is beyond all doubt that no such appointment would have the smallest chance of being recognized by Her Majesty.

"DIOGENES."—The Christmas and New Year number of this cleverly-edited paper is to hand. The principal cartoon, mechanically-well executed, represents the "Athenian Philosopher," (out of his tub), receiving his first of January guests, amongst whom we recognize the features of many of the leading men of the Dominion, civil and military. The editorial column is ably written, and perfectly independent in its criticisms of the usages and customs of society. *Diogenes* has our best wishes for his future prosperity.

LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME.—The Secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations, viz:—A tinnet of butter, 8 bushels of potatoes, and 4 bushels of turnips from Mr. Gillespie, of the Little River; 20 books, 5 wax dolls, 5 gutta-percha balls, and 2 packages of confections, from Messrs. J. & W. Reid, St. Paul street, for the children of the "Home." A present of six soutags, and a number of yards of wincey, from a "Friend of the Institution," and from other "Friends," 40 lbs of beef, a New Year's pudding, apples, lemons, 4 bottles of wine, a large currant loaf, and a parcel of useful clothing.

RETURNS.—We are in receipt of the following additional returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths during the year 1868:—

Saint Sauveur.

Births	367
Marriages	54
Deaths	225

Saint Patrick's.

Births	360
Marriages	70
Deaths	210

Saint Colomb de Sillery.

Births	117
Marriages	20
Deaths	46

THE ST. URSULE STREET CELLS.—Our remarks in yesterday's issue upon the treatment used towards the late Mr. Smith, while under temporary confinement in the St. Ursule street station-house, and in condemnation of the cells, very naturally caused a great deal of indignation out of doors, and enquiries as to the correctness of the report. Certain persons interested in hushing up such matters attempt to gloss the conduct of the policemen over by stating that the cells are not so bad as represented by the jury. To this statement we answer that a number of the jurymen visited the station-house prior to rendering their verdict, and came to the conclusion that the cell occupied by deceased was not fit to put a human being into. This record, let it be remembered, is sworn to by twelve men, independent of the medical testimony, and cannot be refuted by verbal statement, if we are to give any weight or consideration to a verdict returned under oath. Another theory is that death was caused from an attack of apoplexy. Would not, if such was by any possibility the case, that fact be exposed the moment the body came under medical examination. The truth is—and there is no use in denying it—the death of Mr. Smith was caused from suffocation, while in the black-hole, as stated by the verdict of the jury. In support of this view, deceased exhibited a deep red mark encircling the neck, caused by the tightness of his neck-cloth. It has also been attempted to shew that the cells are comfortable and warm. They are in a cellar, if that may be considered comfort, and the only means of reaching them, as we are informed, is through a trap-door, cut out of the flooring. In addition, these *comfortable lodgings*, as they are styled, are entirely unprovided with means for obtaining either light, ventilation or fresh air, the most essential requirement for houses used for lock-up purposes. It is a well-known fact that the treatment given to intoxicated persons unfortunate enough to come under the *surveillance* of our Police Force is not of the most humane character. We have always endeavored in the past, and will in the future, to support policemen in the proper and legal exercise of their duties, but when they exceed those bounds, as they have done in this case, and shew a wanton and inhuman regard for the life of a fellow-being, we would be unworthy of public confidence were we to allow it to pass uncensured or unnoticed.

BATES, HENDY & Co.'s MERCANTILE HANDBOOK FOR 1869.

This work, compiled for circulation in India, China and the Colonies, comprises a diary and directory of British Manufacturers, specially adopted for the use of Merchants abroad. It is published in London, and is calculated to prove a most useful guide to mercantile men throughout the British dominions. Not only is there presented much information of great practical value to the trading community, but the manner of its arrangement is such as to render it easily available. The diary at the end is an excellent feature, and, with the maps, will be welcome to those desirous of using the Handbook.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LORD ELGIN.—A monument, destined for the Cathedral of Calcutta, has been executed at the expense of the Government, in memory of the services of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. The design is by Professor G. G. Scott, R.A., and the monument has been executed by Mr. J. Birnie Philip, of Hans Place, London, in a manner quite worthy of that gentleman's distinguished reputation. It is a mural monument, Italian Gothic style, raised upon a table, or rather semi-table. The inscription runs thus—"In memory of the Right Honorable James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.G., M.S.I., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who died in the execution of his office at Dhurmasia, in Northern India, and there lies buried. This is erected by the Government of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in recognition of the many services rendered by him to his country in Jamaica, Canada, China, and India. Born July 20th, 1811; died Nov. 20th, 1863." The inscription is incised lettering gilt. The cost of the monument, we understand, will be about £800.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The ss *Nestorian*, Lieut J E Dutton, R N R, arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, having left Portland on Saturday evening, the 26th Dec, 1868, making the passage in nine days.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The steamship *Hibernian*, Captain Smith, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship line, sailed from Portland for Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, taking out 12 cabin, 16 steerage passengers and a full cargo. The ss *Austrian*, Capt Wylie, of this line, will sail from that port for Liverpool next Saturday. The ss *North American*, Capt Bakewell, is the steamer due this week from Liverpool.

We regret to learn that Capt Nathan W Fisher, of Harborville, died at Cuba on Sept 1st, with Shagras Fever. The vessel in which Captain F sailed, drifted about the ocean at the will of the wind and waves, twenty-one days, all hands being sick with the same disease. Ten out of the twelve persons on board died. The vessel was taken into port by seamen from another vessel.—*Berwick Star.*

On the morning of the 4th instant, a boat of the American brig *Dirego*, Capt A Rumble, then anchored behind the Rock, bound to Cette from New York, arrived at the Waterport-wharf, Gibraltar, to land the mate and five seamen of the late British ship *John Duncan*, of St John, N B. The *John Duncan*, while on her passage from St John to this port, laden with timber, experienced a hurricane which dismasted her, and she became waterlogged on the 11th November, in lat 39½, long 40 W. The captain, Charles O'Randle, wife, child, passenger (owner's son), and nine seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The vessel's deck was completely swept. The mate and eight seamen remained on the wreck, living on a raw pig which they were fortunate enough to save, and had nothing to drink but rain water for 11 days, when three of them were picked up on the 23rd by a vessel which hove in sight, and the mate and five others by the *Dirego* on the same day. The *John Duncan* was of 980 tons register, owned by Messrs J & R Reed, of St John.—*Liverpool paper.*

The wreck of the China vessel, the *Gossamer*, was attended with the loss of thirteen lives and the cargo destroyed, estimated at £40,000. The bodies of several of those who perished, including those of the captain and his wife, have been washed ashore. The adjourned inquest took place near the scene of the wreck—Prawle, Devonshire—and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the pilot (Grant), who was committed for trial at the Devon assizes on the Coroner's warrant. The evidence went to show that at the time of the wreck the pilot was intoxicated. Bail was accepted, the pilot in £159 and two sureties in £160 each. The principal evidence was that of Peter Merrifield, the chief officer of the *Gossamer*.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 17—The *Advice* bark, of Yarmouth, N S, from Antwerp for St John's (ballast), was abandoned in a sinking condition, December 15, in lat 51 N, long 22 W; crew saved by the *Denmark* (s), from New York, arrived here.

TOTAL DISASTERS REPORTED IN DECEMBER.—The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month, is 41, of which 29 were wrecked, 1 foundered, 2 abandoned, 2 burnt, 2 sunk by collision, and 5 are missing. They are classed as follows:—4 steamers, 4 barks, 6 brigs, 26 schooners, and 1 sloop, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $992,000.

The following recapitulation shows the number of vessels lost during each month of 1868, and their estimated value:

Months.	No. of Vessels.	Value.
January	38	$1,141,000
February	33	930,000
March	41	1,158,000
April	41	851,000
May	23	646,000
June	19	560,000
July	14	145,000
August	31	598,000
September	26	582,000
October	25	587,000
November	27	850,000
December	41	993,000
Total	362	$9,030,000

The number of vessels reported totally lost during the year 1867, was 526, valued at $12,536,000; during 1866, was 554, valued at $13,975,000.

Key West, Dec 31—Steamer *George Cromwell*, from New York for New Orleans, this morning picked up the steamer *Florida*, from Havana, disabled, and towed her in.

BANK STATEMENT.

The Auditors' statement of the condition of the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, on the 30th November, shows the following results:

Capital authorized	$37,466,666
Capital paid up	27,241,622

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 30.	Oct 31.	Nov. 30. 1867.
Circulation	$10,080,758	10,589,589	8,832,117
Deposits	36,548,896	34,206,761	31,233,334
Due to other Banks	1,821,856	1,010,610	2,455,024
	$48,451,510	45,806,960	42,520,475
ASSETS.			
Specie and Provincial Notes	$10,455,913	8,750,043	8,949,022
Due from other Banks	8,520,323	7,663,558	3,690,843
Notes of other Banks	2,044,724	2,107,828	1,897,896
	$21,020,960	18,521,429	14,537,761
Notes discount'd	$51,188,552	50,666,999	52,723,293
Gov'mt. Securities	4,079,593	4,222,723	6,038,553
Landed or other Property	1,629,590	1,619,398	1,574,108
Other debts, not before included	3,648,457	3,606,530	2,430,956
	$81,567,157	78,637,079	77,304,671

The statement of the Provincial Note circulation is as follows:

	Dec. 2.	Nov. 4.
Payable at Montreal	$3,203,591	3,738,593
" Toronto	1,202,409	1,266,407
" Halifax	248,000	206,000
	$4,654,000	5,211,000

On comparing the liabilities of the banks for November and the previous month, we cannot but be struck with the immense increase of deposits, which now amount to one-third more than the total paid-up capital. They have never before approached such a sum of $36,500,000, and the increase during the present fall season is a striking evidence of the plentifulness of the harvest, and the prosperity of the classes from whom most of the private deposits are drawn. The large increase in the deposits of the Bank of Montreal in November was doubtless owing to accumulations in the Government account, preparatory to the payment of the January interest in London, and disbursements on the Intercolonial Railroad. The total increase in deposits during November was $2,300,000, of which $1,800,000 was with the Bank of Montreal. This plentifulness of money is causing a great demand for investments, and mortgages of a good quality are eagerly picked up at moderate rates of interest, while government and municipal debentures are in demand at advanced rates.

It would be a most desirable thing if money became cheap enough for farmers to borrow it to improve their land. There has been a vast amount of foolish money spent by farmers in building fine houses, and fitting them in a style far beyond what their mode of life demanded. A comfortable, warm, and convenient house is always a desideratum on a farm, but many of the houses built of late years are far beyond any use that farmers can make of them, and add nothing to the value of the property. The money wants spending on the land itself, with a view to making it produce more. Bountiful as our crops appear to have been in some years, it is well known that the average production even of our best lands is far lower than it might be. Dr. Johnson said the man was a benefactor to the community who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and this is a field of enterprise well worthy the attention of our younger generation of farmers, who are reaping the benefit of their fathers' labors. With the first generation, it is a desperate struggle for existence for some years, and after that whatever the land produces is thankfully accepted. But with the next generation improvement and development should be the order of the day. The crops of Canada, we believe, might be made worth as many millions of dollars annually more than they are now, as the expenses of the Government amount to, and they would be if proper care was taken in every section of the country, and in every department of farming work.

It is very absurd for the sons of farmers who might do so much towards bringing this about, to flock into the towns and villages, and turn their attention to pursuits which are already over-crowded. The land is the real source of wealth for Canada, and to cultivate the land well so as to make the utmost out of it, is an object worthy of any man's ambition.

The amount of available means possessed by the banks on the 30th November was very large, and taken altogether, they are in a position of great strength, so far as immediate liabilities are concerned. They possess nearly as much in specie, or its equivalent, as would redeem every note they have out, and in addition they have heavy balances due them by other banks, available at once if necessary. They have certainly no need to fear any ordinary 'run,' but as experience has shown, the great danger for banks, either in Canada or anywhere else, is that their losses shall be great, and becoming publicly known, lead to a weakening of confidence and a withdrawal of deposits.

The amount of Government Securities is smaller now than it has been for some time back, the difference being almost wholly in the accounts of the Bank of Montreal. The Government has now, we believe, paid off its indebtedness, and the country will be relieved from arrangements for raising money of a far more costly character than a Government in good credit ought to have had to submit to. The Provincial-Note scheme has been ruinously expensive, and its operation will surely teach a lesson to those whose *penchant* for fancy financiering has increased the burdens of the country instead of lightening them. The only business-like and straightforward way for a Government to borrow money, is for it to issue debentures, bearing a definite rate of interest, and running for a fixed term of years. The necessities of war, of course, over-ride all ordinary arrangements, but in time of peace this is the only sensible course.

The discounts of the banks are still high. This indicates a fair demand for money, and good prospects for bank stockholders, provided they are safe. The total amount is $51,188,000. It is an interesting question what per centage of the total would require to be deducted if the whole were put into a process of realization! And this leads to a further question, viz: Are our bank guarantee funds, or rests, as high as they ought to be?—*Witness.*

COMPANY MANNERS.—There is no greater education into vulgarity than home carelessness. A man or woman, brought up under such a system, is ruined for all the reality of refinement in after years. The surliness too often allowed at home, where children are permitted to be snappish to each other, disobliging and discourteous, ruins manners as much as it hurts the mind. Hence we come to company manners, to a sickly sweetness put on simply for the occasion, to a formality of speech and an oppressiveness of attention, to an exaggerated politeness that is so terribly afraid of transgressing into liberties as to be absolute bondage, and to all the silly little affectations belonging to the condition. With company manners and company dress, there is also a company voice. Who does not know that false voice of society? Mincing or thrown bodily forward, flung in at the chest or pitched up into the head, it is all the same—the company voice, accent, choice of words and register—all artificial alike. And there are company gestures. There is a vast deal of company make-believe among us; and if we would only give half the time we now bestow on "looking pretty" and "behaving pretty" in society, to being sweet tempered and amiable, and careful of pleasing, at home, it would be all the better for ourselves and our families, and a gain in the way of true civilization.

FROM RED RIVER.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. C. MAIR.

(From the Perth Courier.)

The following are extracts from another private letter from the pen of Mr. C. Mair, now of Red River, to his brother Holmes, of Lanark village, which, through the kindness of the latter gentleman, we have been allowed to publish:—

Headquarters, Mistamiskano,
November 19th, 1868.

DEAR BROTHER,—I received your long and welcome letter yesterday, and also the papers, but not yet the "Saturdays" you mention, and which I miss very much.—They will yet come along, I have no doubt but tardily; as the irregularity of the mails to Fort Garry is simply a matter of course. I wrote to you from Fort Garry, and Dr. Schultz has instructed the editor of the *Nor'-Wester* to send on the paper to you and James regularly. Our trip over the prairies was a *stupendous* novelty to me. You can imagine nothing like it; but I shall not dwell upon it here. I also briefly described the appearance of the village of Winnepeg, and I need say nothing further about that either, at present.

After putting up at the Dutchman's hotel there, I went over and stayed at Dr. Schultz's, after a few days. The change was comfortable, I assure you, from the racket of a motley crowd of half-breeds, playing billiards and drinking, to the quiet and solid comfort at home. * * I was invited to a dinner-party at Beffs, where I found the Governor's brother-in-law, a wealthy merchant here, Isabister, and other Nor' Westers. Altogether, I received hospitalities to my heart's content, and I left the place thoroughly pleased with most that I had met. There are jealousies and heart-burnings, however. Many wealthy people are married to half-breed women, who, having no coat of arms but a "totem" to look back to, make up for the deficiency by biting at the backs of their "white" sisters. The white sisters fall back upon their whiteness, whilst the husbands meet eath other with desperate courtesies and hospitalities, with a view to filthy lucre in the back-ground. * *

We crossed the Red River to St. Boniface, opposite to Fort Garry, the Doctor driving me out in his gig, and drove over the virgin prairie for thirty miles due east, to Oak Point, which we have dubbed Mistamiskano, and where we have established our head-quarters. The country traversed is a beautiful one, covered with a tall, luxuriant hay which springs from a loamy surface in many places four feet deep, resting upon clay of any depth. Inconceivably rich, indeed, in all this country; boundless and rich beyond all description or comparison. At Oak Point, we rented a house from a half-breed, a description of which I have given in my other letter. Here also begin the woods which struck clear through to the Lake of the Woods. This wood consists mainly of small poplar, a sort of bastard red pine, a few cedars, and vast quantities of red willows, or *quawpemug*, as the Crees call them. It in no respect resembles a Canadian forest, but rather the growth which springs up in place of a pinery when a fire has swept it away, with this singular difference, however, that it rests upon a perfectly level country almost, and is nourished by rich loams, instead of rock and sand. The poplar is the firewood chiefly used here, and is burnt when dry. Few of them are over six inches in diameter, but they burn briskly and give much heat. About ten miles from here a shanty has been built, and twenty men are now at work upon the road. Of course, through such a country as I have described, there is little difficulty in the work of construction. The timber is small, the country is level and free from stones (except boulder,) and there is an easy drainage into the numerous rivers (creeks we would call them in Canada) which invariably cut their way for twenty feet or more beneath the surface. I was out at the works to-day, and the cleared portion of the track looks very fine and straight. Certainly, when all is grubbed out and graded, it will be a magnificent road.

There are not many Indians in this neighborhood at present, most of them being away in pursuit of peltrics. The word "wigwam" is never heard here. In speaking of an Indian's home it is called a "lodge." The "lodge in some vast wilderness" that Cowper sighed for, can be had cheap here—dirt cheap. It is composed of skins stretched over some eight or nine poles standing on end on the ground, and couvering to a common centre near the top (an illustration here accompanies this description, which, of course, we are unable to reproduce in print.) The smoke from the fire, which is built in the centre of the lodge, issues out of the top, and, though very comfortable with its buffalo robes and skins of all kinds, it has a very rakish and *Ojibwayish* look. I never look at once without fancying to myself that it is full of wolves inside. This is the Nor' West Indian's house, and they are to be met with everywhere from Rainy Lake to the Mackenzie River. It looks odd, however, to see them scattered about the village of Winnipeg, where the "poor Indian" comes to barter and drink fire water.

Next spring, I shall have an opportunity of smoking the calumut with the fierce Plain Crees and the Blackfeet, who come down on horse-back annually to have a "talk," and smoke the pipe of peace with their "Father" at the Stone Fort. These are the real Indians, wild and eloquent; and the Doctor tells me it is a strange sight to see them at their dances and medicine mysteries, circumscribing that little speck of civilization—the future city of Winnipeg. Many of the Sioux, who committed the horrible outrages in Minnesota, are now about Lake Manitobah, and the Doctor is coming out next week to take me back to the village for a trip up the Assinniboine some seventy miles, to Portage la Prairie and Lake Manitobah. At Portage la Prairie will be the most flourishing city in this great West, for many reasons, which I will defer giving until I have been there.

So far as I have yet seen, the country is *great* — inexhaustible — inconceivably rich. Farming here is a pleasure—there is no toil in it, and all who *do* farm are comfortable, and some wealthy. What do you think of a farmer within a bowshot of here, being worth seven or eight thousand pounds sterling, and selling to the Hudson's Bay Company last week £5,000 stg. worth of cattle; a man who came from Lower Canada nineteen years ago, not worth sixpence.

The half-breeds are the only people here who are starving. Five thousand of them have to be fed this winter, and it is their own fault—they won't farm. They will hunt buffaloes, drive ox-carts 500 miles up and 500 miles back to St. Cloud, at the rate of twenty miles a day; do anything but farm. Hitherto, it was so easy to live here that it didn't matter whether they farmed or not; but the grasshopper put a stop to that last summer, and now they are on their beam-ends. As for the farmers: Scotch, English and French, not one of them required relief; other than seed wheat, which they are quite able to pay for. This is the true state of the case here; but it does not lessen the claims upon humanity. It will take £40,000 to feed the people through to next fall; but the £40,000 will be forthcoming.

As for the future of this country, it is as inevitable as to-morrow's sunrise. The climate is delightful. The weather just now, and there is no appearance of a change, is clear, cloudless, bland and inspiriting; and the thermometer has not sunk below 30° for a week. In deep winter, there are short spells of severe weather, but they are short; so they all tell me, and certainly my experience so far justifies the assertion. I never felt such fine weather in November in Canada as we have here just now: and there is an exhiliration in it quite new to me. But enough for the present. * *

Mr. Snow has gone off for a week to survey, and I drove him out to the first shanty, 10 miles out, where he will remain until Saturday. * * I received a letter from John Parker, yesterday, equiring about his brother. I saw in the Post-office, at Fort Garry, a lot of papers (*Couriers*) for him, and made some enquiries at the time, but no one seemed to know him. I have requested Dr. Schultz to make enquiries, and as I go up with the Doctor to Portage la Prairie next week, I can myself endeavor to discover his whereabouts. John says he has not heard from him since July, and it is not difficult in this country to be taken out of the way, and never be heard of afterwards, should one be careless. I scarcely think, however, that he is in this settlement, or I should have heard of him.

I enclose you a feather of the prairie-chicken; also, an oak leaf picked up "in the Land of the Dacotah," 150 miles south of this. The hay enclosed is the celebrated prairie "wire-grass;" the other article is a strip of wild sage which grows extensively on the prairies. The finest hops I ever saw were growing wild at Eagle River, Dacotah Territory.

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAVANNAH, Jany. 4.—The trouble on the Ogeechee was quieted on the military taking charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jany. 4.—Coal in abundance and of excellent quality has been discovered half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and 400 miles from Sacramento.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jany. 4.—The repair shops in this city, of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, were burned this evening, including all the machinery and locomotives.—Loss, $60,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jany. 4.—Present indications point to the nomination of Mr. Hamlin as U. S. Senator.

THE INDIANS.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN—AN ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE THE GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 2.—Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19, noting his arrival there the day previous with Gen. Custar's 7th Cavalry and ten companies of the 19th Kansas Cavalry, in all about 1500 men. Gen. Sheridan spent one day on Custar's battle-field, and found the bodies of Maj. Elliott and 16 soldiers, also the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, white captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead, and the child's brains were dashed out. Gen. Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita 70 miles, when he came upon the camp of the Kiowas, who met him with a letter from Gen. Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Gen. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling towards that point that they were sending their families to the Washita Mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him, he took Santanta and Lone Wolf and notified them that he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them.

Gen. Sheridan says the Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel to make a truce with them, and adds that the Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time, and have been playing fast and loose, and that they have attempted to browbeat Gen. Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but that he (Sheridan) will take the starch out of them before he leaves them.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and one band of Camanches, with 50 lodges of Kiowas, are now at the Washita Mountains. Gen. Sheridan, after consultation with Gen. Hazen, proposes when the Kiowas come in to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in, he will carry on the war against them in the Washita Mountains. He will leave with Gen. Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb, and such others as may come in there.

During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good—two men of the 7th Cavalry and six of the 19th Kansas only, being sick.

In a private letter to Gen. Sherman, dated one day later, Gen. Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in, that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. Custar, and that he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Late advices from Arizona state that the Wallopac Indians had broken faith with Col. Price and committed depredations, and that the people of Wickenburg and vicinity had organized a company of scouts for the purpose of chastising the Indians; also, that they had petitioned Gen. Ord for troops. The Apaches had murdered two men in the Pinca country, and stolen a number of cattle, which the troops had succeeded in recapturing. The Pinca Indians had committed outrages near the Maropa wells, but Gen. Alexander had settled the matter without a resort to arms. The Pincas are numerous and trouble with them is to be avoided. There was no flour at Prescott or La Paz, and the people were living on corn meal and vegetables. A vessel loaded with supplies is supposed to have been lost off the Mexican coast in the recent storm. Mining both at the placer and quartz mines was being prosecuted vigorously. A number of emigrants had arrived from the East, and most of them were going to the Plack canon diggings. Numerous murders throughout the territory are chronicled.

Titles to Colonists—The New Imperial Order.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

OTTAWA, Jan 2.—The following despatch was received by the Governor-General, and appears in the *Official Gazette* of to-day:—

"DOWNING ST., Dec. 8, 1868.

"SIR,—The Queen has had occasion to observe that the constant progress of the British Empire in population, wealth and enterprise, and the unusual opportunities thus happily offered to her subjects, of rendering effective services to their Sovereign and their country, have, in some respects, outgrown Her Majesty's means of recognizing those services in a fitting manner. You are aware that with the object of supplying that deficiency, it was found requisite, in the year 1848, to enlarge and modify the ancient order of the Bath; and more recently that Her Majesty has been pleased to create a new order of Knighthood, the Star of India, for the reward of services rendered in relation to her Indian Empire. The sphere of usefulness and eminence which is now open in the British colonies, is so varied and extensive as to render it, in Her Majesty's judgment, advisable that to them as to India, a special form of distinction should be appropriated. For this purpose Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modification of the statutes of the order of St. Michael and St. George, originally instituted by King George III., in connection with his Majesty's Mediterranean possession, and now presided over by a Prince of the blood royal, together with such an enlargement of its numbers as will render it available as a reward of distinguished merit, or services in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. I annex for publication in the Colony under your Government, copies of so much of the new statutes as prescribes the qualification for admission into the Order, and the number of Knights. The Queen is confident that this measure will be received by her subjects as an evidence of the importance with which Her Majesty attaches to her Colonial Dominions as integral parts of the British Empire; of her constant interest in their progress, and of her desire, that services of which they are the scene, or the occasion, may not pass without adequate and appropriate recognition.

("Signed,) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS."

Extract from the Statutes of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, dated 5th December, 1868:—

"It is ordained that this most distinguished order shall contain three classes, as in our said letters patent mentioned, to be styled and designated respectively Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. It is ordained that the first class, or Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed 25 in number. It is ordained that the second class, or Knights Commanders, shall not exceed 50 in number. It is ordained that the said class, or Companions, shall not exceed 100 in number. It is ordained that the persons here admitted into this most distinguished order shall be such natural born subjects of our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may have held, or shall hereafter hold, high and confidential offices within any of our Colonial possessions; or such other natural born subjects of our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may have held, or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may render extraordinary and important services to us as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of our Colonial possessions; or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty or services; or who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed officers of this most distinguished order."

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

Mark Twain says that while sleeping recently at the Sherman House, in Chicago, he was placed in a room so high up that water boiled there at 168 degrees, and although it was destitute of many of the luxuries of a comfortable bed-room, he was not sorry he was sent there, as it enabled him to overhear the following story told by one friend to another in an adjoining apartment. "No, she wouldn't marry me. You were misinformed. It was broken off, and in the saddest way. I was not in the least to blame upon my word and honor, though neither the girl nor the father, the deacon, ever believed me or ever forgave me. It was during the big election canvass when Lincoln ran the first time. Two-thirds of the deacon's honest were in religion and the other third was in politics—Lincoln man. I never was a scoffer at religion in my life but he half believed I was. Well, there was to be a political pow-wow in the villlage church where he lived on a Thursday night, and he was to preside. I never thought anything about the matter, but Williams hailed me one afternoon, offered me a seat in his buggy, and away we started. It was Wednesday—curse the almanac!—but we never thought of it. Going into town, some devilish instinct put it into my head that it would help my case along if I marched into church with a rail on my shoulder, seeing that the deacon and the girl would both be there. So I got a rail, and we came into town shouting and making a grand to do generally. As we went by the church windows I caught a glimpse of *her* bonnet and plenty other bonnets, and I was happy. I shouldered my rail and marched in. The houseful of men and women were all quiet, and the old deacon was standing up in the altar saying something. Splendid! I went a booming up the aisle with my rail, swinging my hat and whooping: 'Hooray for Old Abe! Hoo-ray for the Illinois rail splitter!'

"But never a yelp out of that audience I quit, right in my tracks. The deacon said: 'Sir, we were engaged in addressing the Throne of Grace. This unseemly exhibition is ill-fitted in the solemnities of a prayer-meeting.

"I never felt so sick in my life, John, I never felt so muchlike taking a walk. And don't you know, as I stood up there before that congregation, I'd have given a million of dollars for somebody to take that rail out for me. But no; I had to sneak out with it myself. I threw it down and went up to where there was a board fence and practiced climbing backwards and forwards through a knot hole for as much as an hour. But my goose was cooked, you know. It was all up between me and that family."

HOW THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD LIVED.

As every one is interested to know how so rich a man as Baron Rothschild lived, correspondents are particular as to every movement of his daily life. It is related that he rose every morning at six o'clock. His body servant shaved and dressed him. Meantime, M. Boudeville (a teacher of elocution, who fits people for the stage,) read the newspapers to him and told him the gossip of the green-rooms of Paris theatres. He was dressed for the day at this early hour, putting on even a white cravat. He next received a Prussian named Bernardi, with whom he examined the quotations from the great Exchanges of Europe, and decided upon and gave orders for the transactions of the day. He next received the correspondence clerks, took from them the more important letters which required a reply from the Baron, and approved or modified the proposed replies to other letters. Then the Almoner came in and reported on the poor relieved, and received new instructions. He then went to Mlle. Rothschild for her instructions. After the Almoner retired, the Baron received his experts, men who kept him informed of all art and book sales; they made reports or received instructions. He then went to breakfast. All the family met at breakfast, and usually one or two of his married children were present. After breakfast, the Baron went to his office (which was immediately on the street, and separated from his house by the courtyard; a covered way reaching from one to the other) to receive people. At two o'clock he would go to the Bourse, or oftener to the auction-mart, for he was fond of having objects of curiosity and pictures. He would return to his office, and at four o'clock drive down to Chateau de Surense or Bois de Bologne, returning at five o'clock to his club, where he would play whist at ten sous a point until dinner time. During the last part of his life he became eccentric in a good many small matters. He carried a port-monnaie which was closed by a lock, although he never carried more than fifty francs about him ("if a man carries more he is sometimes led to extravagant expenses," he used to say,) and often nothing at all. He carried the key of this lock on his watch chain. The members of the club in the Rue Royale used to laugh to see the Baron fumbling for his key, and even his lock (his sight was latterly impaired,) and when, at last, he managed to open the port-monnaie, to find it empty. After dinner he received company at home, or went to some theatre.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DICKENS.

FACTS CONNECTED WITH HER LIFE.

Mr. Horace White, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is now in New York, writes as follows to the *World*:—

"I notice in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago on Christmas Eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and is supported by her brother-in-law, the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago, who now, in addition to their other misfortunes, are deprived of the loving care of their mother. This circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, I shall attempt to do justice to the living without disrespect to the dead, by giving you so much of the history of this case as has been communicated to me.

Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scapegrace who abandoned his own wife in England and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforward treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless the former Mrs. Dickens lived, and still lives in London. She is now affected with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens.

"When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The Eastern press attributed these remarks to spite, because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the list of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feeling as this evoked at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the *Daily Advertiser*, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

"These facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received; that he wished her well, and that he was willing to do, or to forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted woman whom his brother Augustus had left in England.

"It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband she was left destitute, and three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employee; and it is safe to assume her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens, or the people of Chicago, could have healed her wound."

GLADSTONE'S TRIALS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.—The London *Examiner* says: After six-and-thirty years spent in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone has at length achieved the highest honor in the state. He is first Minister of the Crown and leader of the first assembly in the world. Many have been the delays and disappointments; many the thwartings and tantalisations which he has had to bear. It were idle flattery to say that all these trials of his faith and patience have been for his good or for the good of the country. We own that we do not so read the lesson of life. We neither think suffering has always a sublimating tendency, nor that prosperity always hardens the heart. The effect of both depends very much upon temperament and upon the time. Vexation wastes and wears the best energies of life; and the finer the edge of the blade, the more readily it is notched and turned. How much sooner Mr. Gladstone would have reached the goal of ambition had his grandmother been a Duchess, or had he been an eldest son, inheriting broad lands and vast investments like the late Sir Robert Peel, one need not pause to calculate. Sir Robert put himself at as high a mental and moral value as the blindest of his flatterers; and yet he candidly confessed that he could never have gained the leadership of his party, but for the rare odds which fortune gave him. With the solitary exception, indeed, of the outgoing Premier, there is no instance in our history, since the Revolution, of a man with moderate fortune, and without high connections, attaining, and being able for even one session, to retain the first post in Parliamentary life; for Canning, the brother-in-law of the Duke of Portland, was hardly a case in point; and he broke his heart in the attempt. But the cup of triumph is now full, even to overflowing. The statesman has seen the desire of his soul realized probably beyond his most sanguine expectations. He is not only the popular idol of the hour, but a greatly extended constituency have given him a majority almost without precedent in order to enable him to carry into legislative effect the promise he has made of a regenerate policy for Ireland.

AN ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD FOR THE COLONIES.

It will be seen from our Ottawa telegraphic despatches that the Imperial Government has thought proper to amend the Constitution of one of the Orders of the British Knighthood, so as to render its honors specially applicable as rewards for the public services of eminent persons in the Colonies. There are eight orders of Knighthood in the British Empire:—Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Thistle, Knights of St. Patrick, Knights of the Bath, Knights of St. Michael and St. George, Knights of the Guelphs of Hanover, Knights of the Star of India, and Knights Bachelor. The Order thrown open specially for Colonists is that of St. Michael and St. George. It was originally established in 1818, for the purpose of affording marks of honor upon natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands; and the members of the Order were limited to eight Knights Grand Cross, twelve Knights Commander, and twenty-four Companions. The British Monarch was declared sovereign of the Order, and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Grand Master.

In 1832, the Constitution of the Order was changed. The Members were increased to fifteen Knights Grand Cross, twenty Knights Commander, and twenty-five Companions; and the honors of the Order were thrown open to all Her Majesty's subjects. In 1839, a further change was made by which the number of Knights Grand Cross was made unlimited, so far as regarded natives of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Constitution of the Order, the members of the several grades enjoy rank and precedence throughout the Empire next after the Knights of the Bath of the same grade.—*Globe.*

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST MARKETS.

(Per Atlantic Cable.)

LONDON, Jany 5, 1:25 p m—Consols at 92½ for both money and account. Illinois Central 96. Erie 35½. Stocks steady. A. & G. W. 44¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jany 5, 1:25 p m—Cotton active. Uplands 11⅛d. Orleans 11⅝d. Sales 15,000 bales. Pork firmer. Bacon 54s 6d. Lard 67s. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm. Flour firmer at 27s. Oats 3s 6d. California wheat 11s 10d to 12s. No 2 red western 10s to 10s 3d. Corn 37s 6d. Peas 44s 6d.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Jany. 5.

Cotton firmer, at 27½c.

Flour firm; receipts 5,300 brls; sales 9,400 brls, at 6,00 to 6,30 for super state and western; 7,00 to 7.35 for common to choice extra state; 6,80 to 8,00 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour closed quiet, at 6,00 to 8,00. Wheat more active; receipts 219,000 bus; sales 94,000 bus, at 1,65 to 1,80 for No 2 spring in store and afloat, latter choice at 1,74 for No 1. Rye quiet. Corn improved; receipts 5,700 bus; sales 76,000 bus, at 1,06 to 1,11 for old mixed western in store and afloat; 98c to 1,02 for new do. Barley dull. Oats lower; receipts 980 bus; sales 37,000 bus, at 75c to 75½ for western in store, and 79c for do afloat. Pork closed quiet and firmer, at 28 50 to 29,00 for new mess; and 27,25 to 7,75 for old do. Lard closed firmer, at 17¼ to 18⅝c for steam and 18½ to 19c for kettle rendered.

At 3 p m, gold closed at 134⅞.

CHICAGO MARKETS.—Jany. 4.

Flour closed dull; spring extras at 5,00 to 6,50. Wheat active and advanced 1c; sales No 1 at 1,25 to 1,26; No 2 at 1,16½ to 1,17. Corn quiet at an advance of 2 to 4c; sales at 62c for old No 1; No 2 kiln dried at 55c; new 53 to 55c; low grades 49 to 50c. Oats steady and advanced ½ to 1c; sales No 2 at 47 to 47½c. Rye advanced 3 to 4c; sales No 1 at 1,16 to 1,19. Barley dull at 1,65 for No 2. High wines dull at 93c. Mess Pork firm at 28,50 cash, and 28,95 buyers January; extra prime mess pork 23.00. Lard quiet; steamed 17¾ to 18c cash. Dressed hogs firm at 11,50 to 11,75, dividing on 200 lbs. Live hogs firm at 8,50 to 9,40 for common to fair shipping; 9,65 to 10,50 for fair to extra choice. Receipts for two days—14,000 bbls flour; 30,000 bus wheat; 55,000 bus corn; 22,000 bus oats; 4,800 bus rye; 4,500 bus barley, and 2,500 live hogs. Shipments—13,000 bbls flour; 11,000 bus wheat; 47,000 bus corn; 16,000 bus oats; 9,000 bus rye; 4,200 bus barley, and 8,000 hogs.

IMPORTS.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Jany 5—1 case to Munderloh, Steencken & co. 1 do to J Cauchon. 2 do, 1 pkge to W McLimont. 11 do to McCall, Shehyn & co. 2 pkgs to M Moodie & co. 1 case to Library of Parliament. 1 bale to W Withall. 100 bbls flour to Archer & co. 1 box fish to M Hogan. 1 wheel to O Maguire. 1 bbl twine to S J Shaw. 1 sole cutter, 1 bbl, 1 case to G B. 1 case to Bouchard, Lortie & co. 1 do to Glover & Fry. 72 hlf-chests tea to Lane, Gibb & co. 7 cases mdse to C F Langlois. 11 do to Thibaudeau, Thomas & co. 1 bale, 8 pkgs to Tetu & Garneau. 3 bxs to H J Hardy. 1 hlf-bbl ink to J J Foote. 1 case, 1 cask to A Hamel & Frere. 1 case to J Ross. 10 bbls to Allans, Rae & co. 97 bdls raisins to Lane, Gibb & co. 1 box fish to J McCone. 20 do to A Fraser. 1 do to F Plamondon. 2 do to H Montreuil. 2 do to A Arel. 2 kitts to W McCallum.

PASSENGERS.

Per ss Hibernian, Smith, from Portland for Liverpool—John Bailey, Charles McGee, Jno Sutherland, Thos Dudge, Mr Hins, John Greene, Captain Criest, John C Watson, Mr Shields, Mr Marshman, Miss Shields, and 16 others in the steerage.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cts. No exception will be made to this rule.

DIED.

On Monday, 4th instant, Margaret Stapleton, aged 27 years, the beloved wife of Mr William Murphy.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Diamond Harbor, this day, (Wednesday,) 6th inst, at 3 o'clock p m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New York and Savannah papers please copy.

At Levis, on the 5th instant, Rebecca, infant daughter of Capt Wm Moore, aged 10 months.

Her funeral will take place from her father's residence, St Lawrence street, this day, (Wednesday), at half-past 2 o'clock p m. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

New York papers please copy.

At St Roch's, on the 4th instant, Marie Emilie, aged 9½ years, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Davis, Confectioner.

Her funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from her father's residence, 15½ Joseph street, St Roch's. Friends and relations are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Peruvian Syrup,

A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOXIDE OF IRON, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey S, New York.

Sold wholesale by J. Musson & Co., and at retail by all druggists and merchants in city and country.

Dec 8, 1868. 4w-3o-d&w

BREAKFAST—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalists. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. 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. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Oct 8, 1868. 6m 1o

All who use Jacobs' Liquid recommend it.
Dec 23, 1868.

HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS, the best Tonic Hair Dressing ever discovered. It effectually cleanses the scalp, prevents the Hair from falling, or turning prematurely grey. Price 25 cents per bottle.

For any of the above, address S. J. FOSS & CO., Proprietors, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Our Agents are J. E. BURKE, and R. MCLEOD.
Jan. 18, 1868. 12m

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition, the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W.E. Brunet, E. Giroux, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, and all Medicine Dealers.

Dec. 15, 1868. 1m-d&w

437

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON.

Is it not amazing to see an invalid gaining strength while under the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every sick person who resorts to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They literally brace up the system while expelling its impurities through the proper channel. In cases of dropsy they appear to stimulate the absorbents and to prevent the formation of water in the cellular tissue. How these results are produced, physicians must determine for themselves; but meanwhile there is abundant proof that dropsical affections as well as indigestion and billious complaints are removed by their agency.

Dec 28, 1868. 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dies: invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Whig Factory, No. 16, Bond Street, New York.

Jan. 15, 1868. 12m-d&w

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, a 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.

Dec 15, 1868. 1m-dw

For the POUDRE DE SANTE for Children—See advertisement.

COUGH NO MORE.

THOUSANDS of poor sufferers having been cured of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and Lung Complaints, in their various stages, by WOODS' COUGH LINCTUS, when medical aid has been of no avail. The public are particularly advised to keep a bottle constantly by them, as the violent attacks which frequently come on at night are instantly relieved by this most wonderful medicine, and a speedy cure is effected by its use.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; may be had of all Chemists. Also, wholesale and retail of Messrs. MUSSON & Co., Quebec.

Jan. 21, 1868.

No. 385

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD.

In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive evaporation, should be recruited and revitalised by the frequent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutrimental, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation, thereby keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

Dec 28, 1868. 6

568.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

For thirty years the most celebrated of all perfumes on this side of the Atlantic, has been extensively counterfeited for this market by French and German chemists, and it is therefore necessary, in order to make sure of having the genuine article, to ask for the Florida Water made by Lanman & Kemp, New York, and to see that these names appear upon the label. All other so-called Florida Water is manufactured from coarse, pungent oils, and when the volatile element has evaporated, leaves behind a sickly, unwholesome odor. Buy only of respectable houses, and be particular in giving the name of the firm by whom alone the article is prepared.

Dec 28, 1868. 6

Allan's Lung Balsam!

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT,

Such as Coughs, Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It has now been before the Public for a number of years and has gained for itself a

World Wide Reputation.

Physicians recommend it in their practice and the formula from which it is prepared is highly commended by Medical Journals. Call at the Druggists and get a Pamphlet.

Every Druggist sells the Balsam.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Montreal,
Sole Agents for Canada.

Dec 7, 1868. 3m d&w

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID, cures Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, Tooth Ache, Ague, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs or Stomach, Cramp and Numbness of the Limbs, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chilblains, &c.

Only 50c for a large bottle.

Jan. 18, 1868. 12m

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the Throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere.

Dec 16, 1868. 4m d&w

RECENT IMPORTS.

BY the last Steamers at Portland, we have received a full assortment of Dry Goods, making each department replete with novelties and useful plain family goods, from the best manufacturers in Great Britain.

For the Holiday Season, we are now opening for sale, a few choice goods in exquisite taste in Colors and Patterns, suitable for complimentary Xmas Gifts, viz:—

New Shot Poult de Soie, Gros de Suez, Gros D'Armure. Colored Satins, in new shades of great brilliancy for the Ball Room, Moire Antiques, Rich Black Gros Grains, Rich Wide Black Lyons, Velvets, novelties in Evening Dresses, Antique Designs in real Danish Laces, new Textures for Walking Costumes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Tea Caddies, Russian Leather Work Bags, Portefolios, Jet Goods, &c.

—ALSO,—

Remaining from the Bankrupt Stock of McCullock, Jack & Co., Montreal, at half the usual price, Dress Materials, Skirtings, Prints, White Shirtings, Sheetings, Towellings, Silk Damask for Curtains, Muslin and Lace Curtains, Ladies' French Corsets, Tweeds, Brown Beavers, Woollen Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c., &c.

All Bankrupt Goods strictly for Cash *only*.

GLOVER & FRY,
UPPER TOWN.

Xmas, 1868.

CARDS,
BILL-HEADS, HAND-BILLS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.,
Neatly and Quickly Printed,
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. COLBY'S ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS are a mild but certain Cathartic, and cure Costiveness and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver and bowels. They are the greatest blood purifier known.
Price, 25c. for a box contain Sugar-Coated Pills.
Jan. 16, 1868. 12m

Government House.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
January 5th, 1869.

LADY BELLEAU

WILL receive Ladies' and Gentlemen desirous of paying their respects, on the

Tuesdays,

Of the month of JANUARY, being the 12th, 19th and the 26th instant, between the hours of TWO and FOUR, P. M., at her private residence, No. 35, St. Lewis Street.

ARTHUR TASCHEREAU,
Major, A. D. C.
Jany 6, 1869. 2o

Jas. McNider & Co.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
Peter Street, Quebec.
SILVER—Small bought at an additional discount of ½ per cent.
Jany 6, 1869. 1p

DOMINION NEWS DEPOT,
IN FISHER'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Punch's Almanac, for 1869,
FULL OF NUMEROUS CUTS.
The only Christmas Story for 1868,
The Light of Home, by John Brougham,
For the fun of the thing, get the Budget of Fun and Yankee Notions, for February, 1869.
—AND—
Merryman's and Nic-Nac, for January, 1869,
Frank Leslie's and Harper's Weekly,
Waverly Magazine, Harper's Bazar,
Boston Pilot, Irish People,
Chimney Corner, &c., &c.
—ALSO,—
The improved Almanac, with Sliding Cards for every month, Clark's Indelible Pencils, for marking linen, Ten different kinds of Pocket and Office Knives, for 1869.
At GEORGE M. PIERCE'S,
Dominion News Depot.
Jany 6, 1869.

Department
—OF—
MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1868.

THE Minister of Marine and Fisheries has, under the FISHERIES ACT, authorized to be set apart from this date to the first day of May next, for the natural propagation of fish, the waters of Lake Beauport, in the District of Quebec; and public attention is hereby called to the section 15 of the said Act:—

"Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize to be set apart, and to be leased, any river or other waters for the natural or artificial propagation of fish; and any person who wilfully destroys or injures any place set apart or used for the propagation of fish, or fishes therein without written permission from a fishery officer, or from the holder under lease or license, or uses therein any fishing light or other implement for fishing, during the period for which such waters are so set apart, shall incur a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or in default of payment, shall be imprisoned for not more than four months."

W. F. WHITCHER,
For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Jany 6, 1869.

Underwriters' Sale
—OF—
Damaged Flour, Butter, Provisions, &c.
Ex 'Maggie McNeil.'
By Auction will be Sold
—ON—
ATKINSON'S WHARF,
St. James Street,
—ON—
TUESDAY,
The 12th instant,
Sale at TWO o'clock.
On account of Underwriters' or others concerned.
Flour, Butter, Cheese and Provisions.
Particulars in a future advertisement.
Jany 6, 1869.

Office to Let,
FROM the first of May next, the Office at present occupied by Messrs. R. R. Dobell & Co., in the Quebec Bank Building.
Apply at the Bank.
Jany 6, 1869. tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.
THAT very commodious and well finished double House, situated in Laporte Street, Cape, belonging to and occupied by William White, Esquire, with possession on the 1st May. The house is in perfect order, and is supplied with Water and Gas.
Apply to
WM. BIGNELL, N.P.,
St. Peter Street.
Jany 6, 1869. 125

FOR SALE,
THE undersigned offers for sale a good Engine and Boiler, six-horse power, now in the Hangar of Mr. Grenier, Point-aux-Trembles. Apply on the premises, or at No. 71, DesFosses St., St. Roch's.
MICHAEL McAVOY.
Jany 6, 1868. 2p

TO LET,
FROM 1st MAY NEXT.
THE House and Shop occupied by F. X. Bergeron. Hotel-keeper, on the Champlain Market.
A. LEMOINE.
Jany 6, 1869. 12

CONCERT AND READING
AT THE
St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary INSTITUTE,
—ON—
THURSDAY,
The 7th Jany, 1869.

THE Second of the Series of the CONCERTS and READINGS given by the St. Patrick's Institute will take place at their Hall, St. Stanislas street, on the day above mentioned.

The musical portion of the entertainment will be under the leadership of GUSTAVE GAGNON, Esq., who has secured for the evening the services of several distinguished amateurs.

Programme in to-morrow's issue.
Jany 5, 1869.



QUEBEC CURLING CLUB.
THE Gold Medal belonging to the Club will be played for on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.
Play to commence at 10.30.
By order,
THOMAS BRODIE,
Secretary.
Jany 5, 1869. 2

HOLIWELL'S NEWS DEPOT,
Opposite the Post Office.
Illustrated London News,
Christmas Number.
WITH THREE FULL SHEET EXTRA.
CONTENTS:
A large Oil Engraving, by J. Sant, "Dick Whittington,"
Meeting of New Parliament,
Smithfield Cattle Show Prize,
Sheep and Cattle,
Penzance Life Boat, Rd Lewis,
Preparing for Christmas,
Christmas Night, Christmas Morning,
Music, Once there lived a Youthful Pair,
The Good Intent, on the Cold North Sea,
I pray you teach her the English Lesson of the White Berries, (Missletoe,)
See the story the "Golden Comb,"
The Drawing Master's Story,
Miss Chorham Eloping from the Barn,
How Christmas came to be kept at Clepper Claw,
Frost Bound, by S. Carter,
Fox and Hounds,
Fairy Gifts,
The Crown of the Feast,
A Fashionable Sheet
Price, 2s 6d each.
—ALSO—
Second Supply PUNCH'S ALMANAC, for 1869, only 6d each.
C. E. HOLIWELL & CO.,
Stationers,
Opposite the Post Office
Jany 5, 1869.

Wanted,
BY a respectable middle aged woman, who can be highly recommended, a situation as Housekeeper or Upper Servant.
Apply at No. 14, St. Ursule Street.
Jany 5, 1869. 3

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CAPITAL AND CASH ASSETS,	$2,000,000.
SUMS ASSURED,	$5,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID FOR DEATHS SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMPANY,
$550,000.
OFFICE IN MONTREAL:
No. 77. Great St. James Street.
DIRECTORS:
Andrew Allan, Esq., Messrs. H. & A. Allan,
C. J. Brydges, Esq., G.T.R., (Honorary,)
Richd. Eaton, Esq., G. T. R.
John Ogilvy, Esq., (Honorary.)
Damase Masson, Esq, (Honorary.)
C. A. Leblanc, Esq., (Honorary.)
P. M. Galarneau, Esq., (Honorary.)
L. A. Boyer, Esq, (Honorary.)
General Agent—Donald Murray.

Special Advantage:
LOWER CHARGES FOR ASSURANCE than British or Foreign offices.
If preferred, Assurers need only PAY ONE-HALF OF EACH YEAR'S PREMIUM IN CASH, during the whole term of policies on the 10 years payment plan, or for 7 years on the whole life plan.
For the unpaid portion of premiums, "NOTES", are not required by this Company, so that Assurers are not liable to be called upon for payment of these, nor for assessments upon them, as in the case of Mutual Companies.
Every facility and advantage which can be afforded are offered by this Company.
Enterprising men of good character and ability wanted as Agents, in the city of Quebec and neighboring counties. Applications accompanied with evidence of the above requisites, may be addressed to the General Agent at Montreal.
Jan. 5, 1869. 6

NEW BOOK STORE
No. 10, Fabrique Street.
Illustrated London News,
Christmas Number.
BLACKWOOD, FOR DECEMBER.
Bow Bells,
AND ALL THE REVIEWS,
A. G. BURNS.
Jany 5, 1869. 3

Wanted.
A Good Plain COOK.
None need apply without good references.
MRS. JOHN BURSTALL,
St. Foy Road.
Jany 4, 1869. 3

NOTICE.
THE St. Peter's School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 6th.
Application for admission to be made to the REV. M. M. FOTHERGILL.
Jany 4, 1869. 3

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Quebec Legislature at its next session, for a charter to construct a Wooden Railway, starting from the Town of Levis, and passing through the counties of Levis, Dorchester and Beauce, terminating on the frontiers of Maine and thence connecting with another railroad.
Jany 4, 1869. 2m-1o

CHEAP FRUIT
CROP 1868.
WOODS & CO.
IMPORTERS
—OF—
Choice Groceries,
WINES,
&c. &c,

THE undersigned offer superior inducements to families and others in selecting their Holiday Wares. They can only enumerate a few of the leading articles they have in Stock, viz:—

7lb Finest Currants,		$0 40c.
7lb Best Layer Raisins,		$0 75c.
14lb Do	do	$1 25c.
28lb Do	do	$2 50c.

Valencia Raisins, 5d per pound,
Triple Crown Layers, in 7lb, 14lb and 28l Boxes,
Almeira Grapes, 1s 3d per pound,
Messina Lemons, 1s 3d per dozen,
Algeria Oranges, 1s 3d per dozen,
Chestnuts,
English Filberts,
Jordan Almonds,
Fresh Walnuts.

100 Doz. Tart Fruits,
For the Holidays.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
Breakfast Bacon,
Finnan Haddies,
Table Codfish,
Oysters in Tins,
Potted Meats,
Soups, assorted.

BISCUITS OF ALL KINDS,
For the Holidays.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Cashmere Pickles,
West India do,
Oriental, do,
Mixed do,
Indian Mangoes,
Regent Sauce,
John Bull do,
King of Oude do,
Reading do,
So Hoo do,
Phillipe & Canaud's Sardines, ½ and ¼.

50 Doz. Warner Hill & Ware's
CHOICE FRUIT SYRUP,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Wines, Liquors, &c.
Cramp, Sauter Sherry,
O. P. do,
Yasi Port,
Offley, Cramp do,
Claret, best brands, in cases,
Green Seal Champagne, pints and quarts,
Max, Soutern & Co, do, do,
Chasse, Favre, do, do,
Sparkling Moselle do, do,
Hennessy's Brandy,
Jules Robin do,
Stewart's Scotch Whiskey
Dunville's Irish do,
Curacoa,
Marachino,
Old Rye.

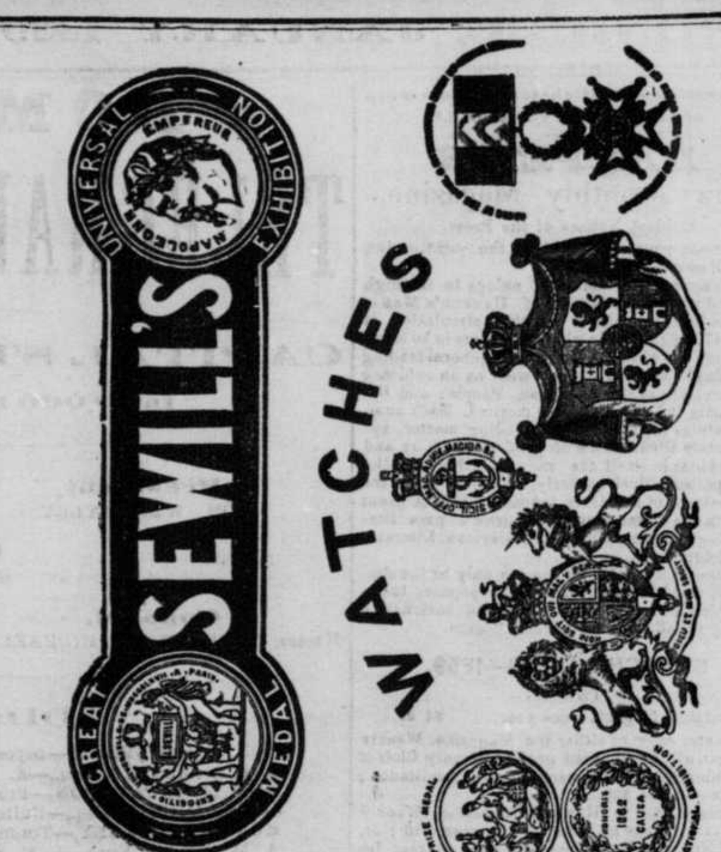
Jellies, Jams,
MARMALADE, &c.,
For the Holidays.

BASS'S ALE, Pints and Quarts,
Guinesse's Porter, do,
Dow's Ale, do,
Quebec do, do,
Cook's Friend Baking Powder,
Gardiner's, do,
Horosford's celebrated do.

English Cheese,
American do.

The usual assortment
—OF—
Mocha, Java and Jamaica
COFFEES.

Our Customers will oblige by sending their orders early, to prevent disappointment.
Every article sold in this Establishment is warranted to be as represented.
WOODS & CO.,
JOHN STREET
Dec 11 1868. 0-3o



Watch and Chronometer
MANUFACTURER,
LIVERPOOL.

Prize Medalist of the
International Exhibition, London, 1862,
—AND—
Paris Exhibition, 1867.
MAKER TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
ROYAL FAMILY AND COURT OF SPAIN.
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
Her Majesty the Queen's Royal Navy,
&c., &c., &c.

These celebrated Watches can be obtained at N. TURCOT'S, and all the principal jewellers in the city.
H. & A. SAUNDERS, Montreal,
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SEWILL vs. RUSSELL.

MESSRS. H. & A. SAUNDERS BEG TO ACQUAINT the public with the following relative to the assertion recently made by Messrs. Russell & Son, that they are "Chronometer Makers to the Queen."

"There is absolutely only one test of the character of a Chronometer maker known to or recognised by the British Government. That is, the periodical competition instituted by the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to which all the leading makers send specimens of their productions. The Chronometers are subjected to a most searching trial, and their performances carefully noted. The result is afterwards published as a Parliamentary paper. In the Government trial for the year just ended

Mr. Sewill's Chronometer
STOOD AT THE TOP OF THE LIST,

thereby surpassing all the other makers in the Kingdom, while Messrs. Russell & Son stood the twenty-first down the list, proving that even after Mr. Sewill,

There are nineteen Manufacturers,

whose Chronometers are superior and more reliable than those of Messrs. Russell, who, during the whole of the years they have been in business, have never succeeded in selling a Chronometer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the use of Queen Victoria's Royal Navy, their Chronometers having invariably been returned to them as below the standard required in her Majesty' Navy."

Messrs. H. & A. Sanders beg also to remind the public that the productions of Mr. Sewill, in addition to being proved to be superior to all others, before the unquestionable tribunal referred to, have received the most distinguished Royal and International Honours that were ever conferred on a manufacturer; as, for instance, being the only Liverpool maker to whom was awarded the Grea Prize Medal of the International Exhibition of London in 1862, and the Grand Medal of Honour at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Messrs. H. & A. Saunders refrain from comment upon these facts, being convinced that they speak for themselves; and further, notwithstanding the specious evasions of inferior manufactures, the pre-eminence of Mr. Sewill's productions will be appreciated by the people of Canada: their superiority being conclusively demonstrated by the credentials of the highest authorities of Horogolic science.

Dec 30, 1868. 12 May 12m

Hellmuth College
—AND—
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
London, Ont.
Incorporated 1865.

WILL re-open after the Christmas Vacation, on the 19th JANUARY, 1869.
There are five Exhibitions to be competed for at Midsummer, viz:—

One Scholarship, value	$80 per annum,		
Two	do	at $60	do
Two	do	at $40	do

All tenable at the Institute for one year.
For admission, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, Major Evans.
Jany 4, 1869.

TO LET.
WITH possession on the 1st of May next, a new house, finished in approved style, with a garden plot attached. Suitable as a first-class residence, conveniently situate on the north-side of Couillard Street, and commanding an extensive view of the beautiful distant scenery.
Rent low, compared to the many comforts it will afford.
Apply to
H. O'DONNELL.
Jany 4, 1869. 3o

WHISKEY.
100 Puncheons Gooderham & Worts 50 O. P.
100 do Wiser's 50 O. P.
For sale at manufacturer's prices.
A. JOSEPH.
Jany 4, 1869. 3

FOR SALE,
A few sets of Ivory Bagatelle Balls, one and seven eighths of an inch. For sale at No. 1, St. Joseph Street, next door to Imperial Hotel.
WM. HICKMAN.
Jany 4, 1869. 1m-3o

LIGNUM VITÆ.
15 Tons assorted sizes.
For sale by
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.
Jany 4, 1869. 5

COAL OIL.
150 Barrels, Cedar Creek Coal Oil, now receiving, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers; can be delivered at Point Levi, if required.
GIBB, LAIRD & CO
Jany 4, 1869. 5

Wanted,
A Good Pantry Maid.
Apply at 1 Mount Carmel Street, Cape.
Jany 4, 1869. tf

Wanted Immediately,
A Good NURSE.
Apply between the hours of 11 and 2, to
MRS. ROGERS,
9, St. Lewis street.
Jany 4, 1869. 3

Lamp Chimnies.
A few Cases of Lamp Chimnies, No. 2, on hand. and for sale by
JAMES CARREL,
Arthur Street.
Jany 4, 1869.

Punch's Almanac.
PUNCH'S Almanac for 1869.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Jany 4. 1869.

Dilke's Greater Britain.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON
Have just received:
Greater Britain, a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866 and 1867 By Charles Wentworth Dilke. With maps and illustrations. Crown 8vo.
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Jany 4, 1869.

Books for the Season.
THE Vicar of Wakefield, a tale by Goldsmith, with illustrations in oil colors. Life of Martin Luther in fifty pictures. Ballad Poetry of Ireland, edited by Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, gilt, Queen Victoria's Memories of the Prince Consort. also Queen's Diary in the Highlands of Scotland. Kathrina, her life and mine in a poem, by J. S. Holland. Picture of St John, by Bayard Taylor. Melancholy anatomized with anecdotic illustrations. Spiritual Wives, by W. H. Dixon, author of New America. Prayers of the Ages, compiled by Caroline S. Whitemarsh.
To be had at No. 10, St. John Street.
JNO. BROWN.
Jany 4, 1 69.

'Sunshine & Shadow in New York,'
BY MATTHEW HALE SMITH,
The renowned "Burleigh" of the Boston and New York Press.
A work of absorbing interest, replete with anecdotes and incidents of
Life in the Great Metropolis.
This work will be found valuable
To the old and frequent visitor to New York;
To the Merchant and Minister from any part of the country;
To those who, visiting New York City, would shun its pitfalls, and study it in their own homes, without cost or danger, and yet learn all;
To the general Student of History;
To every Philanthropist, Christian and lover of Missionary enterprises.
If you wish to know
How Fortunes are made and lost in a day,
How shrewd men are ruined in Wall street,
How "Countrymen" are swindled by Sharpers,
How Ministers and Merchants are blackmailed,
How dance halls and concert saloons are managed,
How gambling houses and lotteries are conducted,
How stock and oil companies originated and How the Bubbles burst.
READ SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.
And learn about New York Bankers, Merchants Brokers, Editors, Police, Military, Expressmen, Detectives, Firemen, Gift Swindlers, Pickpockets, Burglars, Beggars, Gamblers, Sailors, Thieves, Hotels, Tombs, Bowery, Five Points, Theatres, Central Park, Battery, &c.
A large octavo volume—over 700 pages, finely illustrated.
T. C. ALLIS,
Agent at Quebec,
At No. 27, St. Ann Street.
Jan. 4. 1869. 6

JUST PUBLISHED.
REMARKABLE Characters and Places of the HOLY LAND Comprising an account of Patriarchs. Judges, Prophets, Apostles, Women, Warriors, Poets and Kings, with descriptions of ancient cities and venerated shrines, not only as they appeared in the past, but as they appear to-day,
BY CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.
With articles from Theodore D. Woolsey, L L. D, Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., Rev. Jos. Cummings, D.D., Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, &c., &c.
Illustrated with steel engravings.
T. C. ALLIS,
Agent for Quebec,
At No. 27, St. Ann Street.
Jan. 4, 1869. 6

Auction Sales, Quebec
BY CASEY & C
Special Sale.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
Rare and Beautiful Goods.
MAGNIFICENT WORKS OF ART
SELECTED Oil Paintings, from France, Italy, Germany and England, framed and on stretchers.
Steel Engravings, Colored Lithographs, Fancy Pictures and Superior Albums.
Florentine Sculptures, Figures, Tazas, Vases, &c.
French Clocks under glass shades
Dresden Bronze Figures, Statuary, China, &c.
Parian Marble Figures, Statuary, Vases, Bohemian Glass Vases and Toilet Bottles, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Jewell Cases, Caddys, Cigar and Watch Stands, in new designs.
Tropical, India, Australian and American Birds beautifully mounted, under glass shades.
Fruits, Flowers &c., India made, under shades.
Rare and beautiful Sea Shells, separate and fitted up in fancy boxes of various designs.
Silver Plated-ware, Tea and Coffee Setts, Salvers Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Cruets, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Mugs, Spoons, Forks, &c.
Ivory-handle Knives, Carvers, Cutlery, &c.
Cut and Pressed Glass-ware, Wines, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Butter Coolers, Caraffs, &c.
Table and hanging Lamps, in Glass, Bronze, &c.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
Mechanical, pleasing, fancy and useful, from all parts of the World.
Vose & Co., of Boston, superior seven octave Piano-fortes.
With an immense variety of other goods, all of which can be purchased at private sale at our Upper Town warehouse, John Street.
Save time, trouble and money, and make your purchases direct.
Private sales every day from 9 o'clock to 6 P.M
Auction sales every evening at 7 o'clock.
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Dec 16, 1868.

Montreal Telegraph Company
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January next, at ONE o'clock P.M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and generally to transact the business of the Company.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the Half-year ending 30th November, has been declared upon the Capital Stock, which will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 8th January.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st December till after the General Meeting.
By order of the Board.
JAMES DAKERS,
Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1868. 9

For Sale
THAT two-storey stone-built dwelling-house, No. 35, St. Lewis street, now occupied by J. R. Richardson, Esq., M.D., supplied with water, water-closet, bath and gas fittings, and also a Russian Stove, in excellent working order.
The lot contains 24 feet in front by 144 feet in depth, with Stable, Hangard, Garden, &c.
Possession 1st May next.
Apply to the proprietor,
L. A. CANNON,
Or, to E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Dec 30, 1868. 3o-tf

Pickles and Sauces.
J. MOIR & SON'S Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Syrups, Preserved Meats, Mulligatawney Paste, &c., &c.
For Sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Jany 4, 1869.

Sherries and Port.
HHDS. and Qts. Yssi Sherry.
Do do Crampsuter's do.
Qts. Collie Wine.
Do L P Iegham Sherry.
Hhds. London Dock Port Wine.
Qts. Spanish Port.
Do Crown do.
For sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Jany 4, 1869.

TOBACCO.
Boxes Prince of Wales Tobacco.
Do Queens' Own do.
Do G H Grey do.
Caddies "Albert" do.
For sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Jany 4, 1869.

DeKuyper & Son's Geneva.
Hhds. DeKuyper & Son's Geneva.
Red Cases do do
Green cases do do
For sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Jany 4, 1869.

A PRINCELY GIFT.
ARRIVED, and on VIEW on MONDAY, the 4th January, four of Messrs. Vase & Co.'s Superior and extra-finished Seven-octavo
PIANO-FORTES,
To be seen at Laidlaw's old store, St. John street.
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Jan 1. 1869.

VERY CHOICE PRESENTS
—FOR THE—
NEW YEAR.
THE subscriber has opened, THIS DAY, a case of VERY RICH TOILET SETTS in Bohemian Glassware, being something quite new in the market. An inspection is respectfully solicited.
—ALSO,—
Silver-capped Smelling Bottles, Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles, (very rich); handsome perfume Cases, with cut glass bottles; Fancy Puff Boxes, English and French Hair Brushes, fancy back; new perfumes from the best English and French makers; Tooth, Nail and Cloth Brushes in great variety; Fancy Toilet Soap, in boxes.
—AND, ON HAND,—
A large and choice assortment of
FRESH DRIED NATURAL FLOWERS!
Imported expressly for the holiday season; with a complete assortment of the following flavoring extracts of full strength: Lemon, Panilla, Ratafia, Cloves, Cinnamon, Peach, Kernel, Rose, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine-apple and Cayenne.
JOHN W. McLEOD,
Chemist and Druggist,
Family Drug Store,
St. John's Gate,
Quebec.
Dec 30, 1868. 3

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!
—PER—
S. S. 'Hibernian.'
MRS. LEVY has received per s.s. "Hibernian," in addition to her very large stock, a fine selection of jewellery and fancy goods, having been specially selected for the coming holiday in the latest markets of London and Paris. Also, a magnificent display of Sewill's celebrated Gold and Silver Watches, comprising in part of:
Fine Gold Jewellery,
Novelties in Fancy Goods,
Handsome Flower Stands,
Games of all descriptions,
Fancy Gilt Clocks,
Work, Glove, and Hand'kef Boxes,
Jewel Cases, Albums & Perfumery.
Fine selection of Plate and Plated Ware, &c., &c.
At MRS. SIMON LEVY'S,
1, John Street.
Dec 30, 1868.

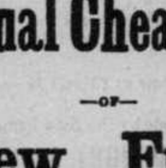
Cheap Sale
—OF—
DRY GOODS
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS
—AND—
NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

500 Yards Dress Goods at	6½	worth	10½,
300	do	8½	do	1s 1½d,
400	do	10½	do	1s 4½d,
300 Colored Cobourg		7½	do	1s,
French Merino		1s 10½	do	3s,
250 Clouds		1s 3d	do	2s,
400 Yards Prints		5d	do	7½,
300	do (good)	8d	do	10½,

9 Dozen Albums, from 1s 7½d up,
100 Fancy Boxes, from 2s up,
50 Fancy Boxes with Handkerchiefs, from 7s 6d up
Lace and Lawn Collars and Cuffs from 7½d up.
Black and Colored Silks, Satins, Moire Antique at 20 per cent under value.
Best Tapestry Carpet 4s 6d.
Damask Lace Curtains 20 per cent under value.
LEGER & RINFRET,
No. 4, John Street, Upper Town.

Insolvent Act of 1864.
In the matter of
JAMES McMAHON,
An Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, at TWO o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.
WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Dec 23, 1868. 12

Insolvent Act of 1864.
In the Matter of
RICHARD DOWNES,
Of Levis,
Insolvent.
THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at TWO o'clock, P. M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.
Dec 23, 1868. 12



Annual Cheap Sale
—OF—
New Fruit.
CROP 1868.
THE Subscriber having now received his usual supply of the FINEST NEW FRUITS, begs most respectfully to draw the attention of the public to the following list of prices:—

7lb Finest Currants, for			$0 40c.
7lb Box Layer Raisins for			$0 75c.
14lb	Do	do	$1 25c.
28lb	Do	do	$2 50c.
Valencia and Muscatel Raisins,			5d a lb.

—AND—
100 Boxes West End Layers,
100 Fancy Cartoons.
—ALSO,—
1,000 Boxes Finest Elemo Figs.
—AND—
50 Barrels Almeria Grapes at 1s 3d a lb.
Algeria Oranges and Messina Lemons, 1s 6d per dozen.
For sale by
ADAM WATTERS,
11 & 13 John Street.
Dec 10, 1868.

Hams and Bacon.
200 Sugar Cured Hams,
50 Flitches,
50 Rolls Bacon.
Cured expressly to order by John Peverley & Co.
A. WATTERS.

Crosse & Blackwell's
PICKLES,
Sauces, &c.,
Mustards,
Vinegars,
Olives and Capers,
Potted Meats,
Curry Powder, Chutney, Chillies, &c.,
Essences,
Gelatines, Isinglass, &c.,
Bermuda Arrowroot, Spanish Selmolina, Tapioca and Sago, "Tous les Mois,"
Brandied Fruits,
Chrystalised Fruits,
Preserved W. I. Ginger,
Candied Peels,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Tart Fruits,
Fruit in Syrup.
A. WATTERS.

Chocolate & Cocoa,
EPP'S Dunn's, Fry A Sons', and Taylor Bros.
SUNDRIES, viz:—
French Truffles,
Caviare, Astracahan,
Fried Soles,
Paté de Foies Gros,
Paté de Becasse, &c., &c,
LIEBIGS' EXTRACTUM CARNIS.
(From the manufactories of South America, in half and quarter pound pots.)
M. Seyer's Renowned Preparations,
Sauces,
Relishes.
PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S
Sardines a l'huile,
Green Peas, and
Fresh Mushroom.
A. WATTERS.

Cheese! Cheese!
PARMASAN,
Stilton,
Cheddar.
—ALSO—
50 Boxes Compton Dairy Cheese.
A. WATTERS.

Oysters! Oysters
IN GALLONS,
Half Gallons, and
Quart Cans,
Choice Baltimore Oysters.
A. WATTERS.

Oranges and Lemons.
VALENTIA Oranges,
Only 1s 6d a dozen.
MESSINA LEMONS,
Only 1s 6d a dozen.
A. WATTERS.

FINNAN HADDIES,
(McEWAN'S CURING).
DAILY received, and
For sale by
A. WATTERS,
11 & 13 John Street.
Dec 10 1868.

Quebec Club.
A Club is about to be formed called "The Quebec," where a Billiard, Recreation, Reading and Amusement Rooms, will be attached, together with other appliances conducive to health and exercise.
Dinners, Choice Wines and Liquors will be supplied at Club prices.
For particulars apply at Mr. Mills' London Restaurant, opposite the Post Office, Quebec.
Dec 24. 1868. 12p

Finest Ontario
WINTER-KEEPING APPLES.
70 Barrels hand-picked winter-keeping Apples, selected from some of the best Orchards in Ontario, comprising—Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spies, Golden Russetts, Spitzenbergs, Pippins, Romanites, Salman Sweets, Swars, Roxberry Russetts, &c.
Some of the above Apples from the Orchards of W. Gage and John Glass, Hamilton, carried off the first prizes at autumn Hamilton exhibition.
For sale in lots, by
JAMES CARREL,
Opposite Montreal Bank,
Arthur Street.
Dec 21, 1868. 6

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At St. Roch's, Quebec.
A manufactory, constructed in brick, with a lot consisting of 32 emplacements, and a splendid beach on the St Charles River. The manufactory is worked by steam, and contains two engines of 50 horse-power, and complete apparatus for sawing and grooving timber, capable of manufacturing vehicles, rail-cars of every description, as also all kinds of agricultural implements. The seller will leave to the purchaser a large portion of the money on mortgage on the property.
Apply to
PIERRE LEGARE,
Charlesbourg.
Dec 25, 1868. 3o-tf

Government Notice
TENDERS will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer, until
NOON,
—ON—
Wednesday,
20th January, 1869,
For the establishment of a Steam Ferry between Quebec and the Government Wharf at St. Joseph's, Point Levis, for five years from 1st April, 1869, terminable by either party on three months' notice being given prior to the expiration of each year.
The Wharf, Pontoon, Road and Land included in the arrangement, can be seen on application at the Royal Engineer offices, Quebec and Levis.
Each tenderer to state the amount he is willing to give annually for the above-mentioned property, and to submit a Tariff of Fares for Government passengers and Stores.
The expenses of the usual Notarial contract and such copies as may be required will have to be borne by the contractor.
Forms of tender can be obtained and conditions of contract seen at this office.
Two sureties must sign the tender.
Prices to be in currency, £ s d.
Commissariat, Quebec,
Dec. 25, 1868. 5o td

To be Published 1st January,
THE "Anglo-Colonial Magazine," a new Inter-Colonial Magazine and Review. In addition to the features of a first-class Monthly Periodical, furnished by the best writers, the
"ANGLO-COLONIAL MAGAZINE"
will contain a compendium of the latest intelligence from all parts of the British Dependencies, and thus furnish a medium of inter-communication between all colonists, whether at home or abroad.
The "ANGLO-COLONIAL MAGAZINE" will be the same size as "Blackwood's," and will contain a serial story, by Tom Hood, Esq.
Price 2s 6d monthly.
London: Thomas Murby, 32 Bouverie Street, E. C.
Nov 21, 1868. 8-1o

La Banque Nationale.
NOTICE is hereby given that La Banque Nationale will apply, during the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to continue and amend the Charter of the said Bank.
Nov 20, 1868. 2mp 1o

BOTTLED ALE.
BARRELS quarts Bass's Ale,
Do pints do.
For sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Dec 21, 1868.

Bottled Porter.
BARRELS quarts Hibbert's Porter,
Do pints do do,
Do quart Guinesse's Stout,
Do pints do do.
For sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.
Dec 21, 1868.

CHRISTMAS
—AND—
New Years Presents.
An immense variety of beautiful presentation works, suitable for the season.
—AT—
R. Morgan's Music Store,
—CONSISTING OF—
CHROMO-Lithographs, Paintings, Musical Photograph Albums, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Temples and Hand Organs, Musical Toys for children, and a beautiful variety of handsome bound books, varying in price from 75 cents to $12.
—And daily expected—
Arrived at Portland per s s "Nestorian," a case of the latest new Music, Albums, &c.
R. MORGAN,
Music Dealer,
44, St. John Street.
Dec 19, 1868.

Ship-Building Materials.
YELLOW METAL, in Sheets and Bars,
Iron—Scotch and English, Square, Round and Flat,
Oakum— Do,
Felt—Sheathing and Roofing,
Rope—Tarred, Manilla and Wire,
Canvas—Assorted numbers,
Nails—Composition,
Spikes—Pressed, assorted sizes,
Pitch, Resin, Tar, Oils,
Paints, Housline, Hambroline,
Marline, Bunting, Flags, &c., &c.
DINNING & WEBSTER.
Dec 17, 1868.

LEMONS! RAISINS!
THE Subscribers have just received a consignment of new Malaga Fruit.
—CONSISTING OF—
100 Boxes of Lemons,
250 Boxes of Layer Raisins,
250 Do of best London Layers, Crown,
250 Hf-boxes of best do do,
250 Do of Valencia Raisins,
50 Trails of Seedless Raisins,
50 Kegs of Sun Raisins.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO
Dec 10, 1868. 1m

To Let.
FROM the first of November, the house, No. 6, D'Auteuil Street, Esplanade.
Apply to
E. G. CANNON.
Notary Public.
Oct 12, 1868. 2o

TOYS! TOYS!!
TOYS!
JUST RECEIVED.
BY the Subscriber, a fine assortment of French, English, German and American Toys.
Fancy goods in a variety,
—CONSISTING OF—
Rodger's Cutlery, Toilet and Portable Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Games of every description, Musical Instruments, Ladies' Embroidery Cases, Tortoise and Pearl Card Cases, Ivory Bagatelle Balls, and numerous other articles.
Hair Cutting and Dressing all in the latest of the art.
—ALSO—
Just received, an assortment of ornamental Hair of all colors, to make up into Wigs, Braids, Chignons, &c., &c., in the present fashion.
No. 1, St Joseph Street,
Next door to the Imperial Hotel,
WM. RICKMAN.
Dec 12, 1868. 2m

Gymnasium
St. Denis Street, Cape, formerly occupied as the Old High School.
C. A. Prime begs leave to inform the public that he has opened his new Gymnasium at the above-mentioned place, where he will be most happy in imparting instruction to all parties desiring physical recreation.
Gymnasium open from [illegible] till 10 P.M.
N. B.—Persons desirous of becoming members will please apply to
C. A. PRIME,
Gymnasium.
Dec 18, 1868. 1m

For Sale,
2,000 Cords Fire Wood; cut and delivered at offices at $5 per cord.
CHS. MARTEL,
Office—Corner of St. Joseph and St. Roch Sts.,
St. Roch Suburbs,
Or No. 51, D'Aiguillon Street,
St. John's Suburbs.
Nov 12, 1868.



Montreal Ocean Steamship Co'y.
Steamship for St. John's, Newfoundland
THE STEAMSHIP
'North American,'
SAILING from Portland on the 16th January, 1869, will call at St. John's Newfoundland.
Rates of Passage:—Quebec to St. John's,—Cabin, $40; Steerage, $20.
Apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.
Dec 16, 1868.

FURS
—AT—
Reduced Prices for the Holi[illegible].
LADIES' Seal Skin Jackets,
Astracan do,
Mink and Seal Skin Muffs, Ruffs and Cuffs,
Gentlemen's Caps and Gauntlets,
Fur Coats, Sleigh Robes,
Moccasins, Snow-shoes and Toboggans.
The largest assortment in the city, and at the lowest prices.
RENFREW & MARCOU.
Dec 16, 1868.

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.
ON and after the 7th instant, the steamer "Arctic" will run until further notice as follows:—
Weather and Ice permitting.

LEAVES QUEBEC.	LEAVES POINT LEVI.
7.30 A.M.—For Mixed Train.	8.15 A. M.—Train from Montreal.
9.00 A.M.—For River du Loup.	4.15 P. M.—Train from River du Loup.
4.00 P. M.—For Montreal.	

FARE, 25 cents.
Intermediate trips during the day for freight.
For further particulars, apply to the Purser on board, or Agent on the wharf.
F. BILLINGSLEY,
Proprietor.
Dec 7, 1868.

QUEBEC BANK.
QUEBEC, Nov. 27, 1868.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Quebec Bank will apply during the next ensuing Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to continue and amend the Charter of the said Bank.
Dec 1, 1868.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
THE House in Helen Street, opposite St. Patrick's Church, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Smith.
It is two storeys, built of stone, furnished with gas and water. and other modern improvements. There is a hangar and large garden attached.
For terms, apply to
DANIEL WILKIE, Esq.
Or to the undersigned,
J. W. & W. COOK,
Advocates.
Dec. 22, 1868.

For Sale or to be Let,
With possession on the first of May next.
THAT large and commodious House, No. 14, Palace Street, with extensive premises in the rear, at present occupied by Louis Derion, Culler.
For terms, &c., apply to
F. LANGLOIS, Esq.,
Notary,
St. Peter Street.
Or to the proprietor,
JOHN ROWLEY.
Dec 14, 1868.

TO LET,
THE large three-story house, situate at the Cul-de-Sac, for many years past occupied by Mrs. Morisset, as an Hotel.
Possession immediate.
Apply to
Hon. GEORGE IRVINE.
Or to
WESTON HUNT.
Nov 26, 1868.

TO LET OR FOR SALE,
THAT first-class dwelling house, No. 12, St. Denis Street, Cape, furnished with all modern conveniences, and having a good Yard, Stable and Coach-house. Now occupied by Capt. Lampriere, R. E. Possession about 1st November.
Apply to
Honble. GEO. IRVINE.
Or to
WESTON HUNT.
Oct 20, 1868. f

TO LET,
From the first of May next, the large and well-known premises in Fabrique street, at present and for some years past occupied by Messrs. Simons & Foulds.
Apply to
D. D. YOUNG,
3, St. Peter street.
Oct. 22, 186

FARM TO BE LET.
ENQUIRE at 10, Esplanade.
Nov 17, 1868.

FELT FOR SALE.
Now landing ex "Chippewa":
FIVE Frames Brown Felt,
Five Do Black do.
C. W[illegible]ISON.
Nov 3, 1868

PRINTING! PRINTING

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

MORNING CHRONICLE,

Begs to inform the public, that, having just received a

LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW FANCY TYPE,

He is prepared to execute work of all kinds, with

NEATNESS AND PROMPTITUDE.

LARGE POSTERS!

HAND BILLS!

Programmes!

CIRCULARS

Bill Heads,

BUSINESS CARDS!

FANCY CARDS!

BALL PROGRAMMES!

PAMPHLET

THE BOVE LIST OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRINTING

CAN BE DONE

IN ANY STYLE AND COLOR

To suit the taste of parties requiring the same. This, combined with

Moderate Prices, Style and Despatch,

WILL INRE

A Still Larger Patronage than has hitherto been accorded to

THIS BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS.

Parties residing in the Country requiring Printing in one or both lan‑ will please address

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

"CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP.

REGILTERED AS

Sapo Carbonis Detergens.

This Soap is compounded from our

"Liquor Carbonis Detergens,"

WHICH,

According to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap

A material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap

Improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap

Prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap,

From the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap.

Is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap

Is most highly spoken of by the press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co, London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d and 1s each by all Chemists.

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E. C., Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE!

WOODS' QUININE, CANTHARADINE AND ROSEMARY HAIR CREAM restores the HUMAN HAIR to its prestive hue, no matter at what age. W. Wood has, by the aid of chemistry, at length succeeded in perfecting this wonderful preparation. It is now offered to the public in the form of a cream, possessing the advantages of a wash and powder. Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. Musson & Co., Quebec, Canada. proprietor, W. Woods, Plymouth, England.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Woods,—Dear Sir,—Being in the same trouble as many of my friends, of losing my hair when very young, I was induced to try your Quinnine, Cantharadine and Rosemary Hair Cream, which I did, but with little faith, having tried almost every preparation money could procure, with no effect. However, your invaluable preparation acted in a truly miraculous manner, and its beneficial effects were quickly perceptible, and my present luxuriant growth of hair is a marvel to my friends, as also to myself. Trusting you will make this known,

I am dear Sir, yours truly,
M. WHITE,
Iouleigh Villas, Kilieney Road, Bath, England.

UNSURPASSED REMEDY!

WOODS' COUGH LINCTUS, under the immediate patronage of royalty, and extensively used by all classes of society. For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Night Cough, &c., it will be found invaluable. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every town or village throughout Great Britain. Can be obtained in France, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, India, China, and themost of the West India Islands. Wholesale and retail agents, Messrs. Musson & Co., Quebec, Canada. Proprietor: W. Woods, Plymouth, England.

June 23, 1868. Feb. 21.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION 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 ANTI-CORROSION 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

COLOURS

TRADE MARK.

White and Light Stone. Bath Stone. Cream Colour. Lead Colour. Oak and Lead Colour. Bright and Dark Red. Chocolate. Purple Brown. Black. Bright Green. Deep Green and Blue. Per Cwt.

THE ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT SOLELY MANUFACTURED BY WALTER CARSON & SONS LONDON

ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL

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 ANTI-CORROSION 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.

PAINTS AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

28-1af

Gum-Arabic.

Ex "Napier":
SERONS Turkey Sorts.
JAS. HOSSACK & CO.

Oct 27, 1868.

SUGARS.

HHDS. Porto Rico Sugar,
Do Barbadoes do,
Bags Finest Demarara do.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Nov 26, 1868.

CHEESE.

BOXES finest Factory Cheese.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Nov 26, 1868.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W. C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION,



THE above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., 557 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 500 (or half-inch) bore; and 451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Box Cartridge Cases, (empty,) of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machines for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M., 9 M., and 7 M., bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

April 27, 1868. 26-1f-s

NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LONDON.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &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. Sold in Packages, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards. Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
Manufacturers of

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

172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

Mar 8, 1868.

Dr. Colby's ANTI-COSTIVE & TONIC PILLS,

ARE a safe and reliable remedy in all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are no *Quack* Medicine puffed up by high sounding testimonials from imaginary people, but are the result of forty years experience of a first class physician, and their extraordinary success is due to the fact that they answer exactly their name. The formula from which they are prepared is based on sound, scientific principles, and has received the unqualified approbation of the medical profession. They do not profess to be a cure all, but for all diseases arising from any derangement of the *Stomach, Liver* and *Bowels*, they furnish an effectual remedy. We have in our possession, over one hundred testimonials from physicians who have used them in their practice and highly prove of them.

All genuine Pills are sugar coated and put up in boxes containing 25 Pills.

. E. Burke, and R. McLeod agents, Quebec; Foss & Co., Sherbrooke, C. E., Sole Proprietors.

1867. 12m

BRONZONETTE.

ONE SHILLING PER BOTTLE.

This liquid may be used for imparting a beautiful BRONZE surface to any non-absorbent article.

A single bottle is sufficient to BRONZE two Straw Hats or Bonnets. Old Hats made equal to new.

A single bottle is sufficient to entirely BRONZE a Fender, imparting to it a new and brilliant appearance; a pretty effect is obtainable by just brushing lightly over the projecting parts of the metal with the brush nearly dry, by this latter process a vast amount of work may be done with a Shilling Bottle of BRONZONETTE. The same remarks apply to FIRE STOVES and all kinds of indoor metal work. BRONZONETTE is useful for ornamental writing and illuminating.

PLASTER BUSTS and Ornaments that have been painted, look very handsome after receiving a coat of Bronzonette.

GLASS and PORCELAIN ornaments may be Bronzed with good effect.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS may be painted with Bronzonette.

Numerous uses for "BRONZONETTE," will be found by the ingenious in ornamentation.

Applied with an ordinary Gum or Glue brush.

May be procured retail of Chemists and Storekeepers. Wholesale of the Proprietors,

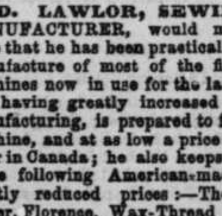
DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON,

And all Patent Medicine Vendors.

N.B.—Each Bottle bears Trade Mark—"A. Peacock."

Nov. 15, 1867. 13 1f fr

SEWING MACHINES.



J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER, would most respectfully state that he has been practically engaged in the manufacture of most of the first-class Sewing-Machines now in use for the last eighteen years, and having greatly increased his facilities for manufacturing, is prepared to furnish a superior Machine, and at as low a price as any manufacturer in Canada; he also keeps a great variety of the following American-made Machines, at greatly reduced prices:—The Ætna, Howe, Singer, Florence, Wax-Thread and Button-hole Machines. Pegging-Machines, and all kinds of Boot and Shoe Machinery for sale. Extra parts for peggers, and every description of Sewing-machine Findings, wholesale and retail. For references and testimonials, please inquire wherever Sewing-machines are used in Montreal and Quebec. Persons about to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. A large discount made to agents. Send for price-lists and circulars.

☞ All kinds of Sewing-machines repaired and improved at 22, John Street, Quebec.

Factory, No. 48, Nazareth Street, Montreal.

April 15, 1868.

Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society.

Notice to Ship-Masters and Stevedores!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHIP LABORERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at its regular monthly meeting, held at the Temperance Hall, on the 4th November, 1867, adopted a Resolution enforcing the payment of Ship Laborers' Wages in CURRENT BANKABLE FUNDS, and to be paid weekly. This rule will strictly be adhered to, and any laborer belonging to the Society neglecting to observe it will be liable to a fine of one day's pay for each offence.

TARIFF OF WAGES.

The following is the Rate of Wages to be paid by Ship-Masters and Stevedores, to Members of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society:

	PER DIEM.
Holders and Swingers	$2.50
Winchers	1.60
Boys on Stage	1.60

THE Regular Monthly Meetings of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society will be held on the FIRST and SECOND SATURDAYS of every month, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, St Francis Street, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

JAS. PAUL,
Sec. S.L.B.S.

May 19, 1868. 6m

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

HARPER'S New Monthly Magazine.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—New York *Observer*.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest, light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People: and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quaterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature—Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869.

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.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven volumes, neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post-paid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

⁂ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cts. additional, to prepay United States postage. Address,

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Oct 24, 1868.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

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

Harper's Weekly,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical 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 Civilization."—New York Evening Post.

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly, long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—New York Evangelist.

The best of its class in America.—Boston Traveller.

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—The Independent, New York.

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—North American Review, Boston, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869

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 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete Set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XII. ready January 1st, 1869.

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

⁂ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Oct 30. 1868.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—New York Evening Post.

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—Phil'a Legal Intelligencer.

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—New York Times.

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading-matter.—Watchman and Reflector.

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America — Boston Transcript.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Bazar, 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 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

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

⁂ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

Oct 31, 1868.

S. MAW & SON. LONDON. TRADE MARK.

S. MAW & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

—AND—

APOTHECARIE WARES,

11 and 12, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.,

☞ Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the trade on receipt of Business Card.

May 1868. 52-1o

COAL OIL.

100 Barrels Parson's Maple Leaf brand,
100 Barrels Atlantic Brand.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Nov 20. 1868.

JUST LANDED:

Ex "Cleopatra" from London:
50 Half-chests Congou,
100 Half Boxes Valencia Raisins,
100 Drums Sultana do.
And for sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.

Nov 6, 1868.

Now Landing:

Ex "Germany" from Liverpool:
50 Barrels Extra Bright Sugar,
25 Casks Bass's Ale, quarts and pints,
50 Do Guiness' Extra foreign Stout.
And for sale by
WILLIAM POSTON.

Nov 6, 1868.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

In 10,000 Shares at $50 Each.

President, HON. WM. CAYLEY.

Treasurer, HON. J. McMURRICH.

Secretary, H. B. REEVE.

Counsel, Messrs. CAMERON & McMICHAEL.

General Superintendent, MARTIN RYAN.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. McMURRICH—Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Toronto.
A. R. McMASTER, Esq.,—A. R. McMaster & Brother, Toronto.
HON. M. C. CAMERON.—Provincial Secretary, Toronto.
JAMES MICHIE, Esq.,—Fulton, Michie & Co., and Geo. Michie & Co., Toronto.
HON. WM. CAYLEY,—Toronto.
A. M. SMITH, Esq.,—A. M. Smith & Co., Toronto.
L. MOFFATT, Esq.,—Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto.
H. B. REEVE, Esq.,—Toronto.
MARTIN RYAN, Esq.,—Toronto.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED UNDER the Act respecting Telegraph Companies, chapter 67 of the consolidated Statutes of Canada. Its object is to cover the Dominion of Canada with a complete net-work of Telegraph lines.

THE CAPITAL STOCK

Is $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each, 5 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be paid by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cent. per month—said instalments to be called in as the works progress. The liability of a subscriber is limited to the amount of his subscription.

THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY

are under the management of a Board of Directors annually elected by the shareholders, in conformity with the Charter and By-Laws of the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that it would be to the interests of the Stockholders generally to obtain subscriptions from all quarters of Canada, and with this view they propose to divide the Stock amongst the different towns and cities throughout the Dominion, in allotments suited to the population and business occupations of the different localities and the interest which they may be supposed to take in such an enterprise.

CONTRACTS OF CONNECTIONS.

A contract, granting permanent connection and extraordinary advantages, has already been executed, between this Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York; thus, at the very commencement, as the Lines of this Company are constructed from the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton (the point of connection) to any point in the Dominion, all the chief cities and places in the States, touched by the Lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are brought in immediate connection therewith.

A permanent connection has also been secured with the Great Western Telegrapn Company of Chicago, whereby this Company will be brought into close connection with all the Lake Ports and other places through the North Western States, and through to California.

All classes of Society are interested in extending the use of the Telegraph, at LOW RATES, and the Directors are satisfied that the adoption of a scale of charges considerably below the rates now exacted in Canada, will, by encouraging a much more extended use of this medium of communication, not only prove a real and substantial benefit to the public generally, but will also ensure a safe and profitable return to the Investor.

On the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, the DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY was duly CHATRRED according to Law.

The admitted importance and value of Telegraphy, would, in the opinion of the Directors, have rendered any introduction of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the Canadian Public unnecessary, had it not been that previous attempts to establish Telegraph Companies in Canada, to share the business with the Montreal Company, had been allowed to fall through.

The success of a Telegraph Company will mainly depend on its ability to meet the demands of the Public, and consequently it should possess, at least, equal facilities with any other Company, of access to all quarters with which its customers may desire to have communication.

This important requisiste has not been, until now, within the reach of any Company entering the field as competiter with the Montreal Company, in consequence of the close and exclusive connection formed between that Company and the Western Union Company of the United States, the latter by virtue of certain patents, having, until within these two years, monopolized nearly the whole of the telegraph business in the neighbouring Republic.

The business relations between these two Companies continue in full force, but the patents having run out, the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Western Union has ceased to exist.

The Atlantic and Pacific, the Great Western, and other American Companies have invaded the field, and have become successful competitors for the public patronage and support. These Companies, acting on the cheap postage principle, have forced the old monopolist to a reduction of rates, which has resulted in a more widely extended use of this means of communication, and much to the surprise of the Western Union itself, has increased its profits, whilst sharing its field of operations.

With these new Companies the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada have entered into most satisfactory business relations, and confident of the soundness of the principle which led to the adoption of the penny postage system in Great Britain, the voluntary reduction from $100 to $16.65 per ten word message by the Ocean Cable Company, and the successful operations of the Companies recently established in the United States, invite the business and mercantile community of Canada to join them in the promotion of an enterprise, based on the principle of moderate rates and extended business, which, while injuring no one, they confidently expect will result in securing a large return to the Investor, and prove a vast benefit to the community.

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction of rates by the Atlantic Cable Company. A Chicago paper, writing on the subject of the growing use of the Telegraph, gives the following return, as obtained directly from Cyrus W. Field, showing very conclusively the benefit both to the public and the Company of the reduction of rates.

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS:

From $100 per message of ten words		$2,525
" 50 " "		2,895
" 25 " "		3,965

An advertisement has recently appeared announcing to the public that the rates from 1st September, proximo, will be further reduced to $16.65 per ten words.

The following table shows the reduction which has been effected in rates in the neighboring States arising out of the construction of competing lines:—

From New York to	*Farmer Rate.*	*Present Rate.*
Boston	$ 60	$ 30
Bangor	1 20	65
Portland	90	50
Philadelphia	40	25
Baltimore	70	35
Washington	75	40
Augusta, Me	1 20	60
Cincinnati	1 90	00
Buffalo	75	50
Cleveland	1 95	1 00
Pittsburg	1 15	45
Louisville	1 96	1 00

☞ This reduction took place in November, 1867. A comparison of the receipts of the Western Union since that period with the corresponding months of the previous year gives the folllowing results:—

Gross Receipts for

December, 1866............$ 551,971 40; December, 1867............$ 576,135 19; Increase, $ 24,163 79
Jany, Feby, March '67, 1,594,644 96; Jany, Feby, March, '68, 1,727,939 55; Increase, 133,294 59
April, May, June, 1867, 1,559,778 79; April, May, June, 1868, 1,749,531 52; Increase, 189,752,73

While these beneficial results were flowing to the Western Union Company from the reduction of rates, the new Companies had created a business more than sufficient to fill their wires. In proof of this the following extract is taken from the report of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, made July 1868:

"In April last we reached the maximum capacity of our wires, and have since been compelled to refuse business daily. The Committee, therefore, have reached the conclusion from the actual experience of building and working the present lines—that

"Telegraphic business is growing faster than Telegraphic facilities."

As further proof on this point, the low rates have so pressed the wires of both Companies with business through the day, that Posters have beeu placed in all the main offices proclaiming that double the number of words would be telegraphed at night at the same price as half the number of words by day.

In support of the observation quoted above, that telegraphic business is growing faster than telegraphic facilities, the following statement exhibiting the wonderful increase in the use of the wire, within the last six years, cannot be without interest to our readers. The gross earnings of all telegraph lines in the United States for the following years were:—

1846	$ 4,228 77	1864	$3,792,245 40
1849	68,338 98	1865	4,420,268 88
1853	102,960 84	1866	5,024,501 20
1862	2,724,960 40	1867	7,542,552 47
1863	3,269,442 66		

Showing an average increase of a million a year for the last five years.

A comparison of the number of messages sent, and persons using the wire in Canada and the States, furnishes a further proof of the advantage to the public and corresponding benefit to the Companies arising out of a reduction of rates.

The published returns for 1867, show that 600,757 messages were sent in Canada, while the messages in the United States for the same period exceeded 20,000,000, the former being less than one message to every six persons, the latter, two to every three. From these returns and results it may be reasonably inferred that a reduction of rates to a tariff at which the wires of both Companies can be filled, will secure a fair field and good prospects to the Dominion Company, without in any way prejudicing the interests of the Company now monopolising the ground.

The particulars submitted above are sufficient in the opinion of the Directors to establish the facts that low rates, by encouraging a more general use of the telegraph, are more profitable than high. It is not however solely in the light of a safe and good investment that the Directors desire that this enterprise should be viewed. They feel that their object will be but indifferently attained unless they can satisfy the public, the business and commercial men, that ALL who use the telegraph as a medium of rapid communication, are interested in the establishment of what may be called a competing Line. As in the administration of public affairs, a strong, watchful Opposition, is the best security for good and careful government; so in commercial matters, an honest rivalry in the various pursuits and branches of trade furnishing the best security that the public shall be well served.

To apply the argument to the purpose in hand, the following table showing the inconsistencies, and, in many instances the excessive rates now charged on messages passing between the Cities and Towns of Ontario, Quebec, and the United States, will, it is believed, convince the reader that an honest competition is needed, not only for the reduction and adjustment of rates, but also to ensure that attention and care which would of necessity be enforced on the Companies competing for public favor, and thus tend greatly to promote the general interests of the community.

EXAMPLE OF PRESENT TARIFF RATES, WITH DISTANCES.

	MILES.	CANADIAN MONEY.
From Toronto to Suspension Bridge	82	40c
" " Montreal	333	30
" " Mitchell, Seaforth, Bothwell, Alsa, Craig, Caledonia, Chatham, Dunville, Newbury, Fort Burwell, Port Colborne and many other places		40
" " Kingston	160	25
" " Quebec	505	50

Example of present tariff rates to Buffalo, and from thence to the following places, in U. S. currency, which reduced to Canada money at 45 per cent premium, makes the actual cost, as in second column:—

PRICE COLLECTED AT TORONTO.	ACTUAL COST, BOTH TARIFFS.			
To New York 80c	From Toronto to Buffalo			30c
	Buffalo to New York.	50c	Reduced to Canada Money.	35c—$0 65
To Philadelphia $1 05	From Toronto to Buffalo			30c
	Buffalo to Philadelphia.	75c	Reduced to Canada Money.	52c—$0
To Washington $1 30	From Toronto to Buffalo			30c
	Buffalo to Washington.	90c	Reduced to Canada Money.	62c—$0
T more $1 30	From Toronto to Buffalo			30c
	Buffalo to Baltimore	85c.	Reduced to Canada Money.	59c—$0 89
o Chicago $1 35	From Toronto to Detroit			60c
	Detroit to Chicago.	75c	Reduced to Canada Money.	52c—$1 12
To New Orleans $3 05	From Toronto to Buffalo			30c
	Buffalo to New Orleans.	$2 75.	Reduced to Canada Money.	$1 90—$2 20

Note.—The same illustration may be applied to all the places in the United States. Canadians are obliged to pay a profit on the published rates.

Subscription Books will be opened at the Office of the Company, 83 King Street east, on and September, 1st 1868.

H. B. REEVE,
Secretary.

Oct. 3, 1868.

SMS Thomas Morson & Son SMS

Silver Medal—Paris Exhibition, 1867

PEPSINE,

WINE—LOZENGES—GLOBULES,

The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE, (Morson's.)

CHLORODYNE, in bottles, (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

⁂ See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
(Juror International Exhibition 1862,)
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

Feb. 10, 1868. 52-1o

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for the People!

Are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANYONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes," are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

Price;—Small bottles, 6d; large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of druggists and storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, LONDON.

And all merchants. Liberal discount to dealers.

N. B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet ribbon.

☞ See that you get Judson's SIMPLE DYES.

Nov. 22, 1867. 13 1f fr

QUEBEC Timber Towers' ASSOCIATION.

THE TIMBER TOWERS of Quebec having formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration for their work, and also for the purpose of binding the members to assist one another, when, in consequence of an accident or otherwise, the property entrusted to the charge of any of the Members of the Association is in danger of being lost, the following TARIFF OF PRICES has been adopted, which will, in no case, be deviated from:—

For Towing the Cargoes of Vessels from Victoria Cove to Commissioners' Wharf, or any intermediate place on the North Side of the River, 8 cents per load.

From New Liverpool to Davie's Slip, on the South Side of the River, 8 cents per load.

From Cap Rouge to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

From Indian Cove to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

From St. Charles River to any of the above named places, 10 cents per load.

And Crossing the St. Lawrence, 10 cents per load.

From St. Charles River to Commissioners' Wharf, 8 cents per load.

Ships taking cargo from the Boom at which they load, shall be bound to pay 5 cents per load; 50 cents per Quebec Standard for Deals, or 36 cents per St. Petersburg Standard.

From Hamilton & Bros.' Cove to Benson's Cove, 25 cents per St. Petersburg Standard Deals.

Any part under 40 loads, to be charged at from 4 to 5 dollars per tide, unless the portion so taken forms part of cargo.

All monies to be paid in Bankable funds.

☞ The undersigned is authorised to collect all monies due to the Timber Towers' Association for 1868.

JOHN WARE,
Secretary.

May 13.

THE MOUNTAINS OF JAMAICA; A CLIMATE FOR INVALIDS. COUNTRY LODGINGS,

Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrews, Jamaica, West Indies.

A LADY, residing near Stony Hill Barracks, (nine miles from the City of Kingston,) has comfortable accommodations for the reception of VISITORS AND PARLOUR BOARDERS, at Stony Hill Penn.

The Establishment is beautifully situate on the brow of a Mountain, and commands a magnificent view of the sea, the harbor of Kingston, the mountains of St. Andrew, and the Plains of Liguanea.

The Property abounds with most beautiful Shady Walks and lovely Drives. It has an endless supply of West India Fruits; and the Scenery which surrounds the establishment is so Picturesque, that Mr. Church, the celebrated American Artirt and Scene Painter, declared it "Sublimely Grand."

The Situation commands the fresh sea breeze all day, and the cool Mountain Zephyr all nigh The temperature is exceedingly low, (56 to 69 degrees) in the shade, while the average fluctuation rarely, if ever, exceeds five degrees in twenty-four hours.

The Climate, from its uniformity of temperature, great coolness and dryness of atmosphere, is considered the finest for invadids and others threatened with Bronchial affections and Pulmonary complaints, or who are convalescent after intermittent and other fevers, or when change becomes necessary for the complete restoration of health.

The Medical Faculty in England, America, and the Continent of Europe, are unanimous in their selection of Jamaica for Invalids, in consequence of its possessing a climate *peculiarly suited for the reception of Europeans and Americans*; and the Medical Faculty of Kingston recommends Stoney Hill Penn, in the Parish of St. Andrew, as most excellent for those who have bean suffering from Fevers or Debility; and equally suited for persons looking for rrcreation and change in the country.

Visitors will meet with every attention to their comfort, and Parlour Boarders, with all the advantages of a "Home," in a private family.

Invalids and those Convalescent will receive the most tender care and attention, and nothing will be forgotten which will help to make their visit consolatory and cheerful.

There is a Carriage Way to the Property, and an almost daily communication with Kingston.

The Terms are Moderate, and may be ascertained on application to Mrs. John King, Stony Hill Penn, Golden Spring, P. O., or, in Kingston, to Mr. James Gall, at the Commercial Exchange; Messrs. Turnbull & Lee, or Mr. John McDonald, Harbor Street.

☞ Pic Nic Parties accommodated, on due notice being given.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 1867.

REFERENCES KINDLY GRANTED BY

The Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M. D., Custos of Kingston, Jamaica.
Charles Campbell, Esq., M. D., Member of Sanitary Committee.
F. A. Ebbeke, Esq., Prussian Consul, Kingston Jamaica.
Aron Gregg, Esq., American Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.
Napoleon Carvalho, Esq., Kingston Jamaica.
Dr. Alexander Fiddes, Kingston, Jamaica.
Professor Reid, M. D., Queen's College, Belfast.
Professor McCosh, L. L. D., Queen's College, Belfast.
James Gall, Esq., Myrtle Bank, Edinburgh.
Rev. Dr. Somerville, Secretary Board of Missions, Edinburgh.
J. S. Reynolds, Esq., Cannon Place, Hamstead London.

TERMS FOR DAILY BOARDERS.

Each Adult, per day	8s
Each Child "	4s.
Each Servant "	4s.

FOR WEEKLY BOARDERS:

Each Adult, per week	42s.
Each Child "	21s.
Each Servant, "	21s.

In all cases exclusive of Wines, &c.

In cases of Weekly Boarders—a week's notice or a week's pay is requisite before leaving.

Sept. 2, 1867.

BAND SAWS!

ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Wood,
ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Iron and Brass,
ENDLESS BAND KNIVES for Cutting Cloth, Linen, &c.

The Vast Superiority of

PERIN'S PATENT FRENCH BAND SAWS, AND ENDLESS BAND KNIVES,

Over all others is now universally admitted. These can be obtained Only of the Agents,

SAMUEL WORSSAM & CO.,
Saw Mills Engineers,
304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England,

Who keep a large Stock of all sizes constantly on hand, from which orders can be executed on the shortest notice.

Priced Illustrated Catalogues of S. WORSSAM & CO.'S PATENTED AND IMPROVED MACHINES of all kinds for working in wood sent free on application at their works, 304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England.

July 19, 1867.

NOTICE.

AT a regular monthly meeting of the S. L. B. Society, held at the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening, the 8th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, the following resolutions, were moved and adopted

That on and after Monday, 11th instant, no member of the S. L. B. Society will be allowed to work on board any foreign vessel, except the Stevedore or Captain of said vessel or vessels will employ all laborers, (to be members of this body.)

Any member of the S. L. B. Society who will deviate in any manner from this by-law will be expelled from this Society.

Any Stevedore who will insist working with outsiders, or a ship's crew will be refused the labor of members of the S. L. B. Society in any ship they may hereafter load.

JAS. PAUL,
Secretary.

Aug 11, 868.

THE "HOME" INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL,............$1,000,000
And in Public Funds and National Bank Stock, $1,371,516, to 1st January last.

Chartered by the Government of Canada.

Having deposit of $50,000 in the Office of the Receiver General.

Recommended by the principal members of the Canadian Parliament, of both origins.

Has 1,000 agents, extending from New Orleans to Halifax.

WITH RECEIPTS OF
5,000 PER DAY!

The public buildings at Ottawa, the Parliament House, at Quebec, the "Gesu" Church at Montreal, and the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, are amongst other institutions, assured in this Company.

Policies issued to the hour by the local agent, and claims promptly settled, either by the local or general agent, as the case may be.

This Company has paid, within the space of 24 hours, $102,000, in connection with the great fire at Portland in 1865,—and after nine months' operation in the district of Quebec, nearly $30,000 at Levis and elsewhere, within fifteen days after the conflagration.

Statement of premiums received and losses paid:

	Premiums received.	Losses Paid
1860	$37,889.30	$28,786.20
1861	81,230.00	46,190.63
1862	168,289.94	92,130.39
1863	256,973.55	160,444.30
1864	476,473.78	278,488.00
1865	773,815.61	451,292.96
1866	1,474,405.13	1,128,394.29

Leaving a surplus of close on one half million, as the earnings of this year alone.

The principal Office for the district of Quebec, is situate on the corner of St. Antoine and St. Peter Streets.

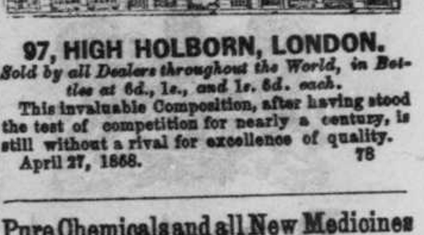
J. G. BARTHE,
Agent.

Dec. 16, 1867.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING.

PARIS. THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR BLACKING! FOR GREAT BRITAIN PARIS.

1867. 1867.



97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World, in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

This invaluable Composition, after having stood the test of competition for nearly a century, is still without a rival for excellence of quality.

April 27, 1868. 78

Pure Chemicals and all New Medicines T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33 and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London,

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINA PREPARATIONS, including the followin specialities:

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

CREASOTE, from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & SON are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping orders executed with care and dispatch.

April 22, 1868.

LEA & PERRINS

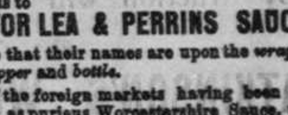
CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURES

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

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

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS SAUCE,

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

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged; L. and P., give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney, to take instant proceedings against *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.

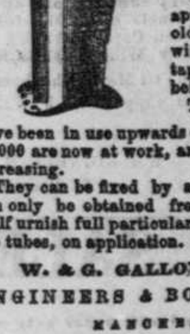
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Jan 9, 1868. 52 1o

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES

—FOR—

STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers, having either one or two flues.

They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of boiler.

They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes, on application.

W. & G. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS & BOILER MAKERS,
MANCHESTER.

☞ Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c., &c.

Aug. 22, 1867. 36 1o

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