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Merry Christmas.

By Miss Alcott.

In the rush of early morning,
When the red burns through the gray,
And the wintry world lies waiting
For the glory of the day,
Then we hear a fitful rustling
Just without upon the stair,
See two small white phantoms coming,
Catch the gleam of sunny hair.

Are they Christmas fairies stealing
Rows of little socks to fill?
Are they angels floating hither
With their message of good-will?
What sweet spell are these elves weaving,
As like larks they chirp and sing?
Are these palms of peace from heaven
That these lovely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the threshold,
Eager faces peeping through,
With the first red ray of sunshine,
Chanting cherubs come in view:
Mistletoe and gleaming holly,
Symbols of a blessed day,
In their chubby hands they carry,
Streaming all along the way.

Well we know them, never weary
Of this innocent surprise;
Waiting, watching, listening always
With full hearts and tender eyes,
While our little household angels,
White and golden in the sun,
Greet us with the sweet old welcome,—
"Merry Christmas, every one!"

AN ISLAND PEARL.

BY B. L. FARJEON,

Author of 'Blade-o'-Grass,' 'Bread-and-Cheese and Kisses,' 'Jessie Trim,' 'The King of No-Land,' 'Grif,' 'London's Heart,' &c., &c.

(Continued from our last.)

It is the first time my attention has ever been called to my personal appearance. Well, yes. I wasn't a cripple, nor wry-faced. I had a fine brown beard in those days, and I was tall and straight limbed.

'So I am like father. I am glad of that. It was a love-match, mother?'

She knows that I refer to her courting days, and she draws a deep breath:

'Yes, my son. We loved each other true.'

'No happiness without love, mother?'

'None, my son.'

Her voice is broken by the tears which are running down her old face. There is no happiness without love, and she has tasted it, this little pale old mother of mine, and she lived now on the memory, sucking honey out of the past. Such flowers—when no sting of faithlessness, no poison of suspicion is in them—are flowers that never fade. Once having bloomed, they bloom for ever, sweet and fair and beautiful.

And in the midst of these thoughts comes the remembrance of a frown on a woman's face, and the cold touch of a dead hand. Vainly do I try to shake it off.

'How old were you, mother, when you first saw father?'

'I was a little girl in pinafores, my son.'

'Seven or eight years, maybe?'

'About that, my son.'

'Like Mabel?' I say.

I intend only to think this, my questions being put so as to lead up to the point; but the words come out without my having anything to do with it as it seems. From this moment I am conscious that my mother is watching me in a secret way. Well, what have I to conceal?

'Who was at Mabel's house to-night?' she presently asks.

'No one but Mabel and her mother,' I answer.

'Wasn't any one else expected?'

'Not that I know of.'

It occurs to me that my mother has a purpose in turning my thoughts in this new direction, and I question her concerning it. She answers me in a roundabout way.

'He is often at Mabel's house, and I thought he would be sure to be there to-night.'

'He! Who?'

'Have you not heard,' she says with a quiver in her voice, 'that a gentleman is keeping company with Mabel?'

She keeps her face purposely turned from me, and she therefore does not see the hot blood that rises to mine, almost blinding me. But this much having been said, more must follow. I control myself as well as I am able, and say,

'No, I have not heard. Is it true?'

'It is the common talk. The neighbours say they will soon be married.'

So, here is an end to my wandering thoughts, an answer to my uneasy musings, cutting into me like a surgeon's knife. This is the meaning of that woman's coldness to me when I left the house. I can read the story now, as she read the story of my love for Mabel when she frowned upon me. She has no mind that I shall step in the way of the richer man.

'A gentleman, you say, mother?'

'One with plenty of money, anyways.'

'Who is this gentleman, may I ask?'

'You must know him, Amos. Mr. Druce.'

'What! the money-lender?'

'Yes, Amos.'

The ugly thin inquisitive face that I have seen but once, many years ago, appears again before me; the bony fingers again make themselves felt within my palm. It seems but yesterday that they lay there. I spit upon my palm to rub off the fancied contact. He offered to lend me money, this man, and doubtless has made more by turning it over, as he said. Therefore my mother calls him a gentleman.

'Mr. Druce,' I ask, 'keeps his loan-office still?'

'Yes, and is quite a rich man. All the neighbours borrow of him. They pay him back a little at a time every week.'

'You owe him nothing, I hope?'

'No, my son; I manage without, though 'tis a hard pinch.'

'I make it as easy for you as I can, mother,' I say sternly. 'It would be harder the other way. All that I have is yours. You'll promise me never to lay yourself under an obligation to that man?'

'I promise you, my son,' she replies in a tone made piteous by sternness.

'Do you think,' I say, following out the direction of my thoughts, 'that Mabel's mother owes him money?'

'It is likely, my son.'

'And has Mabel herself spoken to you about it?'

'No, my son.'

'Has she not spoken to you about Mr. Druce?'

'She has never mentioned his name to me, Amos.'

This comforts me somewhat. If a girl is about to be married, and her heart is in the match, she would surely speak of it to such a friend as my mother was to Mabel. How do I work out the sum, then? In this way. Mabel's mother favours the match; Mabel herself wishes to avoid it. I follow out the current of my musings.

'Do you like Mabel's mother?'

'I've seen her but a few times altogether, Amos. I doubt there's no love lost between us. She's a cold woman.'

'Mabel is the same to you as ever, mother?'

'My son,' says my mother, with a touch of rough wisdom which no polishing can improve, 'an old woman and a child go together; they fit in with one another naturally. But when the child grows into a woman herself, it is different: other notions come into her head—notions of courting and marriage. Then there's room for nought else.'

'Mabel is the soul of truth,' I say. Mabel's heart is as good as gold.'

'Do you not believe,' I ask slowly, 'that Mabel would marry a poor man for love?'

'Not when gold is flung before her eyes. Like mother, like daughter.'

My mother and I have never exchanged a harsh word, and I resolve that one shall not be uttered now. Age has its privileges as well as its infirmities, and with increasing years the judgment becomes warped. So I say no more; but I resolve that I will test Mabel soon.

The opportunity arrives a day or two afterwards in the early morning, and I speak to Mabel direct. Does any one ever remember the exact words that pass when he is following out a purpose such as was in my mind? I do not, and I cannot set down what was said. I know that I was deeply agitated, and that my first reference was to Mr. Druce.

'He is nothing to me,' Mabel says.

My way then is clear, and I tell her that if she had not so assured me, I should not have had the courage to speak further. And so by degrees I open my heart to her, and I show her that the happiness of my life is in her hands. Well, well, what more can I say of this interview? What more than that, to my ineffable delight, Mabel accepts me as her lover, telling me that she has loved me from childhood, and that, although she has never thought of me in the relation of a husband, she is blessed and contented in the prospect of becoming a sailor's wife. We vow to be ever faithful and true to each other, and I break a sixpence, each taking half.

'I devote my life to you, my darling,' I say, as I kiss her and hold her in my arms. 'My heart beats for ever and only for you.'

Many minutes pass in such-like lover's talk. I think that a mother, when she presses her first-born to her breast, cannot experience a greater joy than animates me at this time.

'When I command a ship,' I say, as we walk arm-in-arm towards her house, 'I will take care that my wife shall come out with me—if she cares to come.'

She says that would be a true delight to her, and says other sweet things which, as she speaks them, are to my heart like the murmuring music of birds. We go towards her house with the intention of acquainting her mother with what has occurred, and I fancy I see her watching us at the window as we walk up the street; but on our arrival she is not to be found. It is settled between us that Mabel shall break the news to her, and I walk home.

'So, mother,' I say, going to her in the kitchen, where she is making a meat-pudding for dinner, 'Mabel wouldn't marry a poor man for love! Of course not when gold is flung before her eyes! Well, how much gold have I to buy her with?'

I draw the old woman on my knee, where, if my voice has not already betrayed me—but I am sure it has—she can read the joyful tidings in my bright face and kindling eyes.

'Ah, mammy! You didn't know Mabel. She is, as I said she was, the soul of truth, and her heart is better than gold. She'll be a sailor's wife, as you were, mammy.'

Does my old mother's face reflect the joy that shines on mine, or is there a cloud of doubt on it? Doubt of what? As to whether I have done right? Away with it! I will have no doubts or shadows. There is no room for them in the sunshine of my life.

'Why, mother?' I exclaim. 'I cannot tell whether you are pleased or not at the news.'

'I hope you have acted wisely, my son,' she replies, her lips trembling slightly.

I snap my fingers at the word. Wise'y! What lover ever thought of that when he was opening his heart to the girl of his choice? And, after all, is not love the best kind of wisdom? But I can scarcely understand my old mother speaking in this way, and it does not satisfy me.

'You married for love, mother; why should not Mabel do the same? Come, come; it would hurt me much to think you begrudged me my happiness.'

'O Amos!' she cries. 'With all my heart and soul I wish you to be happy.'

'Well, then,' I reply, repeating words that have been used before, 'there is no happiness without love, and Mabel and I love each other true, as you and my father did. Don't tell me you doubt Mabel any longer. You may have had reason for it before, because of people's foolish tongues; but now that she has proved herself better than gold, you have no right to suspect her. She'll be a loving daughter to you, and you must be to her as good a mother as you have been to me. There! there!'

For the good old soul has thrown her arms around my neck, and begs my forgiveness if she has hurt me in any way. She believes, she says, that Mabel is exactly as I have painted her, and she sobs out blessings upon both of us. So the little cloud blows over.

But shadows come from Mabel's mother.

With a full-blooded face, she says, 'You can never mean it, Mr. Beecroft.'

'I can and do,' I answer readily; 'and so does Mabel.'

'Mabel is eighteen years of age,' she says 'and you?'

'And I?—well, I am over forty.' I hang my head ruefully.

She peers at me with malicious inquisitiveness.

'Have you told her that?'

'No; it didn't come into my head to do so.'

'Of course it didn't. And that is the way you take advantage of a child—you, a full-grown man, with a beard as 'll soon be white; knowing, too, that she was as good as married to a man as 'll be able to support her, and make a lady of her.'

'No man can do that; she is one already.'

'Thank me for that,' she says, with a toss of her head.

'I do, heartily. As for the man, name him.'

'I shall do nothing of the sort.'

'I will, then. Mr. Druce.'

'A better man than you any day.'

'That may be. But I know he's not the man to make Mabel happy."

'He'll make her both happy and rich,' she retorts. 'And you step in with your smooth tongue, and spoil her life.'

'God forbid!' I say with twinges of compunction and rue and jealousy. 'I'll not stand in the way of her happiness. Call her in, and if she says now she prefers another, I'll bid her good-bye, as is a man's duty.'

She darts from the room, and brings in Mabel, and then there is a scene. The mother wants to have all the talk to herself, and I am too much cast down to stop her; but Mabel does.

'Amos,' she says, 'is it true that you do not love me?'

I know by that question that her mother has been working against me secretly. But out of regard for Mabel's peace of mind at home I repress the hot words that are rushing to my tongue. I answer simply that I love her devotedly, and that I would pour out my heart's blood in her service. I make no reference to the wicked tongue that has maligned me when my back was turned. Then Mabel tells her mother—before my face, bless her! she tells her—that there's no man in the world she loves like me, and that she has given me her word, and means to abide by it. Her mother's face grows white and sly, and she does not reply to Mabel's outburst. So her breath not being employed to fan the fire, it cools down, and *that* storm is over.

Well, I *am* a little disturbed at the difference of our ages, which I never thought of before Mabel's mother spoke of it. Truly I am old enough to be her father, though as for my hair getting white, that's a fable—there isn't a gray hair in my head. Still, the twenty and odd years between me and her are like twenty and odd little imps mocking and pricking me. How I should like to poison some of them, and bury them out of all knowledge!

Meeting Mr. Druce at this point of my musings, he looks at me as though he would be glad of the opportunity of killing not only my twenty and odd years, but all my other years as well. I am too happy to return his scowl, and he makes an angry motion and passes on.

I resume the current of my thoughts, which the appearance of Mr. Druce interrupted, and I resolve to fling from me with a resolute will all disturbing fancies as to the difference of our ages. It does not appear to disturb Mabel in any way. She laughed at me when I referred to it. Why, then, should I torment myself about it?

The weeks roll along happily. Mabel's mother has changed her manner towards me: asks me numberless questions; draws out of me nearly all that I know of the dangers and perils of the sea—of the sea that I love next to Mabel. If it were possible for Mabel to accompany me on my voyages, I would ask for nothing more in this world. That, of course, as things are, is impossible; but I look forward to the time when it can be done. Mabel's mother is especially anxious to know when I am going away.

'The sooner you are gone,' she says with a smile, 'the sooner you will be back, you know.'

Directly I sign articles, I tell her. A mark of satisfaction comes on her thin fair face, and there is a gleam even in her colourless eyes.

'I am to sail the first week in January.

V.

IN FAITH ABIDING, I'LL STILL BE TRUE.

It wanted but a week to Christmas, and in another week I should be bidding my Mabel farewell. It was my lot now to experience the pain that lives in joy. Hitherto I had left home for my duties with a light and willing spirit; now my heart was charged with sadness at the thought of leaving my darling girl.

I cannot tell you how I loved her—I cannot tell you what she was to me. She was more than my life—she was my soul. In all the world there was but one star for me—Mabel; through the light of her love the fair earth became fairer, and the gloomiest day was filled with sunshine.

It happened at this time that Mabel's mother was summoned suddenly from her home. An only sister, who lived a hundred miles away, was dying, and called her to her bedside. The summons was so sudden that I did not see her before she left. Going in the morning to Mabel's house, I found her alone, and she told me how her mother had been compelled to go almost at a moment's notice.

'Did she leave a message for me?' I asked.

'No,' replied Mabel. 'She was so hurried and agitated——'

She scarcely knew how to finish the sentence, so I placed my fingers on her lips to save her from awkwardness. She felt more deeply than I any lack of affection in her mother towards me. Well, I owed her no grudge for not bestowing a kind thought upon me, and certainly no grudge that she had left. It insured a happier time for Mabel and me. I ventured a shrewd guess.

'I suppose she wanted you to go with her, Mabel?'

'Yes, but I said I could not leave you, especially as it was uncertain when we should return.'

I knew instinctively that there must have been a scene between the mother and daughter, but I was not the man to question Mabel concerning it. I would not inflict that pain upon my girl.

Now, how it came into my mind, or what put it there, it is beyond me to say; but as Christmas drew near I began to think that Mabel and I ought to get married before I went to sea again. The more I thought of it the more fixed became the idea, and the stronger my wish. I was fearful of broaching the subject to Mabel, not knowing how she would receive it in the absence of her mother; but an incident which occurred three days after her mother's departure gave me the opportunity and the courage.

I had gone to the Docks to see after my ship, expecting to be away until night, when I was to meet Mabel at our little cottage of shells. I returned, however, three or four hours sooner than I anticipated, and I went at once to Mabel's house. I heard voices within—one the music of which I knew full well; the other I scarcely recognized. I opened the door, and entering, saw Mr. Druce. He was standing before Mabel, and had just finished a passionate speech, judging from his position; for as I appeared he laid his hand in no light way upon her, and she was striving to wrest herself from his grasp.

To see was to act; my blood was boiling furiously. I seized him by the neck, and the next moment we were outside the house, whither I had dragged him, without any effort on my part, and without resistance on his. He was really as a feather in my hands. Being outside, with my hand still grasping him firmly, I twisted his face by force to mine, and looked into his eyes.

'You miserable coward!' I said. 'That is the way you treat defenceless women, is it?'

And with my open hand I struck him on his smooth face; then flung him away.

He said nothing—not a word. But the glance he gave me was like the sudden darting forth of a serpent's fang—without the active poison.

'Put up your hands,' I cried; 'I'm going to thrash you, or you me!'

He put up his hands, and aimed a feeble blow at me. I hit him but once, and he fell to the ground, with the color of blood now on his frightened face. I had not struck lightly.

He wiped the blood away as he rose. I scorned to strike again. Then he spoke.

'Amos Beecroft,' he said, 'you shall live to learn that this is the worst day's work you have ever done!'

'Worst or best,' I replied, 'you have received a lesson I advise you never to forget. Indeed, I think you are not likely to, for I am in hopes I have marked you for life.'

His lip was cut, and the scar, I judged, would not be soon effaced.

'By what right,' he asked slowly, 'do you step between me and Mabel?'

'By the best of all rights. That young lady is to be my wife.'

'You are a liar!' he cried furiously.

Mabel was standing at the door trembling in every limb, and I went to her side, and passed my arm around her waist.

He stood before us in silence for full ten seconds; then, with a wicked look, slunk away.

'I'll not risk your being insulted again by that scoundrel,' I said to Mabel. 'While your mother is absent you must sleep at our house. It will be safer for you.'

But her woman's sense saw in this proposal what had not occured to me.

'I can't do that, Amos, until—until——'

'Until what, my darling?'

Bright blushes drove the lilies from her cheek. Then I guessed what was in her mind.

'Come with me,' I said. 'I have something to say to you before my mother.'

She locked the street-door, and accompanied me.

'Mother,' I said, 'it isn't safe for Mabel to sleep in her own place alone; she has come to stop with you.'

My mother nodded.

'I shall sleep there instead of her,' I continued, 'and Mabel will take my room here for a day or two."

'And then, Amos?' said my mother, guessing I had something more to say.

'And then, mother,' I rejoined, 'Mabel and I will get married. There is no occasion for any one to know but ourselves. On the day before Christmas we will go to the registrar's, and this Christmas shall be the happiest we three ever spent.'

(To be continued.)

An Incident Not in the Programme.

That was a fair hit at Mrs. Scott-Siddons' readings before a Cambridge audience in the Harvard course of lectures. The house was crowded, and the fair reader was in one of her happiest moods. She read Shakespeare to perfection, but her audience seemed undemonstrative. Departing from the programme, she gave her audience the story in verse of the "Funny Auction," which told how the bachelors had been taxed in a certain neighborhood, and refused to pay the tax, how the bidding was spirited, and how all the old maids in the town captured the bachelors and carried them off, each one with a "knock-down" on her shoulder. The reading of the "poem" brought down the house, and now arrived the moment for Mrs. Scott-Siddons to make a point, which she did with great gusto and relish. She said: "I was told when I consented to come to Cambridge that I must read a great deal of Shakespeare, for Cambridge were classical, and Shakespeare, Shakespeare they must have. Now, you haven't applauded a bit in the course of all my selections from the greatest author the world ever knew, but you have plenty of applause for the nonsensical piece I read about the selling of a lot of old bachelors to a lot of old maids." The great audience, dumbfounded for a moment, saw the point, and decided that the fair reader had made a fair hit. It is unnecessary to add that upon Mrs. S.-S. reading her next selection from Wm. S. the audience, which had got warm by this time, applauded her long and somewhat noisily. She acknowledged the compliment, and supplemented it with "Thank you for Shakespeare."

Measurement of Ancient Cities.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 miles wide, and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 73 feet thick and 106 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 42 feet to the support of the roof; it was 100 years in building. The largest of the Pyramids was 481 feet high, and 853 feet on the sides, the base covered 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 308 feet. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contained 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 28 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

On Wednesday evening of last week, a young man in St. Louis named Fogg attempted to kill a young lady of sixteen, whose mother would not permit her to receive his addresses. He called at her residence, fired at her with a revolver, inflicting a not very serious wound, and then stabbed himself. He died the same night.

The Empire in Paris.

On the 23rd of November Paul De Cassagnac, the champion of the empire, bearded the popular lion in his den, went to Belleville, the headquarters of the Commune, and made a speech denouncing the republic and lauding the empire. The London *Times'* correspondent attended the meeting, and testifies not only to the fine presence and bold bearing of De Cassagnac, but also to the more interesting fact that the Commune heard him gladly. He gives the following summary of De Cassagnac's speech:—

I have been summoned by the people, and I am here, for the people is my and every one's master. (Cheers.) But you may say our opinions are different. That has to be proved. All I ask for is for permission to uphold mine; and I need not tell you what they are. You know me, an Imperialist. No! let us rather meet on the mutual ground of France and patriotism. (Cheers.) But I am in Belleville. What is Belleville? Is it really such a fearful place—a volcano always smouldering and ready to pour its lava on to Paris? Are the people intolerant? No, I do not believe it, since I am here and you are listening to me. (Cheers.) Belleville, they say, is passionate. I too am passionate. But when they say that Belleville will not listen to reason, I say Belleville is calumniated. When they say that you poison Paris, I say Paris poisons you. (Cheers.) What memories come to me as I stand here—memories of bloodshed? Here it was that Rochefort promised to settle the social question in ten minutes, and only needed that time to be off in his carriage—(roars of laughter)—Rochefort, who had courage only to save himself. (Cheers.) And Flourens—before his name, I bow, for Flourens knew how to shed his blood for his faith, as all men should. Now, before I raise the question of the return of the empire, I should like to ask, What has the Republic done? (Loud and continued cheers.) Republic is a magic word. When I was younger than I am now I believed in the stories of ideal Republics as cradles of virtue, courage, and patriotism. You, too, have heard of Leonidas, the Greek Republican. You have heard of the glories of these republics; but your informants never told you the truth—that Leonidas of Sparta oppressed the people, and that Manlius, in Rome, was overthrown by the people in the person of Cæsar, rising against the Patricians. They called the late Emperor Cæsar as a term of reproach. (Cheers.) Had Leonidas lived now, would he have fled in a balloon in the hour of danger? (Loud laughter and cheers.) Would he have gone from Paris to Tours, from Tours to Bordeaux, leaving his companions to the vultures and crows? (Cheers.) Would Manlius have done this now-a-days? No, he would have asked for a Sous-Prefecture, like Savary—(loud laughter)—or have entered an ambulance, like the sons of Jules Simon. (Continued laughter.) Cato, the model Republican, committed faults, but did he falsify public documents like Jules Favre? (Loud cheers and laughter.) What did 1793 bring to the people? Liberty? No; they acquired liberty in 1789. I will tell you what it brought them—the guillotine. You are surprised. Well, you are told of the assassination of aristocrats and priests, but perhaps you never heard of the murders of the people. I have documents which prove that while only 1,400 nobles perished, 11,000 of the lower classes were executed. I defy any one to contradict me. The people is always honest in its intentions at revolutions, and it is always deceived. In 1848 the monarchy of July was overthrown because it tried to mutilate universal suffrage, which had brought it to power. On every popular rising the people is promised something which it never gets because its leaders take all they can, as Low (cheers); and then the people, for asking for the ratification of these promises, are killed and massacred (cheers), as lately. (Cheers.) We now come to the 4th of September. (Groans. Here two persons came forward and asked: "How about the 2nd of December?" Uproar, during which the interrupters endeavored in vain to get a hearing, M. de Cassagnac trying to quiet the audience.) M. de Cassagnac continuing: You ask why I do not mention the 2nd of December. I am not afraid to speak of it, but I do not defend it. Prince Louis Napoleon had no more right to send away the Assembly than the Assembly had to send away the Empire on September 4. (Loud and continued applause.) Had the Assembly however, like the Emperor, asked the people on the morrow to pardon its fault it would have done well, for the people have the right to pardon, to change—to do all. (Cheers.) Laws and decrees are written on sand, for the people can wipe them out with its broad foot. (Applause.) Seven or eight hundred people were, they say, killed at the *Coup d'Etat*. Do you know how many, Thiers and his followers killed at the Commune? Twenty-five thousand! And where were these men when the misled people rose? Where were they? Gambetta had gone to dip his feet in the sea at St. Sebastian. (Laughter.) Jules Simon, a more prudent and practical man, had gone to count the pontoons over the rivers (laughter;) but believe me among those who were killed, among those now in exile, were many more sinned against than sinning, though these who urged them to do what they did are untouched, and even now try to curtail your liberties. (Cheers.) How long, people of Paris, will you be the instruments of intriguers? How long will you hold the ladder for them to climb up by? They only kick it over when they are in office. (Cheers.) Many honest men believe in a republic, but all believe in a republic of the future, not of the present. (Laughter.) You ask if they like that of '93? No; it was too bloody. That of '48? It was too ridiculous. The present? It is not worth speaking of. (Cheers and laughter.) St. Paul when he went to Athens found an altar erected to the Unknown God; and it is for this unknown God that these republicans are waiting. Let this ideal and perfect Republic appear, and I will accept it; but till it does, I prefer the inscription on our old coins—"Republique Française—Napoleon Empereur." (Cheers.) The empire has done more for the people than any republic. [M. de Cassagnac was then stating the charities and employment given to the working classes under the empire, when the two persons who had before interrupted the speech again caused a fresh disturbance, and were not allowed to speak by the audience.] The republic was to assure your liberties. You have not got them, though the empire was overthrown in the name of liberty. I, personally, am opposed to the liberty of the press, and yet I have been twice fined by those who advocate it. (Laughter.) Were I in power I would do the same by them. (Laughter.) What do the people care for liberty of the press? What is far more essential to them is to eat, drink and sleep well. (Cheers.) The Republicans accuse the empire of corrupting the people. Then there was plenty of work and fewer failures. (A voice, "Very many fewer.") Well, if the empire comes back it will carry on the work of the late empire. It will not write up "*Liberte, Egalite, et Fraternite*" on the public buildings; but this is what it will do. The empire promises you the suppression of the octroi—(loud cheers)—the change of the law of succession—(cheers)—a change in the taxation, so that the poor may be less burdened. (Cheers.) I promise you this, and I, as you know, keep my word. In your invitation you say, "Should the empire come back." Then you suppose it will? (Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes," followed by the same two men protesting amid disturbance.) Parties talk of their rights. We have none unless you give us them. The empire is the people crowned in the person of one man. Napoleon sprang from the people himself. Napoleon took the crown from the Pope and crowned himself, because he, elected by the people, had no need of consecration. (Great and prolonged cheering. A voice, "We are still seven millions.") The Republicans say France is republican. (Cries of "It is false.") Well, the only way is to ask her. I do not admit the argument that an elector is clever enough to return a deputy, but too great a fool to give his opinion on a form of government. (Cheers and laughter.] We ask that the question of empire or republic should be decided by the country. We asked for the *plebiscite* under Gambetta and Thiers. We ask it under MacMahon. Why will they not give it us? Because the fallen empire is stronger than they in power. Let France be asked if she wants empire or republic. (Cheers.) If she reject us, she will, I swear it, sacrifice our dearest convictions on the altar of the republic. Let all parties do as much. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' 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."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

September 22, 1875. Hm

HEMORRHOIDS (OR PILES) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per Pot, or 6 Pots for $5 sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198, Notre Dame St Montreal.

February 6, 1874 (Insert-Lw

$5 TO $12 PER DAY. PARTICULARS FREE. We are giving more and better chances to agent than any other house in the world. Samples enabling you to go to work at once on receipt of 50 cents. J. BATHAM & CO., 292, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

May 25, 1875

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, VITAL POWER, etc., giving his rules of *Self-Cure*, after much suffering and expense, and sent free on receiving a stamp for return postage. Address,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
P. O. Box 183, Brooklyn, New York

June 23, 1875. Fm-d&w

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
Sir James Clark's
PERIODICAL PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses, and removes all obstructions, and speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

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

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back, and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK,
Sole Proprietor.

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

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

October 6, 1875. &w

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the error and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

November 13, 1875. 3m-eod-&w

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drop of "THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, will cure common Sore Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a Cough or Cold in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequaled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Ear Ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day?—A. B. DES ROCHERS, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes:—"Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for nine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can certify under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. MALLORY, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes "Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in ONE WEEK." Dealers all over the country say, "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

November 6, 1875 Om

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

February 1, 1876 23-Lm-d&w

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR of Phosphates and Calisaya contains elements absolutely essential to cell-growth and the formation of the system. Dr. Dusart, a celebrated Physiologist, of Paris, says that "Phosphate of Lime is eminently an exciting agent of the functions of nutrition; in other words a nutritive tonic—that it induces the albumenoid matter to assume the cellular shape, and that it controls the formation of tissues. When taken into the system more food is absorbed, and the weight of the body rapidly increased, owing to the transformation of albumenoid matter into muscular fibre." Sufferers from imperfect nutrition, as in scrofulous and tuberculous diseases, will derive immediate benefit from its use. For sale by all druggists.

December 17, 1875. [Lm-d&w

Twenty years' experience in using "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per box.

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

December 24, 1875. F-d&w

How Seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

December 24, 1875 F-d&w

INCOMPARABLE.

BUFFALO, N.Y., February, 1873.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Please forward another lot of your Syrup of Hypophosphites.

I have used other preparations of hypophosphites (not being able to procure this), but they do not compare with yours, which I think is the best medicine for the nervous system I ever used.

I will aid you all I can personally and through the press, as I believe it cannot be too generally known.

Yours truly,
W. T. HORNER,
Editor and Publisher of Buffalo Journal.

December 24, 1875. F-d&w

FOR 1876.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Popular Literature, and all Matters of Taste and General Culture.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL *aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated in tone and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the monthly magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.*

Writers and Features for 1876.

Among the contributors and features for the ensuing year, we are at present enabled to announce the following, promising that other features will be added, and other writers included, as circumstances permit:

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.—Mr. Hawthorne, whose "Saxon Sketches" have been among the most brilliant and pungent essays of the time will give a series of graphic delineations of London Suburban Life.

ALBERT S. RHODES.—This accomplished essayist will appear in papers on social life and foreign incidents.

CHRISTIAN REID.—Stories and sketches from this accomplished Southern writer will appear.

ALBERT F. WEBSTER.—Stories, and descriptive sketches of Far-Western places, are expected from Mr. Webster's graphic pen.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.—Mr. Browne's brilliant society sketches will frequently appear.

M. E. W. S.—This accomplished writer will continue her sparkling papers on social topics, and her eminently picturesque stories.

KAMBA THORPE.—"Litt'e Joanna," by this author, who is a Southern lady, was one of the most charming novels of 1875. Contributions from her pen will appear.

EDGAR FAWCETT.—Mr. Fawcett's poems are remarkable for their picturesque and graphic power. He will contribute short stories as well as poems.

MRS. KATHARINE S. MACQUOID (author of the famous novel, "Patty") will send from abroad, specially for the JOURNAL, stories and descriptive sketches.

ALFRED H. GUERNSEY (for many years editor of Harper's Magazine) will contribute papers on distinguished names in literature.

MAURICE THOMPSON.—This gentleman's papers of adventure in Florida have been one of the attractions of the Journal. Similar sketches are expected from his pen.

GATHERINGS FROM AN ARTIST'S FOLIO.—Mr. James Freeman, an American artist who has resided for thirty years in Rome, and during that time met many of the most distinguished men and women of the period, will give, under the above title, his reminiscences and experiences, which are of the most entertaining character.

HORACE E. SCUDDER.—Mr. Scudder's "Heirs of the Bodley Estate" is one of the best of recent short stories. Similar original and graphic productions may be looked for.

LUCY H HOOPER.—Mrs. Hooper's charming letters from Paris will be continued.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.—Poems will appear from this delightful writer, and stories may also be looked for

THE CENTENNIAL.—Papers will appear illustrating the progress and development of the country during its first hundred years

TRANSLATIONS.—Paul Heyse is acknowledged to be the best writer of short stories in Germany; translations from his productions, and also from other noted French and German authors, will occasionally be given.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Illustrations will be given, but, as the main purpose is to furnish a first-class literary periodical, engravings will hold a secondary place.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE (in which are discussed social and current themes; Book Reviews and notes about authors; The Arts (surveying the entire field of painting, sculpture, Architecture, decorative art, household art, music, the stage, etc., etc.); Science, Invention and Discovery—these Departments will be conducted with the thoroughness that has hitherto caused them to be recognized as distinguished features of the JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Price, 10 cents per Number; or $4.00 per Annum, in Advance.

*By the recent Post-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christmas Number—MORNING CHRONICLE.
Quebec Centre—No Poll—C Alleyn.
Quebec High School—Wm Walker.
Social—Methodist Church, Point Levis.
Victoria Hall—Professor Andrew.
Ranges, Stoves, Fenders—Thos Andrews.
Evening Classes—Mr D McSweeny.
Literary & Historical Society—A Robertson.
St George's Society—W Clint.
Holiday Gifts!—Fyfe & Garneau.
Seasonable Goods—C Peverley & Co.
Xmas and New Year's Presents—Glover, Fry & Co.
Holiday Presents—G R Renfrew & Co.
Cough no more—John Musson & Co.

THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" —OF— CHRISTMAS DAY

CONTAINS A NUMBER OF

ILLUSTRATIONS

of the proposed Improvements in and around the

CITY OF QUEBEC,

Specially Engraved for the "CHRONICLE," from the plans of the eminent Engineer Mr. LYNN, of Belfast, which were undertaken at request of

His Excellency the Governor-General, The Earl of Dufferin.

They will represent as follows:—

THE CASTLE ST. LOUIS!
Bridge Across Mountain Hill!
Palace Gate Improvement!
ST. JOHN STREET GATE!
ST. LOUIS ST. GATE!
Hope Gate Improvement!

AND A GRAND VIEW OF THE CITADEL WITH THE CASTLE ST. LOUIS CROWNING THE HEIGHTS.

For Sale at the following places:—Messrs. Holiwell & Co., Pierce & Co., Fabrique Street, M. Miller, Peter Street, John Barrow and John Brown, John Street, Wright & Co., Mountain Hill, A. T. Gale, corner D'Aiguillon and St. Eustache Streets, J. Darveau, St. John Street, (without), the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Albion Hotel.

December 25, 1875.

LADIES! WILL PLEASE ASK FOR KERR'S 'NE PLUS ULTRA' 6 CORD Sewing Cotton, It is THE VERY BEST, CAN BE HAD ONLY FROM FYFE & GARNEAU, 21, Fabrique St., —AND— Brunet & Laurent, Sign of the Maple Leaf, 53, St. Joseph Street.

November 20, 1875. oct27-tdec31-sat

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

With regard to our illustrated supplement, we beg to inform our subscribers that each should receive one with their copy of the paper. After the regular edition has been exhausted, the illustrations will be for sale at ten cents per copy.

QUEBEC CENTRE.

RESIGNATION OF MR. TARTE.

In its issue of Friday evening the *Courrier du Canada*, one of the most pronounced organs in favor of Mr. Tarte's election for the Centre Division, there appeared the following communication:

MR. EDITOR,—Having entered upon the contest with a promise of the support of the English party, and other influences, I learn that we can no longer depend upon that support or those influences. It therefore becomes useless for me to continue the fight.

I am Sir, &c.,
I. TARTE."

We believe that Mr. Tarte has adopted the wiser part and that it was useless to divide the constituency at a juncture like the present, when Quebec is anticipating substantial co-operation from the Government for the purposes of improvement.

STAY AT HOME!

It is not often that journalists, any more than other mortals, are afforded the opportunity of killing two birds with one stone; but, on this occasion, we are bound to say that the occasion has presented itself, as far as we are ourselves concerned, in a manner which is peculiarly acceptable at the present instant. We have the especial happiness of expressing on this happy morning, not only our best wishes for the welfare and comfort of the citizens of Quebec, but our satisfaction at the fact that a larger amount of common sense than we were inclined to give them credit for, has prevailed with the members of the factious opposition to the return of Mr. Cauchon for the Centre Division. We have already given our reasons for supporting the new President of the Council on this exceptional occasion, which we may briefly resume in the sentence, "that it is infinitely more to the material interests of Quebec, even with all his defects, to elect a man like Mr. Cauchon, with the prestige and influence of Government position, than a mere stranger and political nobody like Mr. Tarte." We are glad to see that the latter gentleman, feeling the complete hollowness and futility of his opposition to Mr. Cauchon, has withdrawn from the contest, and the result is that on Monday next there will be no contest in the Centre Division, and that Mr. Cauchon will be elected without difficulty or useless antagonism. For these reasons, we are in a position to invite such of our readers, as are electors of the Centre, to remain carefully at home, as there will be no necessity for recording their votes *en masse* in favor of Mr. Cauchon, a man who, however little acceptable to them under ordinary circumstances, is a manifest necessity of the hour; for, after all we must accept the position as we find it. We also wish to announce, on account of the same considerations, and with a natural desire to enable our employees to enjoy at least one day in the year free from harrassing care and labor, that we shall not again greet our readers before Tuesday morning next; but should any thing of moment occur in the interval, we shall issue an extra during the day on Monday. In conclusion, it is our simple duty to again wish to our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, with our best aspirations for their continued well-being and that of their families, and of this ancient city generally, which latter, we are fain to believe, is just now about to make a new departure in the direction of solid progress and enlightened improvement. Our illustrated supplement of this day has special reference to this subject.

Since writing the above, we have received the official declaration of the returning officer for the Centre Division, the Sheriff of Quebec, announcing that no poll will be held on Monday, in consequence of Mr. Tarte's resignation, and that Mr. Cauchon is therefore elected. It will be found in our advertising columns.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

The following letter was yesterday received by the Hon. Dr. Fortin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:—

HALIFAX, Dec. 18, 1875.—DEAR SIR,—I returned from Magdalen Islands last Tuesday, being absent thirteen days. We were detained at the Gut of Canso a few days by severe weather, but taking it altogether we had a good time. As I have already told you, by telegram, we were obliged to land all the flour and meal at House Harbor, as we could not approach Amherst Harbor for ice. The flour and meal intended for Our Harbor is stored in my warehouse; the other portion is in Mr. Wiseman's store on Goat Island, and will be forwarded to Amherst Island as soon as the ice is sufficiently strong. We were the first to take the sad intelligence to the Island and it was sad indeed to hear the lamentations of the unfortunate inhabitants who had lost relations and friends by disasters. There were two schooners belonging to our harbor which lost their entire crews. The "Stella Maria" went on shore bottom up. The "President" was dashed to pieces against the cliff. The "Esperanza," belonging to Amherst Harbor, was dashed to pieces also, but five of her crew were saved. There are twenty-two lives lost, seventeen belonging to Our Harbor and five belonging to Amherst Harbor. There would have been great destitution among the families of those unfortunately lost had you not so generously and nobly come to their relief. I gave them to understand how much they were indebted to you for it, and you may rest assured all speak their gratitude. The surviving vessels, which were driven round Cape North, we met at Hawkesbury on our return home, repairing damages and refitting before attempting to recross home and I think they all succeeded in getting there as we experienced fine weather since we left the Gut of Canso.

Yours Respectfully,
W. JOHNSTON.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

Our correspondent H. continues:—I gave you a running sketch of the routine of the proceedings in Congress, omitting that part that is according to parliamentary laws, in common with English usage. I ought to have added that the Vice-President is ex officio the presiding officer of the Senate. Should an even division of the Senate occur at any time his vote would decide the question either way; and to that extent he possesses legislative power. In the absence of the Vice-President the presiding officer of the Senate is a President *pro tem*, chosen from among the Senators; and in the event of the Vice-President assuming the duties of President, or a vacancy in the Vice Presidency, as is at present the case, from the death of Mr. Wilson, he becomes the Vice President of the United States so far, that if there should be a vacancy in the Presidency the President of the Senate would be called upon to fill it. At this time, should General Grant vacate the presidential chair, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, would exercise the functions of President of the United States. Many of the States were organized before the General Government, but they underwent more or less change after the National Constitution was adopted. Some of them continued for a time to legislate under their original colonial charters, as was the case with Rhode Island, till the famous Dorr Constitution was framed, and that little commonwealth went through a revolution, in which there was a little fighting and a great deal of talking, ending in a quiet settlement and compromise of the troublesome questions. Up to 1841 the State used as a constitution the charter granted by Charles II, under which the voting was limited to certain property holders. Against this there was a great deal of complaint, as the right of suffrage in adjoining states was almost unlimited; and a party was organized as a suffrage party, who called a convention without any legal formality, formed a constitution, elected officers under it, and claimed the right for their officers to govern the state. The friends of the old government, were not averse to an extension of suffrage; but they insisted that it was necessary that legal forms should be observed, in the change, and that a convention to make a constitution must be authorized by the existing legislature which had just past such an act. The suffrage party were determined, and actually attempted to establish themselves by force, having elected Thomas N. Dorr as their governor. The old government party ignored all these proceedings, and went forward to prepare a constitution, and to disperse the armed force under Dorr. The party holding to the charter having refused to vote either way on the Dorr constitution, it was carried without opposition, though only a small minority of the people voted for it. Mean time the old party brought forward their constitution; when it was adopted by a large majority of the people of the state. The real question in their in their case was whether a state could, in time of peace, call a convention to change the constitution without previous authority of law. This is the only case of the kind where such an issue was made, previous to the rebellion; and the question was fully and satisfactorily settled in favor of the legal formality. At the close of the war, states were re organized with very little formality, under the necessity or supposed necessity of the case; and such was the condition of the country, that these cases can scarcely be regarded as precedents, and perhaps never will be.

This is a digression; but I thought it useful in exhibiting the workings of popular sovereignty, which always requires to be imbodied under rules, and directed through the channels of right formalities, an earnest respect for which is essential to the authority of popular government. The first thought of a government exercised by the whole people is that the people are at liberty to act without much formality, and are under few restraints. But the practice is quite otherwise; since the government is an abstract idea and the creature of conventional agreement. It is easy enough to determine what is to be done; but the investment of persons with authority can only be accomplished by the exact observance of rules founded on principles of law, and must be seen to be right—rules that become law, because they prescribe what is right and prohibit what is wrong. The long use of the English Parliamentary laws has demonstrated their justice so fully, that conventional and legislative bodies of Canada have very safely adopted and very wisely trusted them. It has therefore followed that the American legislatures have rigidly observed these laws, with the necessary addition of putting their constitutions on paper.

The States are generally organized on the model of the United States Government; and their legislation, judicial and executive departments are carefully separated—so much so, that some of the governors have no veto power over legislation. These State Governments are not in any manner responsible to Congress, except that they must not trench upon the special sovereignty of the United States, by assuming to maintain any foreign relations, make war, coin money, carry mails, etc. They have their Governor, Lieut.-Governor, who takes the place of the Vice President, and presides in the Senate, Secretaries of Departments, a Supreme Court and Legislature composed of two Houses. The Senates of the States are elective in the same manner as the representatives—in some the Senate is made a perpetual body, and in others it comes in and goes out by terms with the House of Representatives. The Senate is always a smaller body, say a third the size of the House. Recently the principle of "commutative voting" has been adopted in Illinois and Pennsylvania; but it is regarded as an experiment. The State of Pennsylvania has its Senate arranged in thirds, so that one-third of the number is elected every year, for a term of three years, while representatives are chosen annually. The New York Senate is chosen bi annually on the same plan and the House annually.

In another article I propose to talk upon one of the States, and describe its form of legislation, with the rules of election organization work, ceremonies, etc., to adjournment.

Parliamentary Notes.

The Session of the Provincial Legislature has closed, and there is little more to add under this head. A list of the bills passed and sanctioned and the Lieut.-Governor's speech will be found under the regular caption elsewhere.

We were in error in stating that the Joiners' Union Bill had passed the Legislative Council with amendments. On the contrary, it was thrown out completely, by a large majority—the Private Bills Committee of the Upper House holding that the preamble had not been proved.

Dr. Fortier, Liberal, will oppose Mr. Benoit Conservative, for the Commons, in Chambly.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE.

FRANCE.

The Press Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 24—In the Assembly to-day, the Press Bill was under debate.

M. Grevy proposed that the press law and the state of siege be dealt with in separate bills; that the stage of siege be raised throughout the country, and the consideration of the press bill be postponed.

M. Duffet defended the Government bill as it stood. He denied, notwithstanding the result of senatorial elections, the existence of an opposition majority. The Ministry would support the Conservative Union, both at the election and in the chambers. He pointed to the overthrow of several previous governments, to which the whole Conservative population freely adhered. The Conservative Union would appeal to all partisans of those Governments. He showed how the Bonapartists had supported the senatorial candidates of the Left and gained nothing in return, and asked, "will our alliance afford them ony less guarantees." He concluded as follows: "The Constitution of the 25th Feb. is not the best word of political wisdom, but we must admit the law of the country requires reorganization, it must return to the Chambers men who are disposed to pursue, in conjunction with President MacMahan, a policy of social preservation, and give aid to the victor of Magenta, who will never become the docile instrument of radical passions.

M. Labanlaye objected that M. Buffet offered the country a Marshal without a Republic.

M. Grevy's proposal to legislate separately on the press laws and the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 376 to 303. The Bonapartists voted with the Government.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements for Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 24—The *Imparcial* states that 900 soldiers will embark for Cuba on the 30th ins ant.

Spain Retains Cuba.

The *Epoca* declares that Spain is resolved to retain Cuba even if the insurgents should obtain greater forces and could rely on some powerful protector.

UNITED STATES.

Ice Gorge.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 24—The mild weather of the last few days has started the ice in the river. To-day the detached ice became gorged about two miles below Wilkesbarre, and the water has risen rapidly. It is now seventeen feet above low water mark, and has overflowed the right bank. The flats between here and Kingston are partially submerged, and street car travel has been stopped between the two places. The weather is now colder, with a snow storm raging, and the river is at a standstill.

The Pope and the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—There has just been received in this city a formal acceptance by Pope Pius IX of an invitation by the Centennial authorities requesting His Holiness to give his recognition to the enterprize by contributing to the exposition works of art from the galleries of the Vatican or from workshops, over which he has control. The letters of the Pope are couched in the warmest terms of friendship for the United States.

AFTERNOON DESPATCH.

A London *Times* special telegram from Penang has been received to the following effect: General Colborne reports that he has taken Kintah without any loss. The Maharajahs Ismael and Lela fled to Palane.

The Right Hon. Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope, died in England to-day. He was the grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing press.

Washington despatches to New York say that information has been filed that the Spanish Government has violated the neutrality laws by enlisting through its agents Italian recruits for the Spanish regiments in Cuba. A similar violation by British agents during the administration of President Pierce induced this Government to give Sir John Crampton, then British Minister, his passport, with a request that he would return home at once.

The Grand Trunk depot building at Milwaukee Junction and the Exchange Hotel, adjoining, were burned to-day. Loss $12,000.

It is thought in Chicago that there has been no actual decline in freight rates East since the reduction. In the East there is a gradual weakening, and it is deemed probable that in a few days the combination will be broken up. The Grand Trunk Railway yesterday made several contracts for meats at 85 cents through to Liverpool, while the combination price is 97½ cents. It is also surmised that they were taking less than the combination rates on corn to New England, as it is known they made some large contracts within a day or two in that direction. The feeling among merchants against the combination for discriminating against Chicago is very bitter.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The whole of the Barracks on St. Helen's Island, with the exception of the basement which was fire proof and bomb proof, was destroyed by fire tonight, which began at 6 o'clock and is supposed to have been caused by rats. The Barracks were built in 1815 and would hold two companies of men. Twenty-five were there at the time of the fire, under Colonel Bacon and Captain Devine. The men saved a few effects, but all Colonel Bacon's were destroyed. The building was totally uninsured.

The Sister of Charity Superioress of the Ville Marie Convent died yesterday.

The enquiry into the Custom House fraud was continued to-day and taken *en delibere* by Mr. Brehaut, R. M., and will be decided next week.

Sales at the stock market to-day were:—Bank of Montreal, 32 at 181, 12 at 181½. City, 2 at 100. Jacques Cartier, 10 at 25. Montreal Telegraph, 25 at 160½.

Customs receipts, $14,557.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 31.—Robert F. Carney, claimed by the U. S. authorities under the Extradition treaty, was discharged to-day by Judge Waters. Carney and one Ryan had a prize fight, from the consequences of which Ryan died. The Judge held Carney guilty of manslaughter, not murder, and therefore not liable to extradition.

The Bar dinner to Judge Ritchie comes off Thursday evening at the Victoria Hall.

No further tidings have been received of the schooner "Automan," reported to have gone down in the Bay of Fundy several weeks ago. Her crew consisted of Captain Carter and two young men—relatives, all of Westmoreland county, and a man named Porter, of Cumberland county. She left Joggins' mines with a cargo of coal for St. John, and was said to have been sinking. Subsequent reports represented she had put in at different points on the Bay, but the manager of Joggins' mines, after repeated enquiries, can hear nothing of her.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 24.—The Grand Jury of Halifax made a presentment to the Court of Sessions yesterday, strongly recommended the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Chas. Figuere, a steward of the steamer Beta, was drowned at Cunard's wharf last night, by falling overboard in the dark.

Truro has completed her works on the Waterous system, and the residents of that town expect to see insurance rates reduced.

Mr. Van Bi(ro)oms auction rooms at Annapolis were robbed the other night of two hundred dollars worth of goods.

A young woman named Willis, yesterday accidentally swallowed a quantity of liniment, and had a narrow escape from being poisoned to death.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24, 1875.

MORNING SESSION.

The House met at 11.15 a.m.

After routine—

A message was brought down from the Legislative Council with a number of bills agreed to by that House.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE called the attention of the Government to an omission. The act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion at its last session, allowing a petition of right to be brought for claims against the Dominion Government, provided that those claims, when within the Province of Quebec, should be adjudicated upon by the Superior Court, and required that the Legislature of the Province should authorize that Court to act in that capacity. Without legislation to this effect persons having claims against the Dominion Government would not be able to enforce them. He suggested that as this House had no interest one way or the other, it would be an act of justice to pass by unanimous consent a bill to give this power to the Quebec Courts.

Hon. Mr. CHURCH admitted that the matter had escaped his attention, but it was too late in the session to take it up now.

Mr. LANDRY moved that the report of the Committee on Agriculture be printed.

Hon. Mr. IRVINE asked whether the recommendation in the report that no more money should be expended to encourage European immigration was based upon any evidence or whether it was merely an idea of the Committee, as he was prepared to oppose the adoption of any such recommendation?

Hon. Mr. ANGERS said that he believed it was only an idea of the Committee. He agreed with the member for Megantic that European immigration should be encouraged.

The motion was carried.

The House continued nominally in session, receiving bills from the Legislative Council until 2 p.m.

THE PROROGATION.

At two o'clock, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived in state at the Parliament Buildings, where he was received, at the main entrance, by a guard of honor from "B" Battery, under command of Major Montizambert—a strong detachment of the Provincial Police lining the approaches, and the customary salute being fired from the Citadel. Being escorted to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, he took his seat upon the Throne.

The attendance of spectators was not as large as usual, although the day was exceptionally fine. A number of ladies, including Lady Caron and daughters and Mrs. Owen Murphy, were accommodated with seats on the floor of the House. Honorable Judges Taschereau, Meredith, Tessier and Casault, his Honor the Recorder, the Spanish Consul, Rev. Mr. Legace and his Worship the Mayor of Quebec, were also present. The Lieut.-Governor was supported on either side by Hon. Messrs. DeBoucherville and Malhiot, and was surrounded by a staff in uniform composed of his aide-de-camp, Major Amyot, Cols. Strange and Vohl, Major Gray, Captain Short and Dr. Nelson.

After the usual ceremonies, the attendance of the members of the Legislative Assembly at the bar of the House was commanded, and, before many minutes, that body, or what remained in town of it, came trooping in, in the usual disorderly fashion of Commoners, headed by their Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor then assented to the following bills:—

To enable the Rector and Church wardens of Saint Stephen's Church, of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the Diocese of Montreal, to sell the said Church and the property on which it is built, and to erect a new Church elsewhere.

To amend "The Quebec Controverted Elections Act, 1875," (38 Vict., ch. 8)

To authorize the School Commissioners of the School Municipality of St. Henri, county of Hochelaga, to raise a certain sum, and purchase real property and erect buildings thereon, for school purposes.

To amend the Game-Laws in this Province.

To amend chapter 69 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, respecting building societies, in providing for the means of their union or fusion.

To incorporate "*Les Freres du Sacre Cœur.*"

Further to amend "The Quebec Railway Act, 1869," (32 Vict., ch. 51.)

To define the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court and that of district magistrates in civil matters.

To declare from what day the delay for the renewal of the registration of hypothecs, after the *cadastrage* shall begin to run.

To amend and consolidate the various acts respecting the Notarial Profession in this Province.

To change the name of "The Philipsburg, Farnham and Yamaska Railway Company" to that of "The Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railway Company," and to allow the Company to change its line of road.

To change the name of the "Provincial Permanent Building Society" to that of the "Provincial Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof.

To incorporate "The Saint Henri Gas Company."

To change the name of the "Montreal Permanent Building Society" to that of the "Montreal Loan Company," and to extend the powers thereof.

To incorporate the City of Sherbrooke.

To amend the acts concerning the Corporation of the City of Montreal.

To declare and define the powers of the Trustees of the Free Church, Cote Street, of Montreal, in respect of its property.

To authorize the Bar of the Province, of Quebec, Section of the District of Montreal, to admit, after examination, Louis Phillippe Guillet, as one of its members.

To amend the act incorporating the Richelieu River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate "La Congregation des Religieuses Carmelites dechaussees de Rimouski."

To amend the incorporation act of the town of Longueuil, 37 Victoria, chap 49.

To amend Article 210 of the Civil Code.

To incorporate the musical band of the village of Lauzon.

To annex certain parts of the territory of Saint Maurice to the county of Champlain, for the purposes of representation in the Legislative Assembly, and municipal and registration purposes.

To further amend the Municipal Code by adding thereto a certain article after article 1030.

To amend the act of this Province 38 Victoria, chapter 29.

To authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop, or the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Montreal, to sell an immovable destined by the will of the Reverend Louis Marie Lefebvre, for the establishment of an Hospital in the parish of Saint Genevieve.

To incorporate the "Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes."

To amend the Act 22 Vict., chap. 106, incorporating the Town of Saint Johns.

To incorporate the Canada Tanning Extract Company.

To incorporate the College of Notre-Dame, Cote des Neiges.

To annex certain portions of the township of Shawinigan, in the county of Saint Maurice, to the parish of Sainte Flore, in the county of Champlain, for school, municipal and registration purposes, and for the purposes of parliamentary representation.

To grant to the "Union Navigation Company," incorporated by letters patent, a new charter of incorporation, with more extended powers.

To incorporate the "Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Association" of Montreal.

To erect the Village of Bagotville into a separate municipality.

To annex certain islands in the parish of Sorel, county of Richelieu, to the parish de la Visitation de l'Isle du Pads, in the county of Berthier, for parliamentary, municipal, school and registration purposes.

To amend the Act of this Province, 38 Vict., cap. 79, entitled: "An Act to incorporate the City of Hull."

To amend the Act twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter twenty-three, entitled: "An Act to incorporate the town of Joliette."

Further to amend the acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

To further amend the law respecting Public Instruction.

To authorize "the V. Hudon Cotton Mills Company of Hochelaga," to issue debentures on the security of the property of the said company and for other purposes."

Further to amend the provisions of the several acts relating to the incorporation of the City of Quebec.

To further amend "the Quebec License Act," (34 Vict., ch. 2), and the several Acts amending the same, and to extend the application thereof.

To incorporate "The Saint Patrick's Literary Institute of Quebec."

To incorporate the "Compton Ladies College."

To amend the act incorporating the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company.

To incorporate "The Canadian Club," of Montreal.

To incorporate "The Patriotic Insurance Company of Canada."

To further amend the act incorporating the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company.

To authorize the sale of certain property substituted by the last will and testament of Dame Maria O.kney.

To incorporate the "Dunham Ladies' College."

To incorporate "The Church Home," of Montreal.

To divide the municipality of Newport, in the county of Gaspe, into two separate municipalities.

To detach a certain part of the county of Lotbiniere, and to annex it to the county of Beauce, for school, municipal and registration purposes, parliamentary and registration purposes.

To detach from the county of Terrebonne the part of the parish of Sainte Monique, situate in that county, and to annex it to the county of Two Mountains, and to annex several farms detached from the domain of the Lake of Two Mountains, to the parish of Saint Benoit, county of Two Mountains for parliamentary, registry, municipal and school purposes.

To detach a certain part of the county of Bellechasse, and to annex the same to the county of Montmagny, for parliamentary, registration, municipal and school purposes.

Respecting a company incorporated under the name of "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada."

To constitute the Community of the Nuns of the Precieux Sang de Notre Dame de Grace, diocese of Montreal.

To incorporate the Women's Christian Association of Quebec.

To authorize the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke to issue preferential stock of the said company.

To detach from the county of Dorchester a part of the parish of St. Anselme, situated in that county, and to annex it to the county of Bellechasse, for parliamentary, enregistration, municipal and school purposes.

To amend article 2179 of the Civil Code.

To authorize the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit Charles Eucharistc Octave Thomas Tranchemontegne to the practice of the notarial profession.

To supply the loss of certain registers of acts of civil status of the parish of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, in the county of Rouville.

To amend the Quebec Election Act, 38 Vict., chap. 7.

To compel assurers to take out a license.

To amend the Act of the heretofore Province of Canada, 24 Vict., chap. 24, respecting the practice of vaccination.

Respecting the interments in the Roman Catholic Cemeteries.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Fire Commissioner of the city of Quebec.

To incorporate the college of Saint Cesaire.

To amend the Law respecting the rights and liabilities of Innkeepers.

To amend the Laws respecting Education in this Province in so far as regards schools, in the city of Montreal.

To amend chapter 23 of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the sale and management of timber on public lands.

To amend chapter 77 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada respecting surveyors and surveys.

Respecting the compilation of births, marriages, deaths and causes of death in the Province.

To amend the law respecting subsidies in money made to certain railways.

To aid the grant for the purposes of the administration of Justice.

Respecting the construction of "the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway."

To amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 27, 28 Vict., chap. 5, respecting the affixing of stamps on law proceedings.

To amend the Act of this Province, 38 Vict., chap. 29, amending the chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

To remove all doubts respecting the authenticity of certain registers of Acts of Civil Status in the County of Rimouski.

To amend chapter 21 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting interment and disinterment.

Respecting the intern economy of the Legislative Assembly and for other purposes.

To amend 'The Quebec Police Act' (33 Vict., chap. 24.)

To authorize the issue of Provincial debentures for the payment of the subsidies granted to Railway Companies.

To amend the Act 23 Vict., chap. 4, relating to the manufacture of beet root sugar.

To amend the Act of the Province 32 Vic., chap. 11, respecting the sale and administration of Crown Lands.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed the Lieut.-Governor, and presented for his acceptance a Bill entitled:

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the fiscal years ending on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes connected with the Public Service.

To this bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:

In Her Majesty's name, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks her loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to close the first session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec, with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have to congratulate you upon the labors you have performed during this first session of the third Parliament of the Province of Quebec.

Your discussions concerning the important matters upon which you have been called to legislate have been marked by urbanity and knowledge of public affairs, and have partaken of an elevated character: a fact which I notice with satisfaction. During all this session you have given proof of your zeal and patriotism, and of your loyalty towards Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies. I shall see that they are employed in the most efficacious and economical manner possible.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

On your departure for your respective homes, and on the eve of a new year, I beg you will accept by best wishes for your welfare, and I pray that Divine Providence may continue to protect your families and all the inhabitants of this loyal Province.

The members of the Assembly then withdrew, and those of them residing outside of Quebec left for their respective homes by the evening train.

Killed in the Mines.

Particulars of the Disaster at the Swaithe Mine, Barnsley, England.

The London *Times* of the 8th instant gives the following particulars of the recent explosion at the Swaithe Colliery, Barnsley, England:

The scene of the explosion is in the Vale of Worsboro, about four miles from the town of Barnsley. Two adjoining collieries, the Edmund's Main and the Swaithe Main, are the property of the same owners, Messrs. Mitchell, Bartholomew & Tyas; and although these collieries are essentially distinct, it was thought desirable some years ago to establish a subterranean connection between them. The borings for this purpose were in progress in December, 1862, and to these borings was attributed the escape of gas which at that time led to an explosion in the Edmund's Main Colliery, by which fifty-nine lives were lost. In due time the communication was completed, and a door of escape was opened from either mine into the other—a door which has justified the wisdom of those who designed it by saving on this occasion probably one hundred lives.

On Monday morning the mine was "viewed," or inspected, in the ordinary way, and was pronounced to be safe and in good working condition. The strict observance of the Monday holiday has lately been much relaxed in the district, on account of the high rate of wages which has prevailed, and so the men and boys who went down were more numerous than is usual at the beginning of the week. Between 9 and 10 o'clock—for there is no precise agreement about the time—a loud explosion was heard, speedily followed by an outpour of volumes of smoke from the mouth of Swaithe shaft, so that the winding gear was for a moment concealed from view. While the alarm thus given soon attracted a great concourse of people to the pit, it also occasioned the workmen in Edmund's Main to open the door of communication to which reference has been made, and by which many fugitives at once made their escape. These fugitives knew little or nothing about the explosion. They had heard and felt the concussion of the air, and they fled for their lives from the poisonous gases which an explosion produces, and which, under the name of after-damp, are usually the chief sources of danger to life. The fugitives were completely panic-stricken. Many of them were almost and some were entirely naked, having divested themselves even of the scanty covering in which they were working in order to expedite their flight. After a hurried consultation, the command of an exploring party was taken by Mr. John Mitchell, the certificated manager of the mine, and son of one of the proprietors. They were very cautiously lowered, but the descent of the cage was arrested about nine feet from the bottom of the shaft by the ruin caused by the explosion. Not only were the timber "conductors" or guides to the cage blown away, but the lower part of the shaft was filled by a mass of broken corves and other wood-work, piled there by the shock. The party reascended to fetch a ladder, and by means of this they at last succeeded in reaching the bottom, where they found thirty or more of the survivors, variously scorched and injured, and in some cases completely overcome by the prospect of escape from the death which they had been expecting every moment. The explorers were divided into two parties, one under the command of Mr. Mellor, of the Stafford Main Colliery, the other under Mr. Wilson, of the Oaks Colliery. They pursued different paths to meet at an appointed spot, and they soon found the corpses of some who had been torn and mutilated by the explosion, and of others who had died painlessly from the effects of after-damp. Among the latter was one lad who had put his arms round the neck of a pony, and they had fallen together in this position; the boy was dead, but the pony, although both singed by the explosion and stupefied by the gas, was still alive and was brought to the surface, where it recovered. Fire was found in one of the workings and was promptly put out by the use of an "extincteur." The two parties pushed their researches as far as possible and to an extent which involved great danger to themselves. Except the group collected at the bottom of the shaft, they found only corpses, and they arrived at the certainty that no life could exist in the parts into which they were unable to penetrate. They endeavored to rearrange some of the brattices and doors which had been knocked down or displaced by the explosion, so as to restore the airways; and after this had been done, Mr. John Mitchell again headed a party, and penetrated so far that he lost consciousness, and was rescued at the risk of their own lives by two of those who accompanied him. Seven of the dead bodies were brought to the surface by the various exploring parties on Monday night; the rest were necessarily left to be recovered at a later period. With regard to the cause of the explosion nothing is known, and the voices of those who could tell have been for ever silenced. The Barnsley coal is rich in inflammable gas, which seems most liable to accumulate in the mines when the barometer is low; and when the gas is present in a certain proportion, and is exposed to a naked light, an explosion follows. Swaithe is only two miles from the Oaks Colliery, where the same seam is worked, and where 366 lives were destroyed by an explosion on the 12th of December, 1866. It is also near Lundhill, where 189 lives were destroyed in February, 1857.

A GOOD HORSE.

"There is much pleasure and profit in the service of a good horse, and but very little of either in a bad one;" no person from choice will retain a bad horse; many, however, are in possession of such who need not be. We think there are few horses so bad but that their condition can be improved and rendered more valuable and useful for their owners, to effect which, there is nothing equal to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy;" it has effected astonishing results in thousands of cases.

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

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

December 24, 1875 F-d&w

XMAS —AND— NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS! AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!

A GREAT VARIETY OF PRINTS, FAST colors; Wool Reps in the new and choice shades; Silk Reps, a favourite material; Matalassi Cloths, checked and plain; Fig. Satin Cloths, all colours; Serge Cloths newest shades. With all the New Trimmings to match. Evening Silks in all the New Colors.

SPECIAL!

Bonnet's and Antoine Guinet & Co. Black Silks. These makes surpass all other Black Silks for brilliancy, excellency and durability.

Dress Making, Mantle Making and Millinery, by persons of good experience.

Tailoring Department!!

We are prepared to make Gentlemen's garments, without delay, in a first-class manner, equal to any London house.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

December 22, 1875.

SPECIAL LINES —OF— Dress Goods in Twills and Repps —AT— GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LOW-PRICED CLOUDS, 400 at 25c. each.
Sealskins at 10 per cent. discount.
Collars and Cuffs, Frillings, etc., English and American styles.
New Promenade Squares, Fascinators Shetland Shawls, Wool Jackets, etc.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Curtain Nets from 40c to 95c.
Damasks, Repps and Cretonnes for Curtains.
Cornices and Brass Poles, with fixings.
Carpets, Door & Hearth Rugs, Footstools, etc

SIMONS & FOULDS, Fabrique Street.

December 14, 1875.

Christmas Presents —AND— NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WATCHES Jewellery, Sterling Silver and Triple Electro-Plated Ware, Clocks, Statuettes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Odour Cases, Purses Card Cases, Fans, Field, Opera and Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Vases, Fruit Stands, Lustres, Fancy Goods, Games, Playing Cards.

AT C. SEIFERT'S, EUROPEAN BAZAAR

P.S.—A Liberal Discount for Cash.
December 13, 1875.

THOS. ANDREWS, NO. 1, ST. JOHN STREET, IMPORTER OF House Furnishing, Building, and Cabinet Hardware.

Self-Feeding Coal Stoves, large variety
Fancy, Box and Parlor Stoves.
Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Ranges.
Bronzed Fenders, Fire Irons, Spark Guards.
Cocoa Matting, Door Mats, Wool Rugs
Jos. Rodgers & Sons' Table and Pocket Cutlery.
English and American Electro-Plated Ware.
Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Bracket Globes, &c

Orders for Plumbing, Bell-hanging, Gas-fitting, Tin and Copper work, will be attended promptly.

Special attention paid to the Heating of Buildings with Steam or Hot-Water on the most approved plan.
December 25, 1875.

NATIONAL LINE —OF— PASSENGER STEAMERS, SAILING FROM New York for Liverpool and London, (direct).

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

—:oo:—

COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 69, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Steamships.	Tons	Captains.	Proposed Sailings from N. Y. for Queenstown and Liverpool.
THE QUEEN	4,471	T. Bragg,	Saturday, 11th December, 3.00 P.M
ENGLAND	4,898	W. H. Thompson,	Saturday, 18th " 9.00 A.M
EGYPT	5,089	F. Grogan,	Saturday 25th " 9.00 A.M
HELVETIA	4,000	J. K. Webster,	Saturday, 1st January, '76 8.00 A.M
SPAIN	4,87·	S. W. Grace,	Saturday, 8th " 1.30 P.M
FOR LONDON DIRECT:			
HOLLAND	3,847	Capt. Simpson	Tuesday, 14th December, 2.30 P.M

Accommodations for Cabin Passengers are first-class.
Experienced Surgeons accompany these Steamers.
Rates of Cabin Passage are $80 (U. S. currency) upward.
Excursion or Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage rate as low as any other line.
For comfort, regularity and safety these vessels cannot be surpassed.
For further information apply to

J. F. BELLEAU, Agent,
Union Bank Building, Quebec.

December 10, 1875. O

S. J. SHAW & Co

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

Offer for Sale at Small Advance on Cost

SKATES all styles including the "New York Club" full Plated. Halifax Skeleton, Victoria Club Ladies.

—ALSO—

New importations of ELECTRO PLATED WARE in Cruets, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., &c.

AND FULL LINE OF

Jos. Rodgers' & Sons Cutlery.

December 15, 1875.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! CHEAP GOODS —AT— FYFE & GARNEAU, 21, Fabrique Street.

2,000 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS AT half price.
200 Pieces of Print at a Sweeping Reduction.
Breakfast Shawls, Clouds, Crossovers Ladies' Vests, very much reduced in price.
1 Lot of Coloured Dress Silks at 95c., worth $1.50.
Linen and Lace Collars and Cuffs, at cost price.
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Toilet Boxes, Fancy Baskets, and a large stock of other goods, suitable for presents, sold at a GREAT REDUCTION.

FYFE & GARNEAU.

December 20, 1875.

AT THE VICTORIA HALL —ON— TUESDAY EVENING, 28th DEC., At 8 o'clock, THERE WILL BE GIVEN A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, —BY— Professor Andrew, —AND— Misses McGarry & Reason, (Two of his Pupils,) ASSISTED BY MR. E. A. BISHOP, Organist, Anglican Cathedral.

PROGRAMME:

1. Scene from Tennyson's new Drama, Queen Mary.
Queen Mary ...... Miss McGarry.
Alice ...... Miss Reason.
Gardener, &c. ...... Mr. Andrew.
2. Reading—Major Namby ...... Mr. Andrew.
3. Scenes from Sophocles Tragedy of 'Antigone'
Antigone ...... Miss McGarry
Ismene ...... Miss Reason.
Creon ...... Mr Andrew.
Mendelssohn's Music to the above Tragedy, will be played by Mr. E. A. Bishop.
4. Sir Pertinax McSycophant on Booin ...... Mr. Andrew.
A Scottish Reading.
5. Curfew shall not ring to-night..Miss McGarry
A Charming Poem.
6. The Charity Dinner ...... Mr. Andrew
A Burlesque introducing different Dialects.

Admission 50 cents; Secured Seats 75 cents.
Tickets to be had at Mr. Morgan's Music Store, and at Wright & Co.'s News Depot, Mountain Hill.
Seats secured at Mr. R. Morgan's.
The Piano (Chickering), and the Organ (Mason and Hamlin), will be kindly furnished by Mr. R. Morgan.

December 25, 1875. dec22-td

QUEBEC CENTRE. NO POLL WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY NEXT, MR. TARTE HAVING RESIGNED, MR. CAUCHON IS THEREFORE ELECTED.

C. ALLEYN,
RETURNING OFFICER.

Quebec, 24th December, 1875.
December 25, 1875.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the HIGH SCHOOL will be held at MORRIN COLLEGE, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

BUSINESS:—Election of Directors for 1876.

WM. WALKER,
Secretary.

December 25, 1875. 15,16,25&28-D

Mr. D. McSweeny's Mercantile & Mathematical EVENING CLASSES Are open at his private residence, No. 2, Laval St., Upper Town, near the Laval University.

December 25, 1875. nov27-Am

SOCIAL.

A SOCIAL WILL BE GIVEN UNDER the auspices of the Methodist Church and Sabbath School, Point Levis, on TUESDAY Evening, the 28th instant, in the Basement of the Building occupied by DAVIDSON & HORAN, (No. 5, Passage Street).

Tea served at 6 P.M.

Invitation is hereby given to all.

December 25, 1875. Bp

Literary and Historical Society.

CENTENARY OF THE DEFENCE OF QUEBEC, 1775.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DEFENCE OF QUEBEC, 1775, will be celebrated by the above Society, at their Rooms, Morrin College, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th December instant.

Papers relating to the event commemorated will be read by Col. STRANGE and J. M. LEMOINE, Esq.

Chair will be taken at 8 P.M. by the Vice-President, J. STEVENSON, Esq., who will give a few introductory remarks.

The insufficiency of room necessitates the issuing of cards of admission, which can be obtained, ONLY BY MEMBERS, from the Assistant Librarian, Mr. McDonald, AT THE ROOMS, up to NOON of 29th instant. Each member will be entitled to two tickets.

A. ROBERTSON,
Council Secretary.

December 23, 1875. dec21

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the St. George's Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, Masonic Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 27th instant, at half past SEVEN o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

W. CLINT,
Secretary.

December 25, 1875.

Lobsters, &c.

CASES Lobsters, 4 and 2 dozen.
" Salmon, 4 dozen.
" Half Tins Sardines.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 24, 1875.

Roasted Coffee!

BARRELS FRESH ROASTED JAMAICA COFFEE.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 24, 1875.

Sarsaparilla, &c.

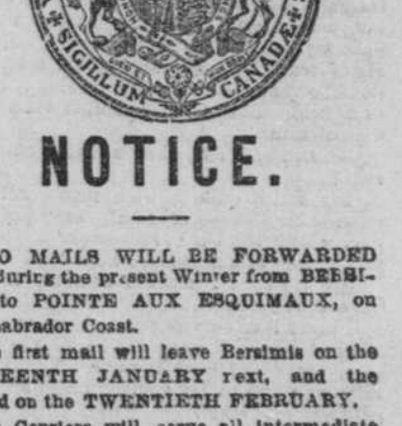
CASES Duncan's Sarsaparilla.
" Campbell's Quinine Wine.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 24, 1875.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

BOXES Thomas' Chocolate, each 25lbs.
" Mot's Cocoa, each 15lbs.
" Spiced Cocoa Sticks, each 10lbs.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 24, 1875.



NOTICE.

TWO MAILS WILL BE FORWARDED during the present Winter from BERSIMIS to POINTE AUX ESQUIMAUX, on the Labrador Coast.

The first mail will leave Bersimis on the FIFTEENTH JANUARY next, and the second on the TWENTIETH FEBRUARY.

The Couriers will serve all intermediate points.

Quebec, 23rd December, 1875.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD,
Post Office Inspector.

December 24, 1875. C

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE —OF— Dry Goods!!

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GENERAL stagnation in Trade, and in order to dispose of the whole of our recent

LARGE IMPORTATIONS!

We have determined to sell OUR ENTIRE STOCK of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS —AT AN— IMMENSE SACRIFICE FOR CASH ONLY,

We have re-marked all our Goods, and made such SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in each department, that purchasers will consult their own interest by taking advantage of this

Great Cheap Sale!

The Stock, which is NEW, and in PERFECT ORDER, consists of:—

Blankets, Flannels, Kerseys, Beavers, Pilots Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Lustres, French and English Merinos, Black, Colored and Fancy Silks, Irish Poplins, &c, Shawls, Prints, Cretonnes, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Flannel and Harvard Shirts, Dress Shirts.

—ALSO—

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Cocoa Matting, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., &c.

No Goods entered or sent on approbation during Sale.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

November 8, 1875.

LOCAL NEWS.

PRINTERS' HOLIDAY.—At this Christmas season we hold our employees are entitled to a holiday and enjoy themselves in common with our readers; in consequence of which, as we imagine, very sensible idea, we shall not again salute our citizens until our issue of Tuesday morning.

HIGH SCHOOL.—We would draw the attention of our readers to the Quebec High School advertisement in another column.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE.—"Peace." New Terms with British Columbia. Remarkable Duel. Hard Times. Items of Interest. The Eastern Question, &c., &c.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.—"Merry Christmas." An Island Pearl, by B. L. Farjeon—Continued from our last. The Empire in Paris. An Incident not in the Programme. Measurement of Ancient Cities, &c., &c.

1775.—Mr. Henry Davidson informs us that his father was Surgeon to the British Militia under Colonel Caldwell at the siege of Quebec by the Americans on 31st December, 1775.

LAC CACHE.—It is announced that no person will be allowed to fish in Lake Cache, Tewkesbery, without special permission of the proprietor—Mr. J. C. Tache, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM.—The following donations to this institution are most thankfully acknowledged:—From Thomas Delany, Esq.,—One quarter beef, four quarters mutton, 3 tongues. From Mrs. McCone,—All requisites for a plum-pudding.

LUCKY SKATERS.—The "Canada Skating Rink" will be opened to-day, at 2 p.m., weather permitting. There is a well frozen area of 60 by 200 feet, on which the rinkomaniacs and lovers of skatorial exertion can exercise themselves. Non-subscribing skatists can develope their capabilities by paying 15 cents each.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.—Notwithstanding the complaints about "hard times," Mr. Thomas Hopper, of this city, has brought in the finest lot of cattle for the Christmas markets that has been seen for some time. His steers and oxen were eagerly bought up by the leading butchers of Lower Town, Upper Town, and St. Roch's.

LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME.—The Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of $5 from Mr. J. Stevenson, Esq., in aid of the above institution; also, the receipt of $41.75, being the proceeds of lectures kindly distributed by Hon. W. C. Howells, on "The Religious Society of Friends or Quakers, and their poet Whittier."

FINLAY ASYLUM.—The Superintendent begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—From Thomas Delany, Esq.,—159 pounds of beef, four quarters mutton, two geese, round (corned,) of beef and two tongues. From Thomas Poston, Esq.,—Fruit, &c., for a plum pudding, and two turkeys, and a quantity of part-worn clothing from friends to the institution.

PRESENTATION.—Mrs. Purdie was yesterday presented by the boys of the British and Canadian School with a beautiful revolving silver butter-cooler, as a mark of their appreciation of her voluntary services in their drawing lessons. The Christmas holidays being announced by the teacher, Mr. Purdie, the boys joyfully and practically responded thereto.

ANOTHER GOOD CITIZEN GONE.—It is our mournful duty to add to our obituary record one other name which will be deeply regretted and its memory cherished. Mr. Christian Wurtele, a well known and respected fellow citizen, a prominent member of the Baptist Church, always anxious to promote the social, commercial, and political interests of the people, expired at the age of 65. To his sorrowing relatives we tender our sincerest condolences for the bereavement that has come upon them.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Thursday night, a general meeting of the members of this Society was held, when the constitution was adopted, and the officers elected as follows:—Honorary President, the Vice-Consul of France; President, Dr. Pourtier; Vice Presidents, J. Fuchs and J. B. Paillon; J. Michel, Treasurer; Cousin, Secretary and the following as members of the Council; Messrs C. Cognon, H. Beautey, E Jacot, Theop. Robin, La. Boin and a Chevrel.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—The city of Mexico offers for tourists, and especially for invalids, a most desirable climate, the temperature seldom varying from 60 to 65 degrees. Excursion steamers from New York for Vera Cruz stop at Havana about two days, Progreso about a day, and Campeachy several hours; or, leaving from New Orleans, the steamers arrive in Vera Cruz in about four and one-half days, having stopped several hours at Tuxpan and Tampico. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars, apply to F. Alexandre and Sons, 33 Broadway, New York.

LEVIS.—The following gentlemen have been elected to the following offices in the Society of Agriculture for the County of Levis: President, Ed. H. Marceau, St. Henri; Vice-President, Mr. Claude Lemieux, N. D. de Levis; Secretary Treasurer, L. N. Carrier, Esq., N. P., St. Henri; Directors—Isidore Begin, N. D. de Levis; M. Pierre Cantin, N. D. de Levis; Narcisse Cantin, St. Romuald; Pierre Bourget, St. Joseph; Theodore Paquet, Esq., St. Nicholas; Mr. Isaac Cantin, St. Jean Chrysostome; Mr. Paul Turcot, St. Henri; Mr. Ferdinand Laliberté, St. Henri. Auditors: Charles Bourget, F. P. St. Joseph, Mr. Joseph Levasseur, N. D. de Levis.

QUEBEC IMPROVEMENTS.—In our illustrated supplement and descriptive letter press of Lord Dufferin's proposed improvements to Quebec, which we issue to-day, we regret to say that our limited space has not permitted us to notice, as fully we should have liked, the outside individual efforts made to forward His Excellency's admirable proposition. For instance, no member in our Community had done more, in this important matter, not only to interest the Governor General in Quebec, and to substantially prove to him its proverbial hospitality, but to secure the successful realization of His Excellency's plans, than His Worship Mayor Murphy. It is true that he has done no more than his duty, but, in these days of backsliding officials, it is only just to place on record the fact that he has recognized his duty, and nobly discharged it. The matter is not only a credit to him, but a credit and benefit to the city, of which he is just now the distinguished and respected chief magistrate. It may possibly be remarked, in regard to the large illustration in our supplement with respect to the citadel and proposed Castle of St. Louis, that the foreground or base of the cliff and river is not so true to nature as it perhaps might be. But it must be remembered that the artist, Mr. Lynn, did not seek to lend prominence to the harbor, but rather to give more striking effect to the citadel and proposed castle. In this respect, our illustration is a faithful copy of the original.

HOME INDUSTRY IN CLOCKMAKING.—Casually dropping in at the well-known jewellery and watch-making establishment of Duquet in John street, our reporter was somewhat surprised to see prominently placed and hung above the articles of *vertu* and art with which his show cases are filled, a huge clock face, roughly painted and a crude looking pendulum, some six feet in length, swaying its ever, even and steady course. Upon inquiring why an article so incongruous had the place of honor amidst the collection glitter of gems, and the burnish of fine gold, he was informed by the courteous and enterprising proprietor who was satisfied that Canadian labor and Canadian skill could produce results equal, if not superior to those which are imported from other countries. The article in question is a clock designed and manufactured by Mr. Duquet for placing in a clock tower, either of church, public or private building. Mr. Duquet submitted his drawings and plans of this invention to the Custom House authorities who were thoroughly convinced of its practicability, and it is more than probable that a four-faced dial illuminated clock will be erected in that conspicuous spot. The machinery itself is apparently of the simplest construction, easily cleaned or repaired, and its special merit consists in the power it has according to the proportionate heaviness of the clock, weights to keep it going either for a day or a month, not only on the principal faces of the public clock, but which can be conjointed by means of wires, with the mechanism of every time keeper in the building, so that all shall tell the same tale. Mr. Duquet's inventive genius has already been recognized, but we think it is due to his patriotism and faculties to notice his productions.

PROF. ANDREW'S DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the programme of this entertainment, which is published in our advertising columns. It commences with a scene from the poet-laureate's new drama, "Queen Mary," a play which has been fully criticized by the reviews, but which, like all dramatic works, can not be fairly appreciated until the characters are made to speak for themselves. Second comes a laughable sketch by Wilkie Collins, with which Mr. Andrew has on various occasions "brought down the house." Then we have the *piece de resistance* of the evening, Sophocle's famous drama, "Antigone," many centuries old. We have already published extracts showing how highly Miss McGarry's representation of the heroine was estimated in Montreal last winter. It is a character in which artistes of the highest tragic genius have found their power severely taxed; and it can be safely said that no amateur actress ever produced so profound a sensation in a part of the same magnitude. The words in some of the scenes are accompanied by Mendelssohn's music, a novelty which adds materially to the general effect. We have then "Sir Pertinax Macsycophant." In this part Mr. Andrew, we believe, stands unrivalled. His perfect Scottish accent and energetic representation of the "man of the words," have never failed to draw forth the laughter and applause of audiences. Miss McGarry next recites the poem of the "Curfew shall not Ring To-night," which is a general favorite; and the whole concludes by the laughable burlesque of "The Charity Dinner." We are happy to hear that the box-plan is very well covered with the names of our best citizens, but nothing else but a bumper house ought to be given to this kind-hearted gentleman for the many occasions on which he has read here for charitable purposes, and would advise an early call at Mr. Robt. Morgan's, to secure the few vacant seats still not taken. It would be superfluous to add a single word more of recommendation.

New Publications.

MARTINDALE'S United States Law Directory for 1875-76.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt from the local agent of the publishers, Mr. P. C. Murphy, 7½ St. Peter street, a handsome calf bound copy of this valuable work, especially to members of the legal profession, and generally to all who may possibly have business with prominent law-firms, banks or real estate agents among our American neighbours. It will be found of exceptional advantage to lawyers, bankers, wholesale merchants, manufacturers, real estate agents and all others who may have need of business correspondents in the United States, containing as it does the address of at least one reliable law firm, bank and real estate agent, in each city and town of the United States; and giving the laws of the several States of the Union, on subjects of a commercial character that are of interest or importance to business men, or have a bearing on mercantile transactions and the collection of debts. The names of accredited lawyers, banks and real estate agents, are certified to be those of men characterized for exceptional professional ability, industry, temperance, honesty, and financial responsibility. No lawyer or mercantile man in this country should be without the book.

Christmas Markets, &c.

Whatever fault that has been mentioned respecting the dilatoriness of our shop-keepers, does not apply to those who appeal to the more material necessities of the people. Butchers have their stalls filled with the primest cuts of beef and mutton. Pork-dealers have appetising supplies of the porcine race, commencing with the unctuous pig's head, comprising the whole extent of loin, limb, and ham, and extending down to the tasty pelitoes, not sufficiently appreciated in this country. Poulterers had hecatombs of turkeys, geese, poultry, game, and small birds. Dairy men, with abundance of cream, sweet milk and eggs. Fruiterers displayed mouth-watering mountains of oranges grapes and bananas, mingled with nutty gifts of Barcelonas from Spain, the walnut and filbert from England, the almond from Andalusia, and the prosaic pea-nut of our American cousins. Those who have the best right to be mentioned here are our advertising friends: for the necessaries of the dinner-table apply to Messrs. W. & M. Tozer, of the Upper Town Market; Mr. Delaney, or Mr. Smith, of the Champlain Market; for fruits and flowers go to Philips in Fabrique street; for furs, Renfrew & Co.; for fancy and ball toilettes, call on Glover & Fry, Simons & Foulds, Fyfe & Garneau, Behan Brothers or S. Read's; jewellry, trinkets, and goldsmith's work, seek Duquet, Seifert and Jacot's; for musical instruments and sheet music by Lavigne or Morgan; in the important matter of household utensils make for Mr. Thos. Andrews; for cutlery and electro-plate work, S. J. Shaw & Co., are competent suppliers; for porcelain, crockery and terra cotta ware, drop in at Peverley's for books, publications and pictures, patronize Holiwell & Co, Dawson & Co., Messrs. Miller, Stanley, Pierce, and Wright; and for further information we must only request our readers to study the advertising columns, and these who may, nay, very likely must, have been omitted in this brief notice, will not, we hope, consider that any slight is intended them. To all and every tradesman or merchant in the city and suburbs of Quebec, we desire an increasing and abundant business untampered with the dull times of which we have heard so much lately.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Sir Francis Hincks has a terrible penchant to see his name in print, and in consequence of this harmless mania favors, I dare not say inflicts, the public, with his peculiar opinion on every imaginable subject.

I see by his letter of the 6th instant, that he is to publish a full account of the inception, construction, and launching of that much abused craft the Grand Trunk, and to prove by acts of Parliament and other documents that Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his petition to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, is guilty of deliberate falsehood.

I know Sir Francis to be an elegant classical scholar, still I venture to translate for his information, the remarks of another master in the walks of literature, almost as celebrated as he; Cicero says:—

"The passions resemble so many rapid curricles, in order to direct them safely, the first duty of the driver is to become well acquainted with the right road.

If he knows this thoroughly and keeps it, he may drive as fast as he pleases without hurting himself, but if he once misses his track, though we go ever so slowly and carefully, he will be sure to get on rough ground, perhaps break his neck over a precipice, or at any rate, deviate into thancks which lead to mischief."

When Sir Francis Hincks shall have made public all, let it be well understood, Sir Francis, all the circumstances attendant, the issue of the notorious prospectus which gave birth to the Grand Trunk, I shall be prepared to prove that the shareholders, the unfortunate shareholders of the Quebec and Richmond Railway at least, were solemnly assured by the Government of Canada, of which the Mr. Hincks of that day was no insignificant member, that the public money should never be awarded to a competing line.

The well known Mr. William Jackson, the *Fidus Achiles* of Mr. Hincks, may well exclaim, *et tu Brute!*"

I remain,
Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
A SHAREHOLDER.

Megantic, Dec. 10, 1875.

The British Army.

Its Reorganization in Preparation for Possible Invasion.

From the London Standard.

The whole of the regular and auxiliiary forces in the United Kingdom have been divided into an active and a sedentary or a garrison army. The former consists of almost the regular troops, the militia and the yeomanry. It is organized in eight *corps d'armee*, each of which will contain three infantry and one cavalry division, fifteen field batteries and a due proportion of the administrative services. The first *corps d'armee* is intended to be available for service abroad, and is therefore constituted entirely of regular troops. The second corps is also available in case of necessity, but from want of means only contains two divisions of regular infantry, the third division being composed of militia. The third corps has but one regular division—the Guards. The other five corps have only one regular brigade each. The corps are to be concentrated on mobilization by divisions, the rendezvous of each of which is indicated in the scheme. The great difficulty with which the framers of the latter have had to contend is the continual changes of quarter. There must be some changes on account of the large amount of foreign service which devolves on our army, though there is no reason why, when a regiment is at home, a regiment should not remain in its own district. Still, even were the War Office to introduce genuine localization, no regiment would be constantly at one place, for it would have to take its turn in India and the colonies. This fact complicated the problem, which in Germany is simple enough. The solution does credit to the Intelligence Department. Not particular regiments, but the troops in certain barracks, are assigned to the different *corps d'armee*. Of the latter we may mention that the first corps available for foreign service is to have its headquarters at Colchester, also an admirable defensive position. The headquarters of the second corps are to be at Aldershot, also a judicious selection. The third corps, to which the guards are attached, is to be at Croydon. The other five corps are to have their headquarters at Salisbury, Chester, York, Edinburgh and Dublin. For want of a sufficient number of English militia regiments a brigade of Irish militia is to be brought over and incorporated with it on mobilization. We have omitted to state that each barracks is provided with a route for concentration purposes. The sedentary or garrison army is to consist of a few regular battalions, the pensioners and the volunteers, and the garrison artillery distributed among six English, one Welsh, two Irish, and three Channel Island commands. Each unit of volunteers has its rendezvous assigned to it, but, with an exception that will be noted presently, only about one-fourth of the effectives would be required to be constantly present at battalion headquarters. The metropolitan corps, which of themselves constitute a small army, are to encamp at Tilbury. Some battalions are to be mobilized at points on the coast. Of these a larger proportion are to be constantly present with their corps.

The above is an outline of the scheme brought forth by the Intelligence Department, which is extremely satisfactory, so far as it goes. It is all very well to organize in an office a field army of 290,000 men and 720 guns, in addition to a substantial garrison army. Would the army, militia and yeomanry be able, after deducting the garrison artillery and a few regular battalions to be attached to the garrison army, to turn out so many men and guns at a moment's notice? We unhesitatingly answer no—that the men would be short by more than 100,000, and the guns by one-half. Then how about the transport? Mobilization means enabling an army to march and take the field, but no one will pretend that we could supply without weeks of delay upwards of 11,000 wagons and 84,500 horses; yet there are the numbers estimated for in the scheme, whereas only 11,325 horses are borne on the estimates. We could increase the strength of the military train by engaging civilian drivers, but members of the medical department cannot be extemporized, and we find that in round numbers about 25,000 of there are required. Of engineers the number distributed among the various corps is about 10,000, besides those attached to the garrisons, while at home and in the colonies there are only 5,262.

The Act of Dying.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, in his extremely interesting work, "Psychological Inquiries," under the form of a dialogue, gives the following results of his professional experience of the last moments of life:

'Ergates: Really, according to my observation, the mere act of dying is seldom, in any sense of the word, a very painful process. It is true that some persons die in a state of bodily torture, as in cases such as that of the drunkard, dying of delirium tremens, who is haunted by terrific visions; and the victim of that most horrible of all diseases, hydrophobia, in addition to those peculiar bodily sufferings from which the disease derived its name, may be in a state of terror from the supposed presence of frightful objects, which are presented to him as realities, even to the last. But these, and some other instances which I might adduce, are exceptions to the general rule, which is, that both mental and bodily suffering terminates long before the scene is finally closed. Then as to the actual fear of death; it seems to me that the author of existence, for the most part, gives it to us when it is intended that we should die. So it often is with those whose life has been protracted to an extreme old age, beyond the usual period of mortality, even when they labor under no actual disease. It is not very common for any one to die merely of old age—

'Like ripe fruit to drop
Into his mother's lap.'

But I have known this to happen; and a happy conclusion it has seemed to be of worldly cares and joys. It was like falling to sleep, never to wake again in this state of existence. Some die retaining all their faculties and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand. Others offer no signs of recognition of external objects, so that it is impossible for us to form any positive opinion whether they do or do not retain their sensibility; and others, again, as I have already stated, who appear to be insensible and unconscious, when carefully watched, are found to be so in reality; but they die contentedly. I have myself never known but two instances in which, in the act of dying, there were manifest indications of the fear of death. The individuals to whom I allude were unexpectedly destroyed by hemorrhage, which, from peculiar circumstances, which I need not explain, it was impossible to suppress. The depressing effects which the gradual loss of blood produced on their corporeal system seemed to influence their minds, and they died earnestly imploring that relief which art was unable to afford them. Seneca might have chosen an easier death than from opening his arteries.'

'Embulus: In the account which you have given us, it seems to me that you have made a considerable omission, inasmuch as you have said nothing as to the influence of religious sentiments on the minds of dying persons; of the hopes and fears connected with the retrospect of a well-spent or ill-spent life, and with the prospect of what is to happen after the greatest and most mysterious change belonging to humanity has taken place.'

'Ergates; You have called our attention to a subject, involving considerations to which no one can be indifferent. But you do me an injustice, if you suppose that I have been unmindful of it. What I have said refers only to the last stage in the process of dissolution. There is no doubt that a pure and simple religious faith, and a firm reliance on the Being who has placed us here, contribute more than anything besides to disarm death of its terrors, deprive 'the grave of its victory,' and smooth the passage of the humble and sincere believer to the termination of its worldly career. Nevertheless, according to my own experience, and what I have heard from others, the influence of religious feelings is, for the most part, not so much perceptible at the moment when death is actually impending as it is at an earlier period, when the individual who was previously in health, or supposed himself to be so, first discovers that it is probable that he will die.'

Shipping Intelligence.

Periods of Extreme Temperature,

	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.	Range
1873.			
Jany. 15	—25°	17th......43°	68°
Dec. 2	—15°	4th......50°	65°
1874.			
Jany. 26	—24°	4th......53°	77° for the month
Dec. 31	—21°	28th......38°	59°
1875.			
Dec. 20	—24°	21st......34°	58°

M. J. BELL.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Carbray & Routh. —South-West Pass, La., Dec 24—Arrived, ship Pride of England, (of Quebec), F. Nash, master, from Liverpool,—waiting orders.

Queenstown, Dec 24—The ss Kenilworth, Capt. Prowse, which left Liverpool on the 18th, and this port on the following day for Philadelphia, has returned here, having lost propeller. Arrived, ss Java, from New York.

Moville, Dec 24—Arrived out—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Baltimore for Liverpool.

London, Dec 21—Ship Haddon Hall (Br), Faithful, arrived at Queenstown to-day from San Francisco, with loss of main and foretop-sail yards, some sails and a quantity of gearing.—Bark Nereid (Br), Caithness, arrived at Liverpool to-day from Boston with loss of rudder.—Brig Island Home (Br), Capt Briard, from Wilmington, NC, for Bristol, has gone gone ashore at Bude, in the Bristol Channel. The crew were safely landed.

Oporto, Nov 20—The Thiers, from Quebec, which went ashore in entering this port Nov 28, has been floated off and towed up the river.

Spoken—Dec 2, lat 48, long 7, ship Czar, Brown, from Quebec for Plymouth.

Father Point, Dec 24.—Weather clear and cold; light north wind; river full of ice.

L'Islet Village, Dec 24—Weather clear and cold; light NE wind; river full of ice.

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

DEATH.

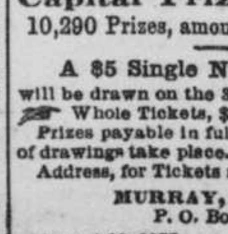
On Thursday evening, 23rd inst., Christian Wurtele, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday next, 27th, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, LaCanardiere, to the Baptist Church, and from thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this notice. 2

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, of Danham, Canada East says that he suffered from dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but that three weeks' use of the Peruvian Syrup (an Iron tonic) has benefited him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

December 24, 1875. F-d&w

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay.



And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, Engineers, 23c., Forston st., Hoxton, London, England.

December 7, 1875. M-ac

Fancy Dress Ball!

WE BEG RESPECTFULLY TO INFORM the public, that

WE ARE PREPARED,

with a large staff of hands, to make

FANCY DRESSES

—AT—

A SHORT NOTICE.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

December 23, 1875. D

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ABOUT 600 YARDS

—OF THE—

FINEST QUALITY

—OF—

FRENCH MERINOS

IN ALL THE NEWEST COLOURS.

Cardinals, Blues, Pinks, Browns, &c.

GOOD VALUE FOR $1.25.

Selling for only 75c.

S. READ,

19, Mountain Hill.

December 23, 1875. D

CITY OF QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF this society will be held at the Office of Messrs. DINNING & WEBSTER, St. Peter Street, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

By order,
JAMES B. TURNER,
Secy.-Treasurer

December 23, 1875.

Insolvent Act of 1869

In the matter of
JOHN WEBB,
An Insolvent.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

A PAPER MILL, WITH ALL THE MAchinery in good working order, situate in the Parish of Ste. Jeanne de Neuville, on the River Jacques-Cartier.

A Flour Mill, built of stone, in the same Parish, also on the River Jacques-Cartier.

The above Properties in the immediate neighbourhood of the North Shore Railway.

Six lots of land in said Parish.

One lot in the Township of Gosford, 240 acres.

One lot in the Parish of Portneuf.

Three lots in the Parish of Cap Santé.

A Paper Mill situate in the second concession Parish of Portneuf.

The above Properties more particularly described in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of 20th November and 4th December, 1875.

To be sold at the Office of the undersigned, No. 15, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec, on TUESDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1875, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M.

WM. WALKER,
Official Assignee.

December 23, 1875. td

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

—IN—

ST. VALIER STREET.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In Re,
GEORGE GIGUERE,
An Insolvent.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD AT MY Office, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on

FRIDAY, the 31st instant,

A very VALUABLE PROPERTY situated in ST. VALIER STREET, No. 154, containing 48 feet front, with the two-storey Stone House erected thereon, known and designated on Official Plan and Book of Reference for Jacques-Cartier Ward as 1248.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Assignee.

December 23, 1875. td

QUEBEC ASSEMBLIES

1876.

COMMITTEE:

R. R. DOBELL, ESQ., President,
A. P. CARON, ESQ., M.P.,
JAMES GIBB, ESQ.
P. HUOT, ESQ.,
C. C. SEWELL, ESQ., M.D.,
MAJOR FORREST,
E. W. METHOT, ESQ.,
C. GETHINGS, ESQ.,
J. U LAIRD, ESQ.,
J. BLANCHET, ESQ.,
W. STEVENSON, ESQ.,
H. WALCOT, ESQ.,
ULRIC TESSIER, ESQ.,
ARTHUR HUNT, ESQ.,
T. H. JONES, ESQ.

The First Assembly will take place at the MUSIC HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th January. Subscribers are requested to immediately send their names and subscriptions to the undersigned, Box 403, P.O., or to the offices of JULES LARUE, ESQ., 12, St. Lewis Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Family Tickets, $10; Single Tickets, $6.

W. SELBY DESBARATS,
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

December 22, 1875. Fp

New and Novel LOTTERIES.

$12,000............for............$2 00
$12,000............for............$2 00
$30,000............for............$5 00
$30,000............for............$5 00

Missouri State Lotteries!

On the 15th Day of Each Month during 1875, will be Drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

☞ Tickets Only $2 ☜

TRY A TICKET IN THIS LIBERAL SCHEME

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

Capital Prize, $30,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000

A $5 Single Number Lottery will be drawn on the 30th day of each month ☞ Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2.50 ☜ Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo

August 13, 1877. Fm-satd&w

To be qualified Municipal Electors, Pay your Assessments on or before the 20th January next.

CITY HALL.

City Clerk's Office,
QUEBEC, Dec. 22nd, 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under the provisions of the Act 34 Victoria, chap 35, NO MUNICIPAL ELECTOR, unless he has paid his TAXES and ASSESSMENTS of the current fiscal year, on or before SIX of the clock in the afternoon, of the TWENTIETH JANUARY next, shall be qualified to vote at any MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS which may take place during the ensuing year, commencing the first of April, 1876 and ending the thirty first of March, 1877. The election of Aldermen and Councillors for all the Wards of this City takes place in the month of April next.

And in virtue of the provisions of the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 55, Sec. 16, no person shall be ELIGIBLE as ALDERMAN or COUNCILLOR of the City of Quebec, unless he is a duly qualified elector of the said city.

By order,
L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.

December 23, 1875.

Y. M. C. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, for the Election of Officers and other business, will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., in the Rooms of the Society, at 7.30 P.M.

The Papers and Magazines for the ensuing year will be disposed of at the close of the meeting.

THOS. S. COLE.

December 23, 1875. D

SEASONABLE GOODS

—AT—

C. PEVERLEY & CO.'S.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED CHINA, TERRA COTTA and MAYOLICA

Fancy Articles,

Suitable for Presents.

Ornamental Glassware in Great Variety.

—AND—

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF STAPLE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Selling Cheap at 32, John Street.

December 22, 1875 jn24-Fm

COLONEL RHODES' FRUIT FARM

PURCHASERS WISHING ANY OF THE Produce of this Farm will please address per Postal Card, Box 722 Quebec.

Pigs are sold at $3 each, when 60 days old.

Fresh Cream 50cts. the quart, Cream Cheeses 50cts. the lb. or 25cts. each.

Pullets' Eggs, 13 to the dozen, 40cts.

Fresh Butter 40cts. the lb.

Mushrooms $1 the lb.

Fowls $1 per couple. (A purchaser is allowed his choice of 300 birds).

Celery and Salads at moderate prices about 25cts. per box.

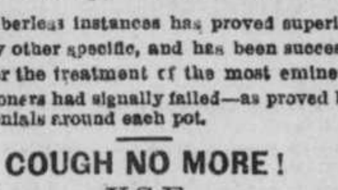
FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Cut Bloom $1 per box. Button Holes from 10cts. to 25cts. each. Hand Bouquets from 25cts. to $1. Roses $1.20 the dozen. Dinner Table Ornament Plants hired out at 50cts. per pot for the night, and sold at from $1 to $1.60 each. Rings and Crosses, for Funerals, from $1 to $5 each.

The above goods are all first-class, and can be returned at the seller's cost, if they are not delivered in good order.

W. RHODES.

December 22, 1875. F



QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "PRINCE EDOUARD," Capt. Desrochers, will run as follows (weather and ice permitting):—

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE LEVIS.
A.M.	A.M.
7.30	7.00
8.30	8.00
9.30	9.00
10.30	10.00
11.30	11.00
	12.00
P.M.	P.M.
1.00	
2.00	1.30
3.00	2.30
4.00	3.30
5.00	4.30
6.00	5.30

On Sundays and Holidays a Boat will leave Quebec at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., Noon, 2 P.M., 4 P.M., leave Levis at 9 A.M., 11 A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M.

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

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

December 21, 1875.

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATION, SPECKS, FILMS,

And other External Disorders of the

EYES & EYELIDS,

in numberless instances has proved superior to every other specific, and has been successful, after the treatment of the most eminent practitioners had signally failed—as proved by testimonials around each pot.

COUGH NO MORE!

USE

Musson's Syrup of Canada Balsam

The only reliable remedy known for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Diseases of the Lungs.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN MUSSON & CO.

December 18,

Christmas and New Year's Gifts!

MUSICAL BOXES, (large and small size)

VIOLINS,
FLUTES,
CORNETS,
JEWELL CASES
DESPATCH CASES,
TOURIST'S ALBUMS.

CLARIONETTES,
OBOES,
TROMBONES,
ACCORDEONS,
MUSIC FOLIOS,
MUSIC MANUSCRIPT BOOKS.

PIANOS!

From the world-renowned makers:—
PLEYEL, (Paris),
KNABE, (Baltimore)

AT A. LAVIGNE'S

MUSIC STORE,
11½, St. John Street,
(saving's Bank Building).

December 17, 1875. tjanl

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

UNRESERVED SALE

—OF—

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE!

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed to sell on

12th JANUARY, 1876,

—AT—

THEIR OFFICE, ST. PETER STREET,

Those splendid first-class THREE-STOREY NEW FIRE-BRICK RESIDENCES, belonging to ESTATE PHILLIPS, situated in LACHEVROTIERE STREET, St. Louis Suburbs, with good Yard, Stables and Coach-Houses, all in good order, consisting of:—

No. 22, at present occupied by the Misses [Phillips.
No. 24, do. do. Mr. D. Murray.

—AFTER WHICH—

The following wild lands in the Eastern Townships:—

Township of Brompton Gore—
Lot No. 15 in the 8th Range 200 Acres.
" " 14 & 15 in the 9th " 400 "

Township of Dudswell—
Lots Nos. 3 and 10, 1st Range, 400 Acres.

Township of Auckland—
North ½, No 28, 11th Range, 200 Acres.
27, 28, " " 400 "
20, 10th " 200 "

Township of Newport—
South ½, No. 2, 11th Range, 100 Acres.

Any information required about the above will be furnished on application at Messrs. Maxham's Office, St. Peter Street.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

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

December 24, 1875.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

150 SEWING MACHINES, CONSISTing of The Singer Family, The Singer No 2, (made by the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Co., of Montreal). The Wanzer of every style. The Osborn, and a variety of almost every kind made.

The whole to be sold before removing to Mr. Pye's Building, No 30, John Street.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Felt Overshoes, &c., &c., &c.

WOODLEY & CO.,
26, John Street.

December 21, 1875.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LAD, SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, requires a situation for the Winter, will make himself generally useful for his bed and board. For particulars apply to MR. M. G. MOUNTAIN, or at the "CHRONICLE" Office.

December 21, 1875. F

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 7.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND of

Three per Cent.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half-year, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after MONDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

R. A. CAMPBELL,
Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA,
Montreal, 30th November, 1875.
December 20, 1875.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Dividend No. 32.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of

Four per Cent.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after

Monday, the Third Day of January.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st of DECEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM FARWELL, Jr.,
Cashier.

Sherbrooke, December 2, 1875.
December 9, 1875.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND of

Four per Cent.

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the current half-year, has been this day declared, and that the same will be due and payable at the Bank and its Branches and Agencies, on and after MONDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JACKSON RAE,
General Manager.

Montreal, 27th November, 1875.
December 2, 1875.

UNION BANK

—OF—

Lower Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND for the current half-year of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) has this day been declared upon the Paid up Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after MONDAY, the third day of January, 1876.

The SHARES TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the sixteenth to the thirty-first of December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. MACEWEN,
Cashier.

Quebec, 29th November, 1875
November 30, 1875. td

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

OF MONTREAL,

invite TENDERS for the supply of about

50,000 Cubic feet of Square Pine,

according to specifications to be had at the Office of Mr. KENNEDY, Chief Engineer, after the 14th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned not later than NOON, the 29th instant.

The Commissioners do not bind themselve to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. H. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1875.
December 18, 1875.

Auction Sales.

BY CASEY & CO.

Christmas & New Year's Presents.

Valuable Catholic Books!

Superior Stationery, Writing Papers, Blank Books, Pens and Inks, Envelopes, Pencils, Office, School and Counting-House Requisites, Albums of all sizes, Portemonaies, Pocket Books, Satchels.

Fancy Goods adapted for Presents for all,

[From the Baby to the Grandfather.]

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the Assignees of several Bankrupt Estates, to sell off at once all consignments—unreservedly.

By Private Sale every day, and *every Evening by Auction*, at St. John Street Warehouse. Sale at SEVEN o'clock.

CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

December 22, 1875.

FIRST GRAND ASSEMBLY

—OF—

QUEBEC TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

No. 160,

TO BE HELD AT

THE RUSSELL HOUSE

—ON—

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Music by Sauviat's National Orchestra.

☞ TICKETS $1.50; to be had of the following members of Committee:—Messrs. George Jackson, Edward Murphy, William Henry Little, Robert Hay, John Fitzbenry, James Siggins, John H. Ritter, Geo. Siggins, Patrick Lewis, John Cryan and Jos. Cryan.

December 15, 1875. D-ao

St. Bridget's Asylum Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Members of St. B. A. A., for the Election of Trustees, and transaction of general business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M., at the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, Anne Street.

All claims against the Institution are requested to be sent in, before the above date.

By order,
H. O CONNOR,
Secretary
St. B. A. A.

December 18, 1875. J

G. R. RENFREW & Co

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE FURS!

LADIES' JACKETS, FUR SETS, CAPS, Gauntlets.

Gentlemen's Fur Overcoats, Caps, Kid and Buckskin Gloves.

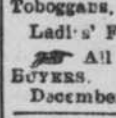
Sleigh Robes, Moccasins, Snow-Shoes and Toboggans.

Ladies' Felt Hats, Newest Styles for 1876.

☞ All at SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TO CASH BUYERS.

December 14, 1875.

To Let,



THE PREMISES LATELY OCcupied by "Le Canadien" Printing Office, facing Peter Street and Sault-au-Matelot Street. The house is in good order, and has been thoroughly repaired in 1874.

Apply to
BLUMHART & CO.,
26, Peter Street.

December 14, 1875. Am

EXPRESS.

The Canadian Express Company

Beg to call attention to the unsurpassed facility they offer for safe and quick transport of all Moneys or Goods entrusted to their care, more particularly to the low rates on Eggs, Butter, Poultry, &c., to all

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS,

Low Rates in connection with Steamers at Portland for Lower Provinces.

Cargo Express rates on Foreign Goods from Liverpool.

Guarantee against damage by frost when character of goods is stated at time of shipment.

Prompt Delivery, &c., &c.

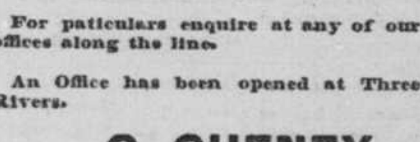
For paticulars enquire at any of our offices along the line.

An Office has been opened at Three Rivers.

G. CHENEY,
Superintendent

W. C. SCOTT,
Agent

December 11, 1875.



LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRAIN

Will leave St. Henri Street, Levis, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4.00 P.M., calling at Way Stations, and arriving at Scott Junction at 6.30 P.M.

Returning will leave Scott Junction at 7.00 A.M., arriving at Levis at 9.05 A.M.

For further information apply at Superintendent's Office, St. Henri Street, Levis, or at Contractor's Office, 7½, St. Peter Street Quebec.

LAROCHELLE & SCOTT
Contractors,
L. & K. Ry

W. C. HALL,
Supt.
L. & K. Ry

December 9, 1875. nov23

LOOK AT THIS!

IF YOU WANT SOME CHOICE FRUIT go to
J. J. PHILP.

If you want good Malpeque or Baltimore Oysters wholesale J. J. PHILP sells the cheapest.

☞ All orders for Bouquets and Cut Flowers promptly filled.

Don't forget the place, 50 & 52, (late 2½) Fabrique Street.

J. J. PHILP.

December 11, 1875.

FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the SAFEST guide to RELIABLE Tobaccos.

TRADE MARK.

May 1875. Lm

BOOKS!

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Books!

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!

PICTURE TOY BOOKS.

ANNUALS

GIFT BOOKS,

IN CLOTH AND LEATHER BINDINGS

Prayer Books,
Church Services,
Scrap Books,
News Cutting Scrap Books,
Albums, in Great Variety,
Photograph,
Floral,
Armourial,
Infants' Magazine,
Children's Friend,
Little Folks,
Family Friend,
The Peep Show,
Chatterbox,
Good Words,
Leisure Hour,
Sunday at Home.

CHRISTMAS STATIONERY

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books varying in Price for 20 cents and upwards.

Various Prices.

The Log of the Fortuna in Chinese Waters, by Capt. A. F. Lindberg.
After Ophir, or Life in Africa, by do.
The Sea and its Wonders—by M. & E. Kirby.
The World at Home, do. do.
Reynard the Fox—Illustrated.
Sketches of Natural History—by Mary Howitt
Life of Fernando Cortes—Helps, half calf.
Emerson's Works, 2 vols., half calf.
Diamond cut Diamond—Trollope, full calf.
Days near Rome—by A. I. O'Hare, full calf.
Works of Shakespeare. Full Morrocco.
Do. do. Limp Morrocco.
Do. Byron, do. do.
May's Constitutional History of England, 3 vls
Hallam's do. do do. do.
Do. Middle Ages. 3 vols.
Wild North Land—by Capt. W. F. Butler.
In the Holy Land—by Revd Andrew Thomson.
Palestine—its Holy Sites and Sacred Story, by J. Tillotson.
Familiar Quotations—by J. Bartlett. Full calf
Social Life in Greece. Full calf,
More Puniana, or Thoughts, Wise and other Why's.
Thackerayanee—Notes and Anecdotes, by W. M. Thackeray.
Cyclopædia of Science Simplified, by J. H. Pepper.
Beeton's Great Book of Poetry.
Five Days' Entertainment at Wentworth Grange.
The Mountain, by Jules Michelet. Illustrated.
The Sea, by J. Michelet, Illustrated.
The Insect, do. do.
The Bird, do. do.
The Garland of Poetry and Prose. Illustrated.
Longfellow's Poetical Works. Illustrated.
The Golden Gift.
Things a Lady would Like to Know. Illustrated.
Naomi, or the last days of Jerusalem. Illustrated.
The Chess Player's Manual, by G. H. D. Gossip.
My Lady's Boudoir, Decorated with Drawings and Miniature.
The Picture Gallery, containing 38 permanent Photographs after works of the Most Popular Artists.
Those Holy Fields, by Rev. Samuel Manning.
The Shores of Fife, with runs in Perth, Forfar, Clackmannan, Kinross, Stirling, and the Lothians.
Recollections of a Rambler, by G. A. Simcox
Beauty and the Beast—an old Tale now told with Picture.
Picture Posies, Poems and Drawings, by many authors.
Freemasonry in Scotland—History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, embracing an account of the rise and progress of Freemasonry in Scotland, by David Murray Lyon, published under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
Studies among the Painters, by J. B. Atkinson.
Earth and Sea, by Louis Figuier. Illustrated.
Nature, or Poetry of Earth and Sea, by Madame Michelet.
Dawn to Daylight—Gleams from the Poets of Twelve Centuries. Illustrated.
The Desert World, by Arthur Mangin. Illustrated.
The Mysteries of the Ocean, by Arthur Mangin.
Waverly Novels, 4 vols., cloth.
Shakespeare's Works—by G. W. Singer, 10 vols., cloth.
History of England, by Jas. Anthony Froude, 12 vols., cloth.
History of England, by Jas. Anthony Froude, half calf, 12 vols.
Dicken's Complete Works, 19 vols., half calf.
Works and Life of the Bronte Family, 7 vols., half sheep.
Works and Life of the Bronte Family. 7 vols., half calf.
George Eliot's Works, 5 vols., half calf.
Chambers's Book of Days, 2 vols., half calf.
Chambers's Information for the People, 2 vols., half calf.
Thackeray's Works. Complete. 12 vols., half calf.
The World of Wonders. Cloth.
The National Gallery, a Selection from its Pictures, with Descriptive Letter Press.
Masterpieces of the Pitti Palace.
Spain, by the Baron Ch. Davillier. Illustrated by G. Doré.
Pictures by Wm. Etty, R.A., with Descriptions, &c., by W. C. Monkhouse.
Wild Animals, their Life and Habits. Illustrated, from designs by Joseph Wolf.
Leaves from a Sketch Book, by S. Read
Illustrated Travels—a Record of Discovery, Geography and Adventure. Edited by H. W. Bates, with Engravings from original Drawings by Celebrated Artists.
Don Quixote. Illustrated by Doré.

☞ Catalogues may be had on the Promises. ☜

FOR SALE BY

Dawson & Co.,

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL,
Quebec

Quebec, Dec. 22, 1875.

Peace.

Peace is a ray of heavenly light,
A calm serenity of thought,
A consciousness of what is right,
A pleasure with a blessing fraught,
A tranquil feeling in the breast,
The antipast of endless rest.

Peace is an undisturb'd repose,
The precious gift which Christ has given,
To comfort, cheer, and succour those
Who strive to scale the mount of heaven,
The trophy which the Christian wears
Who has subdued his doubts and fears.

The wicked have no peace within—
For, like the troubled waves which roll,
The billows of disgorging sin
O'erwhelm his guilty, troubled soul;
"There is no peace," saith God the Lord,
To those who sin against His word.

The world has got no peace to give,
Its promises are all a cheat;
But all who to the Saviour live,
And bow before the Mercy Seat,
Shall hear, while bending to His will,
That inward whisper, "Peace, be still!"

The upright man shall end his days
In holy, calm, consoling peace;
His walk in wisdom's pleasant ways
Shall lead to joys that never cease:
Peace, passing through the final strife,
Then glory and eternal life.

Peace has a countless host of foes:
Wrath, envy, hatred, malice, pride,
Afflictions, trials, crosses, woes,
Stand frowningly on every side;
Yet, kept by faith secure, our peace
Shall in the tempest's rage increase.

O! Thou who art the Prince of Peace,
Send down a blessing from above,
And bid our strife and jarring cease,
And fill our hearts with perfect love,
That we may feel that peace within—
The victor's joy o'er conquered sin.

S. MOORE.

Quebec, Dec. 23, 1875.

New Terms with British Columbia.

Our British Columbia exchanges contain the following despatches:

The Under Secretary of State to the Lieut.-Governor:

OTTAWA, 10th Nov. 1875.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, a copy of an order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the subject of the difficulties existing between the Government of the Dominion and that of British Columbia, arising out of the agreement, made in 1871, for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I beg to express my regret at the delay which has occurred in forwarding this document. It arose from the fact of the officer whose duty it was to furnish a copy of the Order in Council to this Department for transmission to your Government having inadvertently omitted to do so.

I have etc.,
(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 20th of September, 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the difficulties arising out of the agreement made in 1871 for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Edgar's mission to British Columbia last year was based upon the view that the conditions of that agreement were quite impracticable of fulfilment. The proposals submitted by him to the British Columbia Government were, briefly: that the limitation of time be given up, Canada should undertake that $1,500,000 should be expended upon construction within that Province in each year after location, and that the building of a waggon road along the line of the proposed railway construction should precede actual railway construction.

It was further proposed to build a railway on Vancouver Island, from Esquimalt to Nanaimo.

The propositions were either not considered by the Government of British Columbia, or, if considered, they were rejected by them, and they subsequently appealed to the Imperial Government, invoking their intervention. The result of this appeal was an offer from the Right Hon. Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his good offices to promote a settlement.

The Privy Council, in their minute of the 23rd July, 1874, advised "that Lord Carnarvon be informed they would gladly submit the question to him for his decision as to whether the exertions of the Government, the diligence shown, and the offers made, have or have not been fair and just, in accordance with the spirit of the agreement." Lord Carnarvon, in his despatch of August 16, acting upon this minute, and upon agreement on the part of British Columbia to abide by his decision, made certain suggestions, of which the most important were—that the amount of yearly expenditure within the Province, after location, should be not less than two millions of dollars; that the period of completion should be the year 1890, and that the railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo should be at once commenced.

The Canadian Government in their minute of Council of September 17th stated "that while in no case could the Government undertake the completion of the whole line in the time mentioned, and extreme unwillingness exists to another limitation of time, yet, if it be found absolutely necessary to secure a present settlement of the controversy by further concessions, a pledge may be given that the portion west of Lake Superior will be completed so as to afford connection by rail with existing lines of railway through a portion of the United States, and by Canadian waters during the season of navigation, by the year 1890, as suggested."

It was further agreed that after location two millions should be expended yearly upon construction in British Columbia, and that a railway from Esquimalt and Nanaimo should be built.

It must be borne in mind that every step in the negotiations was necessarily predicated upon and subject to the conditions of the resolution of the House of Commons, passed in 1871, contemporaneously with the adoption of the Terms of Union with British Columbia, subsequently enacted in the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1872, and subsequently re-enacted (after a large addition had been made to the rate of taxation) in the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874; that the public aid to be given to secure the accomplishment of the undertaking "should consist of such liberal grants of land and such subsidy in money or other aid, not increasing the then existing rate of taxation, as the Parliament of Canada should thereafter determine."

This determination not to involve the country in a hopeless burden of debt is sustained by public opinion everywhere throughout the Dominion, and must of necessity control the action of the Government, and it cannot be too clearly understood that any agreements as to yearly expenditure, and as to completion by a fixed time, must be subject to the condition thrice recorded in the journals of Parliament, that no further increase of the rate of taxation shall be required in order to their fulfilment.

The sanction of Parliament to the construction of the proposed railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo was necessarily a condition precedent to the commencement of the work.

The other important feature of the arrangement, namely, the limitation of time for the completion of a certain portion, and the specification of a yearly expenditure, were deemed to be within the meaning of the Pacific Railway Act, 1874; subject, of course, to the condition already mentioned, and which was referred to in the minute of Council of December 18th, 1874, when the Government "expressed a willingness to make these further concessions rather than forego an immediate settlement of so irritating a question, as the concessions suggested might be made without involving the violation of the spirit of any parliamentary resolution or the letter of any enactment."

The proposed railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo does not form a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway as defined by the Act; it was intended to benefit local interests, and was proposed as compensation for the disappointment experienced by the unavoidable delay in constructing the railway across the continent. The work is essentially a local one, and there are obvious reasons against the Canadian Government, under ordinary circumstances, undertaking the construction of such works, and in favour of their being built, if at all, by the virtue of Provincial action.

The Bill which the Government introduced into the House of Commons to provide for building this railway evoked a considerable degree of opposition in that House and in the country, and, although passed by the House of Commons, it was afterwards rejected in the Senate; and thus there is imposed upon the Government the duty of considering some other method of meeting all just expectations of the people of British Columbia, whose Government has not suggested to this Government any solution of the difficulty.

It would seem reasonable that the people of British Columbia should construct this work themselves, or (if they think other local public works more advantageous) should, in lieu of this, themselves undertake such other local public works, and that the compensation to be given them by Canada for any delays which may take place in the construction of the Pacific Railway should be in the form of cash bonus, to be applied towards the local railway, or such other local works as the Legislature of British Columbia may undertake, Canada also surrendering any claim to lands which may have been reserved in Vancouver Island for railway purposes.

The sum of $750,000 would appear to the Committee to be a liberal compensation, and the Committee advise that the Government of British Columbia be informed that this Government is prepared to propose to Parliament at its next session the legislation necessary to carry out the views contained in this Minute as to the construction of the Pacific railway and the compensation to be given to British Columbia for delays in such construction.

The Committee further advise that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified.
(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council, Canada.

Remarkable Duel.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

CHICAGO.—On the 12th day of June 1863, I witnessed a duel between a Capt. Jones, commanding a Federal scout, and a Capt. Fry, commanding a Rebel scout, in Greene County, East Tennessee.

These two men had been fighting each other for six months, with the fortunes of battle in the favor of one and then the other. Their commands were camped on either side of Lick Creek, a large and sluggish stream, too deep to ford and too shallow for a ferry-boat; but there a bridge spanned the stream for the convenience of the travelling public. Each of them guarded this bridge, that communication should go neither North nor South, as the railroad track had been broken up months before.

After fighting each other for several months, and contesting the point as to which should hold this bridge, they agreed to fight a duel, the conqueror to hold the bridge undisputed for the time being.

Jones gave the challenge, and Fry accepted. The terms were that they should fight with navy-pistols at 20 yards apart, deliberately walking towards each other, and firing until the last chamber of their pistols was discharged, unless one or the other fell before all the discharges were made.

They chose their seconds, and agreed upon a Rebel Surgeon (as he was the only one in either command) to attend them in case of danger.

Jones was certainly a fine-looking fellow, with light hair and blue eyes, 5 feet 10 inches in height, looking every inch the military chieftain. He was a man that soldiers would admire and ladies regard with admiration. I never saw a man more cool, determined, and heroic under such circumstances. I have read of the deeds of chivalry and knight-errantry in the middle ages, and of brave men embalmed in modern poesy; but, when I saw this man Jones come to the duelists' scratch, fighting, not for real or supposed wrongs to himself, but, as he honestly thought, for his country and the glory of the flag, I could not help admiring the man, notwithstanding he fought for the freedom of the negro, which I was opposed to.

Fry was a man full 6 feet high, slender, with long, wavy, curling hair, jet black eyes, wearing a slouch hat and gray suit, and looking rather the demon than the man. There was nothing ferocious about him; but he had that self-sufficient nonchalance that said, "I will kill you." Without a doubt, he was brave, cool, and collected, and, although suffering from a terrible flesh-wound in his left arm, received a week before, he manifested no symptom of distress, but seemed ready for the fight.

The ground was stepped off by the seconds, pistols loaded and exchanged, and the principals brought face to face. I never shall forget that meeting. Jones, in his military, boyish mood, as they shook hands, remarked that—

A soldier braves death for a fanciful wreath,
When in glory's romantic career.

Fry caught up the rest of the sentence, and answered by saying:

Yet he bends o'er the foe when in battle laid low,
And bathes every wound with a tear.

They turned around and walked back to the point designated. Jones' second had the word "Fire;" and, as he slowly said, "One—two—three—fire!" they simultaneously turned at the word "One," and instantly fired. Neither was hurt. They cocked their pistols, and deliberately walked towards each other, firing as they went. At the fifth shot, Jones threw up his right hand, and, firing his pistol in the air, sank down. Fry was in the act of firing his last shot; but, seeing Jones fall, silently lowered his pistol, dropped it to the ground, and sprang to Jones' side, taking his head into his lap as he sat down, and asking him if he was hurt.

I discovered that Jones was shot through the region of the stomach, the bullet glancing around the organ, and coming out to the left of the spinal column; besides, he had received three other frightful flesh wounds in other portions of his body. I dressed his wounds, and gave him such stimulants as I had. He afterwards got well.

Fry received three wounds—one breaking his left arm, one in the left, and the other in the right side. After months of suffering, he got well. Neither of them asked for a discharge, but both resumed their commands when they got well, and fought the War out to the bitter end, and to-day are partners in a wholesale grocery business down South, doing a good business, and verifying the sentiment of Byron that "A soldier braves death, etc., etc.

Trusting that the above truthful narrative will be a lesson to some people, North and South, that stayed on the outside and yelled "Seek, dog!" and are not still satisfied with the results of the War, let me subscribe myself, a reconstructed

CONFEDERATE SURGEON.

Hard Times.

Times are hard at present, it is said, in Canada, but they are the same and worse in places often represented as far different and better. A mechanic writes to the New York *Witness* that, induced by the representations given of Florida, he left Montreal, expecting plenty of employment when he got to that land of promise. Never was there a greater disappointment. He found the place overrun with labor of all kinds, and many unable to say when or how they could get a meal. Those who have work, and they are the minority, get from $2 to $2.75 a day, and pay from $6 to $7 for board. Many are willing to work for their board, and can't get any one to take them on those terms; very few in employment have more than three days' work in the week. If mechanics are badly off, clerks, it is said, are still worse. The only thing they can think of is, to try and work themselves back again to the North. In short, there is considerable distress in Canada at present, and a good many may have considerable difficulty in weathering through the winter, but other places are equally bad and some a great deal worse.

Items of Interest.

A noble Omaha mastiff has saved the lives of three children within the past month.

Corn is so abundant in Missouri that in some localities it is selling at fifteen cents a bushel.

A Frenchman professes to have discovered evidence proving that America was first discovered by the Chinese in the sixth century.

Madame Ristori recently played at Sydney in New South Wales, and in one week made a net profit, it is said, of about $10,000 in gold.

A boy thirteen years old shot himself in St. Louis, last week, because his parents had decided to send him away from home to fill a business engagement.

There is a Catholic priest in Kansas—Father Pengelone—of the Osage mission, who is a distant relative of Victor Emmanuel. He was once a lawyer in Turin.

The statue of Columbus, which for years was in front of the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysees, in Paris, has been removed to its original destination, Lima.

Recent experiments conclusively prove that coffee can be raised in every portion of California where the soil is congenial. Snow does not appear to materially injure the plant.

A violent hailstorm lately passed over the town of Rolla, Mo. The hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs, and it is estimated that ten thousand panes of glass were broken, all on the west side of the houses.

When M. Thiers complained that the sunshine hurt his eyes, a friend proposed blue spectacles. "Change the color of my spectacles!" said the veteran. "Oh, no! the country would be agitated for a month."

A colored woman in Macon, Ga., wrote to her husband in South Carolina: "you rote me word you was comin hum soon, and you hav not kum. So I am korting now; I am goin to git marrid, and goin awa' from Georgy. I remane yure wife." A pretty letter that for an absent husband to receive! Did that wife learn the noble art of chirography for such a heartless use?

Of the cedars of Lebanon, only seven now remain. They cover a space of not over half a mile on the mountain side. They are more than a thousand years old. Indeed, it is believed that some of them were planted by Solomon.

Several attempts to burn the Franklin House, in Bangor, Me., were made within a recent period, and the excitement and worry of mind into which they threw the proprietor of the establishment superinduced brain fever of which he died.

John Watkins, of Dedham, Mass., being very ill, was taken to the polls on election day in a carriage. On returning home, the excitement caused him to drop dead, and his daughter was so shocked by the bereavement that it is doubted if she will recover.

One engineer of the steamship "Royal Standard," lying at New Orleans, was found dead in his state-room on Wednesday morning of last week, and another engineer of the same vessel was found insensible, and was not expected to recover. It is supposed they were suffocated by coal gas, which escaped from the bunkers through the floor of the room.

A Hungarian journal announces the death of a very old maid, who lately expired in the hospital at Pesth, aged one hundred and twelve years. Her name was Anna Pattovich, and she was born at Waltzen on the 13th June, 1763. At the age of seventy-seven she was left entirely destitute, and from that time till her death lived on the charity of the world.

In Winona, Minnesota, a sad accident occurred a short time ago. A young bride, married only five days, shot her husband. They were married in Chicago, and had only just reached their home. The husband was unpacking a valise, from which he took a pistol, and handed it to his wife. She was examining it, when suddenly it was discharged, and the bullet lodged in the brain of her husband, who fell to the floor, and died almost immediately. The unfortunate wife was almost frenzied at the terrible accident.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writing on the Eastern question says: —As for Russia, her final determination must be the determination of the Emperor, and the English Government have some reason to rely on his personal good-will to this country, and desire to act in concert with, and not against, England. An incident occurred during the Emperor Alexander's last visit to Berlin which has never been made public, but the truth of which can be vouched for. The story comes, in fact, from Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, himself. Lord Odo says that the Emperor singled him out from among all other Foreign Ambassadors for marked personal attention. In the course of one interview he expressed freely his friendly disposition toward England. "My daughter," said the Emperor, "is more to me than everybody else. She has married an English prince, and ever since she has lived in England, her letters come to me signed '*votre heureuse mariee*.' How can I have anything but affection for a country which makes my daughter happy?" I think at least as much stress may be laid on these Imperial words as on the articles of official and officious newspapers. The age when personal alliances governed European politics may be past, but such alliances are never without influence. And Russia, so far as she is European at all, belongs more to the Europe of a couple of centuries ago than to the Europe of to-day.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious and Preserving Pills.

THESE PILLS CONSIST OF A CAREFUL and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable cathartics, combined with the purest tonic extracts. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce Indigestion, and the several varieties of Bilious and Liver Complaints, attended by more or less of the following symptoms; —Frequent Sickness, Acidity or Heartburn, Giddiness or Headache, Drowsiness, and Dimness of Sight, Spasms and Flatulent Distensions, an uncomfortable sensation experienced at the stomach soon after eating, with a feeling or weight of oppression, tenderness or pain in the region of the Liver, sometimes extending to the right shoulder, with a short dry cough and disturbed sleep, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes is often perceptible, the heart's action is disturbed and pulsation felt in various parts of the body, with a singing noise in the ears, and a sensation of fullness and weight over the eyes and back of the head, the tongue appears covered with a white or yellowish fur, the taste becomes vitiated, the appetite impaired, and the breathing oppressed, the bowels are for the most part inactive, and there is much languor and depression of spirits.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an expectorant thus opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw a large amount of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic and accompanies the other properties of the Pill while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Wilson's Antibilious and Preserving Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part of the body, which is the blood, and it thereby becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clean.

By chemically and judiciously proportioning those medicines contained in Dr. Wilson's Pill, so greatly are their cathartic and tonic virtues increased that they will be found a certain and radical cure for all the catalogue of diseases above enumerated, and in every case these Pills will be found decidedly preferable over all others.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion.

Fredericton, N.B., March 25, 1875. bo

FOR SALE.

OAK PLANK, 20 feet and upwards in length, 11 inches and upwards broad, and 3 to 5 inches thick. Now lying at Ottawa Cove.

Apply to J. J. BEW, Blakiston's Buildings,
Or JAS. CONNOLLY, Commercial Chambers.

November 24, 1875. Am-co

1876. THE 1876.
QUEBEC SHEET ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Quebec Sheet Almanac for 1876,

PRINTED IN COLOURS, and CONTAINING, in addition to the Almanac, a List of Members of the Privy Council of Canada Customs, Trinity House, Consulates; Officers of the Corporation; Quebec Exchange; Board of Trade; List of Fire Alarm Signal Boxes Post Office Department; Money Order Rates and Canadian Stamp Duties; Justices of the Peace, Courts of Justice; Seasons, Moon's Phases, Eclipses, Planets; Fêtes d'Obligation, Moveable Festivals, &c, &c. Also, a Table of the RISING and SETTING of the SUN and MOON for the whole year, and Herschel's WEATHER TABLE; with views of the Gates of Quebec as they appeared ten years ago.

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

December 8, 1875.

TEA.

50 CATTIES CONGOU.

Ex "Moravian,"

For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 21, 1875.

Spices, Coffees, &c.

TINS Ground Cloves each 5 lbs.
" " Cinnamon "
" " Allspice "
" " Ginger "
" " Mixed Spice "
" " Coffee 5 and 10lbs.

For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

December 21, 1875.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

WITH THE VIEW OF DIMINISHING the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

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

From New York.

*Russia	Wednesday, Dec. 22.
China	Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Parthia	Wednesday, Jan. 5.
Algeria	Wednesday, Jan. 12.
Java	Wednesday, Jan. 19.
*Russia	Wednesday, Jan. 26.
China	Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Parthia	Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Abyssinia	Wednesday, Feb. 19.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return Tickets on favorable terms at lowest rates.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through bills of lading given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For Freight and Cabin Passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green; for Steerage Passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

December 18, 1875.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL LINE.
Portland to Halifax.

THE A 100 FULL POWERED S.S. "BERMUDA" Captain Cleaver, will run between Portland and Halifax, in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, during the Winter, making weekly trips, leaving Portland for Halifax every Saturday, and Halifax for Portland every Tuesday. The accommodation for passengers strictly first-class, and this will be found the quickest and most comfortable route in Winter to and from the Maritime Provinces.

Tickets can be secured at all stations the Grand Trunk Railway.

New York and Bermuda Royal Mail Line.

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

For Bermuda From New York,

Fortnightly, except during April, May and June, when Steamers will sail weekly.

The S.S. "CANIMA," Captain Leddicoat, leaves New York Thursday, November 18th, and every alternate Thursday for Hamilton, Bermuda; and Hamilton, Bermuda, for New York every alternate THURSDAY.

The voyage is made in seventy hours from port to port, and thirty hours after leaving New York the Gulf Stream is crossed, which, in the coldest weather, is an impassable barrier to frost, thus quickly putting the traveller in the balmy atmosphere of a Southern climate.

For all information apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 29, Broadway, New York.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent, Boston, Montreal and Quebec.
Or to W. MOORE, Manager.

November 10, 1875.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Highest Prizes at Paris in 1867.
Vienna, Montreal, Macon, 1873.

The most Accurate.
The most Durable.
The most Convenient
In every respect worthy of the most implicit confidence. Warehouses:

FAIRBANKS & CO., 403, St. Paul Street, Montreal.
CHINIC & BEAUDET, Quebec.

September 2, 1875. Om-co

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Clark's Derby Condition Powders.

THIS IS THE ONLY ENGLISH CONDITION POWDER in the market. For the purposes designed it has never been equalled. The recipe for its preparation was the most successful achievements of one of England's most eminent Veterinary Surgeons. It was used by him with unparalleled success, through a long course of veterinary practice. The London Farrier says it is the only Condition Powder to be relied upon. When given to horses, it produces almost magical effect, increasing the appetite, producing a healthy condition to the digestive organs, purifying the blood, causing an equal circulation and imparts a renewed and vigorous constitution, all of which is speedily indicated by the peculiar glossiness of his coat, and the activity and sprightliness of his motions. No animal can be in a healthy condition, if its coat is rough and staring, and its motion languid. The Derby Condition Powders will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attack of any acute disease, such as Catarrh, Horse-Ail, &c.

They are equally beneficial for cattle, sheep and pigs, and can never do harm.

Farmers who are fattening stock should always use them; their use keeps the animals thrifty and causes them to take on flesh much faster.

Look for the signature of J. B. CLARK, Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Veterinary College, London.

J. W. BRAYLEY, Fredericton, N.B., Wholesale Agent for the Dominion, to whom all orders must be addressed. Retailed by Druggists and all Country Merchants.

Fredericton, N.B., March 12, 1875. bo

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. August 6, 1875. Z-a

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, WITH Bath-Room and all conveniences in the house.

Apply BOX 564, P.O., Quebec.

September 16, 1875.

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

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

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4100	Lt Dutton RNR.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt J Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lt Smith, RNR.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt J Ritchie.
MORAVIAN	2600	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	2600	Capt R S Watts.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
HIBERNIAN	3400	Lt F Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt Barclay.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Grange.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2000	Capt Jas Scott.
PHŒNICIAN	2600	Capt Menzies.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt Stephen.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1200	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

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

PERUVIAN	Saturday,	4th	Dec.,	1875
PRUSSIAN	"	11th	"	"
SARMATIAN	"	18th	"	"
MORAVIAN	"	25th	"	"
SCANDINAVIAN	"	1st	Jan.,	1876
SARDINIAN	"	8th	"	"

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

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

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

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

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Corkage will be charged at the rate of two shillings sterling per bottle to passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.

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

November 27, 1875.

MAPPIN & WEBB,
MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY THE CONSUMER DIRECT WITH their CELEBRATED

Electro Silver Plate,
Table Knives & other Cutlery of very best quality.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

Butter & Marmalade Dishes.

Best is the Cheapest.

This applies specially to

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.

The immense quantity of worthless low priced goods of this description should induce the Buyer to only purchase goods of assured quality such as are Manufactured by

MAPPIN & WEBB,
76, 77 & 78 Oxford Street, W., AND Mansion House Buildings, E.C., } London.

Illustrated Catalogues *post free* or on application at the Office of "THE MORNING CHRONICLE."

April , 1875. 1-tue,thur&sat

CONSUMPTION,
Indigestion & Wasting

Diseases. The most approved Remedies are

Pancreatic Emulsion & Pancreatine

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London,
Retail of all Chemists, and Wholesale of LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal and Toronto

May 5, 1875. 1m-ao

QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the last Session of the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, cited as "The Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1874," was passed, said Act giving full control and licensing powers to the Council of the said Association. On and after the first day of May, 1875, it will be unlawful for any person to keep open store for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A, or to sell or dispense the said poisons, or to engage in the dispensing of prescriptions or to assume or use the title Chemist and Druggist, or Chemist or Druggist, Apothecary or Pharmaceutist, or Pharmacist or Dispensing Chemist, within this Province, unless he be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act as a Licentiate in Pharmacy. It will also be unlawful to employ any clerk or apprentice in any shop or store for the sale of such poisons, or in the dispensing of medicines, except such clerk or apprentice be registered as required by this Act.

Persons offending against the provisions of this Act are liable for every such offence, to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Registrations will be made and Certificates granted by the Registrar on application and payment of the required fees; further information, if required, will be given on application to

F. MUIR, Registrar, Montreal.

March 6, 1875. Ao

FOR SALE
STEAMBOAT ENGINES.

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

1	Low Pressure,	20in.	Cylinder,	5 feet	Stroke.
1	Do	27in.	"	6	"
2	Do	30in.	"	6	"
1	Do	45in.	"	10	"
1	Do	60in.	"	10	"

—ALSO—

3 Return Flue Boilers, 30 horse power.
1 Tubular do, 30 do
2 Do do 25 do

The above will be sold cheap.

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

A. GABOURY.

October 28, 1874.

DOMINION LINE.

1875-6 Winter Arrangements. 1875-6.

THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE following FIRST-CLASS, FULL POWERED, CLYDE BUILT STEAMSHIPS, and is intended to perform a regular service between

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal

IN SUMMER,
And Liverpool and Boston
IN WINTER.

Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*
MONTREAL	3,250	(Building.)
ONTARIO	3,200	Capt. Bouchette.
DOMINION	3,200	Capt. Roberts.
QUEBEC	2,300	Capt. Thearle.
MEMPHIS	2,500	Capt. Mellon.
MISSISSIPPI	2,200	Capt. Lindall.
TEXAS	2,350	Capt. Laurenson.
ST. LOUIS	1,824	Capt. Reid.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and *re-paid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.*

The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail for Liverpool as follows:

FROM BOSTON:
ONTARIO .... December 18th.
QUEBEC .... January 1st, 1876
DOMINION .... January 15th.

Rates of Passage
Cabin $60
Steerage 24

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply:
In BELFAST, HENRY GOWAN, QUEEN'S SQUARE.
In LIVERPOOL, FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, HARVEY BUILDINGS, 24, James St.
BOSTON, THAYER & LINCOLN.
MONTREAL, DAVID TORRANCE & CO., EXCHANGE COURT.
And in QUEBEC, WM. M. MACPHERSON, COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS.

November 22, 1875.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, December, 1875.

Due A. M.	Due P. M.	Mails.	Close A. M.	Close P. M.
		ONTARIO.		
8.00	......	Ottawa by Railway (a)	......	5 30
8.00	......	Province of Ontario (a)	......	5.30
		QUEBEC.		
8.00	......	Arthabaska and Three Rivers, by Railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)	......	5.30
		Chaudiere Station	......	5.30
8.00	......	Montreal City by railway, and westward, daily, (a)	......	5.30
		Three Rivers and Sorel by railway, daily, at	......	5.30
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)	......	5.30
8.00	......	St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, (a)	......	5.30
......	5.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	6.30	......
		Chaudiere Mills	6.30	......
8.00	......	Counties of Beauce and Dorchester by Levis & Kennebec Railway daily at	......	2.30
		LOCAL MAILS.		
8.30	......	Beaumont & St. Michel daily	......	2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville, Lauzon and St. Joseph, (Indian Cove), twice daily at	8.30	2 30
		Levis, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	6.30	5.30
......	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysostome, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00	2 30
		Sillery Cove	8.00	......
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch, four times, daily	8.30 / 10.30	2.30 / 5.00
9.00	......	Bergerville and Cap Rouge	......	2.30
		South Shore (West) St. Nicholas to Becancour, daily	8.00	......
8.00	......	North Shore (West) Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily	......	4.00
8.00	......	North Shore (East) by land, Beauport, Montmorency Falls, to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, daily, Saturday excepted, at	......	5.00
		And on Sunday at	11.00	......
8.00	......	Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	......	1.30
8.00	......	Beaulieu, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	......	1.30
8.00	......	Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily	......	4.00
10.00	......	Valcartier and Lorette Wednesday and Saturday	......	2,00
10.00	......	Laval and Lake Beauport Wednesday and Saturday	......	2,00
10.00	......	Charlesbourg, and Lorette, daily, at	......	2.00
10.00	......	Stoneham, Saturday	......	2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
......	4.30	Matapediac, Cross Point, Maria, Campbellton, Nouvelle, Shoolbred, Caplin and New Richmond, by land, daily	6.30	......
		Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe, by land, daily, at	6.30	......
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
......	4.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land, daily, at	6.30	......
8.00	......	New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia per G. T. Railway via Island Pond, daily, at	......	5.30
		Newfoundland & Bermuda, W. I., at	......	5.30
		is included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N. Y.		
		UNITED STATES.		
8.00	......	Boston and New York, &c., daily	......	5.30
		WEST INDIES.		
		Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily to New York, whence mails are despatched at	......	5.30
		For Havana and West Indies, via Havana to New York, daily, at, from whence mails are despatched on every Thursday	......	5.30
		For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil to New York, at, from whence mails are despatched on 23rd of every month	......	5.30
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Fridays (c) at	......	5.00
		By Cunard Line, via New York on Saturday, at	......	5.30
		By Hamburg Line, via New York on Monday, at	......	5 30

a—Postal Car Bag open till 6.00 P.M.
b— Do. do, do. 6.30 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 6.00 P.M.

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

Street Letter Boxes visited, 8.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 5.30 P.M., and 9.30 P.M.

J. B. PRUNEAU, Postmaster.

December 2, 1875.

Smoke the F. F. Cigar,

☞ The Best in the Dominion. ☜

A. GOLDSTEIN, Sole Agent for Quebec.

November 20, 1874. oc19-Lm

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Have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

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July 8 1875

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A.M.	A.M.
7.00 Mail Train for River du Loup.	7.40 Mail Train from Montreal and the West.
9.00 Mixed Train for Richmond.	
P.M.	P.M.
6.30 Mail Train for Montreal and the West.	5.15 Mail Train from River du Loup.

Intermediate trips for Freight.

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A. GABOURY, Secretary.

November 23, 1875.

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AN ASTONISHING CURE.

MR. J. W. BRAYLEY: Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the efficacy of Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. My daughter contracted a very severe cold about three weeks since, and we applied all the usual remedies without any effect. She was evidently sinking fast and commenced spitting blood. We began to feel very much alarmed, and were induced by a friend to try Wilson's Balsam; and before she had used it but a very short time she was perfectly cured and is now enjoying good health.

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For sale everywhere throughout the Dominion.

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October 28, 1875. Fm

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" Do. 2lb Tins 2 dozen.
" Rhubarb 2lb Tins 2 dozen.
" Tomatoes, 2lb Tins 2 dozen.
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Prevents the Hair from Falling.
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Promotes its Healthy Growth.
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Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
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Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
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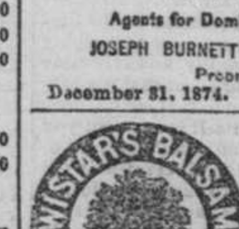
December 31, 1874. t,th&s



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March 16, 1875. F-d&w

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