Quebec Gazette.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING JOURNAL.

VOL. 103.—NO. 9,876. QUEBEC, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1865. PRICE TWO PENCE.

THE
Quebec Gazette,
Established 1764.

IS PUBLISHED by MESSRS. MIDDLETON & DAWSON, Printers, Foot of Mountain Hill, Lower Town, in the City of Quebec.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance.

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

☞ All Letters and Communications must be POST-PAID.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON, *Proprietors.*

Quebec, Oct. 5, 1863.

Military Books, &c.

CODE MILITAIRE, by Major Suzor.

THE DEAD SHOT, or Sportsman's complete guide being a treatise on the use of the gun, with rudimentary and finishing lessons in the art of Shooting game of all kinds. Pigeon Shooting, Dog Breaking, &c.

FIELD EXERCISE AND EVOLUTIONS FOR INFANTRY.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN.

COMPLETE MANUAL FOR YOUNG SPORTSMEN; directions for handling the Gun, the Rifle and the Rod; art of Shooting on the wing, the Breaking management and Hunting of the Dog, the varieties and habits of game, River, Lake and Sea Fishing, &c., &c.

ROBERTSON'S INFANTRY DRILL, together with twenty field days, and explanatory remarks thereon, illustrating Battalion, Light Infantry and Brigade manœuvres.

INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE.

CAVALRY REGULATIONS AND SWORD EXERCISE.

HAND BOOK FOR HYTHE.

THE RIFLE, and how to use it.

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS; how to organise and drill them.

VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK, a compendium of military facts and suggestions adapted to field service.

HART'S ARMY LIST, 1864.

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

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1864.

ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

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

No.		
	Montreal to Quebec.	
1127	Montreal Harbour	$0 75
2778	Long Point to Lachine Rapids	0 75
2777	Repentigny to Long Point	0 75
2775	Contrecœur to Repentigny	0 75
2779	Lanoraie to Contrecœur	0 75
2780	Stone Island to Lanoraie	0 75
2781	West part of Lake St. Peter	0 75
2782	East part of Lake St. Peter	0 75
2783	Becancour to Port St. Francis	0 75
2784	Batiscan to Becancour	0 75
2785	Grondine to Batiscan	0 75
2786	Cap Santé to Grondine	0 75
2787	Frechette Island to Cap Santé	0 75
2788	Point Pizeau to Frechette Island	0 75
	Quebec to the Gulf.	
319	Quebec Harbour	0 75
317	Quebec to Island of Orleans	0 60
318	Traverses	0 60
316	Orleans to Seal Islands	0 60
315	Seal Islands to Point Ouelle	0 60
314	Point Ouelle to Pilgrims	0 60
313	Pilgrims to Green Island	0 60
1370	Saguenay River	0 60
312	Saguenay River to Bersimis	0 60
312	Green Island to Father Point	0 60
311	Father Point to Point de Monts	0 60
311	Bersimis to Point de Monts	0 60
309	Bic to Cape Chat & Point des Monts	0 60
310	Bic to Quebec	0 60
	GULF.	
2516	Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c	1 00
2727	Gulf from Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland, including Cape Breton and St. Paul's	1 75
2727	Cape Breton Island	1 75
2692	" Louisburg Harbour	1 00
271	North of Newfoundland and Straits of Belle Isle	1 00
1134	Magdalen Islands	0 60
304	Island of St. Pauls	0 25
307	Point de Monts to Island of Anticosti	0 06
	North Shore.	
307	Point de Monts to Magpie Bay	0 60
1147	S. W. Point and Salt Lake Bay, Anticosti	0 25
1150	East Cape and Bear Bay, Anticosti	0 25
308	Ellis Bay, Anticosti	0 25
1133	Mingan Islands, (West)	0 60
1132	Mingan Islands, (East)	0 60
306	Magpie Bay to Pashasheeboo	0 60
305	Pashasheeboo to Lake Island	0 60
1119	Watagheistic Sound	0 60
1164	Little Meccatina	0 60
1431	Lake Island to Esquimaux Islands	0 60
1430	Esquimaux Islands to St. Lewis Sound	0 60
	Belle Isle Straits	0 60
1422	Labrador and Greenland	1 25
	South Shore and Nova Scotia.	
1163	Gaspé and Mal Bays	0 60
1715	Bay Chaleur	0 60
1943	Shediac Bay and Harbour	0 60
1989	Pictou Harbour	0 60
2312	Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay	1 50
2517	Green Island to Cape Canso	1 00
2320	Halifax Harbour	1 00
2396	Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour	1 00
2519	Liscomb Island to Green Island	1 00
2410	Mars Head to Shut-in Island	1 50
2439	Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour	1 50
2547	Country Harbour	1 25
2624	Ship Harbour	1 25
	Miscellaneous.	
2059	North Atlantic Ocean	1 00
2060	North Atlantic East	1 00
2061	North Atlantic West	1 00
2203	South Atlantic	1 00
2488	Portland Harbour, U.S.	0 60

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The St. Lawrence Pilot, comprising Sailing Directions for the Gulf and River; by Rear Admiral H. W. Bayfield, F. R. S., being the result of a survey made by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. (Fourth Edition,)—2 vols., 1860. $2.50.

Admiralty Lists of the Lights of the British Islands, corrected to April 1860, by E Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—50 cts.

Admiralty Lists of Lights on the Coasts and Lakes of British North America, corrected to February, 1860, by Edward Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—25cts.

The Nova Scotia Pilot, South-east Coast, from Mar's Head to Caye Canso, including Sable Island, by Rear-Admiral H. W. Bayfield, R. N.—50 cts.

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

Quebec, Sept. 19, 1864.

NOTES
—ON—
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS,
PAST AND PRESENT.

BY
THE HON. THOS. D'ARCY McGEE, M.P.I.A.

CONTENTS.

I.—On the Federal Government of the Greeks.
II.—The Italian Leagues of the Middle Ages.
III.—The Swiss Confederation.
IV.—The United Provinces of the Netherlands.
V.—The German Confederation.
VI.—The United States.
VII.—The Confederate States.
VIII.—The New Zealand Confederation.
IX.—Conclusion.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing the Federal Constitution of the New Zealand Colonies.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Just Received and for Sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Jany. 16, 1865.

1865. 1865.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The QUEBEC SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1865,

PRINTED in COLOURS, and containing, in addition to the Almanac, a list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Banks, Customs, Trinity House, Consulates; Corporation, Officers of the Corporation; Quebec City Taxes and Licences; Carters' Tariff; Quebec Exchange; Board of Trade; Post Office Department, Rates and Regulations, &c.; Courts of Justice; Seasons, Moon's Phases, Eclipses, Planets, Fêtes d'Obligation. Moveable Festivals, &c.; also, a Table of the rising and setting of the SUN and MOON for the whole year.

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

Quebec, Nov. 23, 1864.

1865. 1865.

Dietrichsen & Hannay's Royal Almanac

AND NAUTICAL and ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMIRIS for the year 1865, Royal Genealogy, Peerage, Parliamentary, Court, County and Colonial Calendar; Navy and Army List, London, Provincial, Colonial and Foreign Banking Directory; List of Fairs in Great Britain, Public Income and Expenditure, List of Acts of Parliament, Postal Regulations and Book of GENERAL REFERENCE and INFORMATION, &c., &c., &c.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Nov. 23, 1864.

1865. 1865. 1865.

Canadian Almanac.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received the CANADIAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for 1865, containing a large amount of general information. For sale at

FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL.

Quebec Nov. 23, 1864.

1865. Diaries. 1865.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received a large assortment of DIARIES for 1865, in every size and form, for the Pocket or the Counting House.

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

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1864.

Pocket Book and Port Monaies.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Card Portraits.

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.

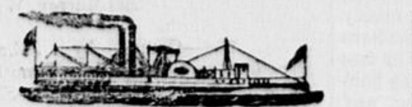
Quebec, Nov. 25, 1864.

Stamp Books.

A CONVENIENT and compact arrangement for the safe keeping of **Bill** and **Postage Stamps.** Various sizes and prices.

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

Quebec, May 10, 1865.



Notice.

The Steamer "Arctic"

WILL run as under, between the GRAND TRUNK STATION, QUEBEC, and POINT LEVI, until further notice:—

LEAVES

QUEBEC SIDE:		POINT LEVI SIDE:	
7.00 A.M.		6.00 A.M.	
8.45	Mixed train for Island Pond and way stations.	8.30	Passengers and Mails from Montreal.
		9.30 "	
10.00 "		10.30 "	
11.00 "		11.30 "	
12.30 P.M.	Mixed train for Riviere du Loup.	1.00 P.M.	Passengers and Mails from Riviere du Loup.
1.30 "			
2.30 "			
3.30 "		2.00 "	
4.30 "		3.00 "	
5.30 "		4.00 "	
7.00 "		5.00 "	
8.30 "	Pas'gs. and Mails for Montreal and the West.	6.00 "	Mixed train from Island Pond and way stations.
		7.	

JAMES TIBBITS.

Quebec, May 3, 1865.

1865. 1865.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1865.

Direct Steam Communication with *GLASGOW.*

THIS COMPANY'S GLASGOW LINE is composed of the following FIRST-CLASS Steamships:—

ST. DAVID	1600 Tons	Capt. AIRD.
ST. ANDREW	1500 Tons	" SCOTT.
ST. GEORGE	1500 Tons	" SMITH.
ST. PATRICK	1400 Tons	" TROCKS.

The Steamship ST. DAVID, Capt. AIRD, is appointed to sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, direct, on the 8th July prox., to be succeeded by the ST. ANDREW, about 18th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:

Cabin	$60.00
Intermediate	$40.00
Steerage	$24.00

Intermediate Passengers by this Line are furnished by the Company with beds, bedding, and all other requisites.

For further particulars apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents,
21 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, June 7, 1865.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

Summer 1865.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry or Liverpool.

Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Steamships:—

PERUVIAN, 2600 tons	Capt. Ballantine.
MORAVIAN, 2650 tons	" Aiton.
HIBERNIAN, 2434 tons	" Dutton.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 2300 tons	" Wylie.
BELGIAN, 2200 tons	" Brown.
NORTH AMERICAN, 1784 tons	" Kerr.
DAMASCUS, 1300 tons	" Watts.
ST. DAVID, 1600 tons	" Aird.

Carrying the Canadian & United States Mails.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers from and to Londonderry.

Dates of sailing are as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC:

BELGIAN,	Saturday,	June 10,	1865.
NORTH AMERICAN,	do	do 17,	do
PERUVIAN,	do	do 24,	do
HIBERNIAN,	do	July 1,	do

AND EVERY SUCCEEDING SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:
To Londonderry or Liverpool.

Cabin—$66, $70 or $80, according to accommodation.

Steerage—$25.

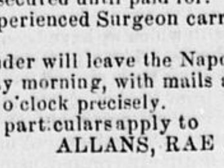
Berths not secured until paid for.

☞ An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

☞ A tender will leave the Napoleon Wharf every Saturday morning, with mails and passengers at NINE o'clock precisely.

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

Quebec, June 7, 1865.



The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

BETWEEN N. York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor; and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

—LEAVES—

Scotia,	New York	Wednesday,	June 28
Asia,	Boston	Wednesday,	July 5
Cuba,	New York	Wednesday,	" 12
China,	Boston	Wednesday,	" 19
Persia,	New York	Wednesday,	" 26
Africa,	Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 2

From New York to Liverpool:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE	$132 50
SECOND CABIN "	80 00

From Boston to Liverpool:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE	$112 50
SECOND CABIN "	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
New York.

Or to
E. C. & I. G. BATES,
103 State street, Boston.

Quebec, June 23, 1865.

Fresh Groceries.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has on Sale a large and well selected Stock of articles suitable for the present Season; and would invite inspection from intending purchasers, as every article is first quality, and at a very low figure.

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND:

Layer raisins, in boxes—halves and quarters—crop 1862,
Seedless do, in boxes—crop 1862,
Sultana do, in drams, quite fresh,
Valentia do. in boxes, do.
Zante Currants, do.
Prunes in jars and cartoons, do.
Eleme Figs in boxes, do.
Citron, Lemon, and Orange Peels,
Preserved Ginger and Chow-Chow in jars,
A variety of Fruit preserved in syrup,
Shelled Almonds, sweet and bitter,
Soft Shelled Almonds, Walnuts and Filberts,
Baking and Eating Apples, by the barre and dozen.
A complete assortment of Crosse and Backwell's Pickles, Mustard, and Sauces.

TEAS.

Old and Young Hysons, Gunpowder, Hyson Twankay, Souchong and Congou, Oolong, and Uncoloured Japan, all strong and very fragrant.

SUGARS.

Loaf, Dry Crushed, Crushed A, and Bright Porto Rico.

LIQUORS.

Brandies, Vinegrowers, Jules, Robin, Martel's and other brands,
Very choice Old Port and Sherry,
Le Tour de Bonzy & Imperial Champagne,
Old Jamaica Rum, "warranted genuine,"
De Kuyper's and Houtman's Gin,
Old Tom, Scotch, Irish, and Toddy Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, & a variety of other Syrups and Liqueurs,
English Ales and Porter, in pts. and quarts,
Quebec do. do. do.
English and American Cheese,
Fresh Biscuits, in great variety,
Best Family Flour, in bbls and bags, Durkee's Powder, and an assortment of Ground Spices and Flavouring Extracts.

—ALSO—

A few Thousands of first quality Cigars, Some very choice, Cut Tobacco, consisting of Sweet Oronoco, Golden Leaf, Honey Dew, & other favorite Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

☞ Together with a complete assortment of other goods in the Grocery line, too numerous to detail.

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

Quebec, Dec. 20, 1863.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES

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

☞ NO CHARGE made for the POLICY.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also effected on advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, Nov. 13, 1863. 12m

EAGLE
Insurance Co. of London.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

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

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

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

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

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

The undersigned, Agents, have paid HERE, on the decease of Lives up to the 31st ultimo., FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS, STERLING, equal to $273,385.

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

Quebec, Nov. 13, 1863. 12m

A HINT TO
The Worthy Citizens of Canada.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

ALL parties purchasing my Pills and Ointment for their several complaints are respectfully warned against purchasing either Pills or Ointment purporting to be my preparations, that have a UNITED STATES STAMP AROUND THE BOXES OR POTS. There is no Treaty between the People of the States and the Home Government, therefore an American Stamp does not protect my preparations. There are no stamps upon my Canadian style of Pills or Ointment, coming from the United States. I rely only for protection on the water mark in the book of directions around each Box or Pot. Before you purchase them, see that THERE ARE NO U. S. STAMPS upon the Box of Pills or Ointment. Purchase none that have United States stamps on.

T. HOLLOWAY,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.

August 22, 1864. 12m

Portraits
OF
BRITISH AMERICANS,
BY W. NOTMAN.

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
EDITED BY
FENNINGS TAYLOR, ESQ.,
Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of Canada.

PROSPECTUS.

EVENTS of great national importance are hourly passing into history. Public opinion is visibly acquiring new animation. Political aspirations, moved by unseen influences, like the tide in spring, are rising to a purer level, and spreading themselves with invigorating freshness over the agitated surface of the Colonial mind. Statesmen of different parties, appreciating the acquirements of the hour, forgetting alike the rivalries and jealousies of the past, are agreed in declaring that the time is come when the power of these separated Provinces should be consolidated; when their individual strength should be knit together; when, as one great MONARCHICAL CONFEDERACY, they should practice in unison the graver duties of Government; should accept the burden of new obligations and the administration of new trusts.

Proceedings and events so unique in them selves cannot be viewed apart from their authors; and we should miss much of their meaning were we to attempt to interpret them without reference to their opponents. The canvas which encloses the historic tracery should include also the personal portraiture. The strife of opinion should represent the parties to that strife. We care not to separate the act from the actors, the accepted design from the competitive designers; on the contrary, we acknowledge the relationship, and recognise propriety in unity. What has been done, and what is now being done, are however matters of State policy, not necessary to be discussed here; but the subject suggests the observation, and, we hope, warrants the opinion, that, standing, as we may be said to be, on the threshold of new and great events, the time is propitious for collecting in a form, not unworthy of being preserved, notes and sketches not only of men who are now filling, but of those also who have in years past filled, positions of responsibility and honour in the political and social history of the British American Provinces. The wish to possess, even in an imperfect form, the resemblance of individuals whose names are familiar to us, is a very natural one. Indeed, such desires have almost become conventional habits, which we make little effort to restrain, and none to disguise.

The growing taste for collecting likenesses is not attributable to a passing fashion merely; it has its root in the better parts of our nature, and derives its nourishment from the higher sentiments of the mind—from reverence and respect, from the love of kindred and the charms of friendship, from the regard for private worth or from the appreciation of public service. It is no evanescent impulse, but a chronic craving, a craving that had existence when the means of gratification, if not wholly beyond reach, were laid aside among the expensive and almost unattainable privileges of life. Curiosity idly uttered its petitions, affection vainly breathed its longings—for such entreaties were roughly hushed by the homely voice of prudence, expressed, in the hard and measured tones of exact economy. "The portrait could not be had: the price was beyond reach."

Now, however, this difficulty is removed. The sun himself has become the limner. Science has unlocked her secrets: Art has applied them, while knowledge and experience have taught us that light, the first, the purest and the most universal of God's gifts, has, by fusion with subtle agencies, become the source, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, of the most cherished and economical of man's luxuries.

No lengthened introduction is needed in regard to that part of our project which relates especially to the illustration, except, indeed, to state that every pains will be taken to make the work equal in all respects, in its minute and general characteristics, in its artistic and mechanical attractions, to the best and most exact specimens of Photographic art. In addition to the style and finish which commonly belong to work done at his studio, it is Mr. Notman's intention to bestow, if it be possible, even more than his usual pains on every Portrait that may appear in the forthcoming Serial; so that each subject may be represented in a manner as true, natural, and lifelike as it is possible for Art, combined with knowledge and experience, to effect.

The plan which has found favour in England with respect to similar publications will be attempted here. Each monthly part will contain five Portraits, to be separately mounted on delicately tinted paper, especially prepared for the work. Each portrait, moreover, will be accompanied with notes and sketches, which, like index posts on the highway, though, peradventure, neither elegant nor picturesque in themselves, may at all events be found useful in directing the enquirer to where he may arrive at more perfect knowledge and more exact observation.

In speaking for himself, the Editor may perhaps be allowed to observe, that the duty he has been invited to discharge was not of his seeking, for he and the responsible author of the project are wholly unknown to one another. It was the desire of Mr. Notman that the Sketches should be written fairly and impartially; free alike from extravagant eulogy on the one hand, or cynical ill-nature on the other. With this object in view, it was supposed by him that a gentleman whose duties did not necessarily bring him into confidential intercourse with any member or estate of the Government, who had for many years been connected with the Legislature, who had consequently enjoyed fair opportunities of observing the course of public events, and had been brought into almost daily contact with the public men of all parties, would, from inclination and experience, as well as from the habit of equable impartiality that is almost inseparable from official life, be disposed to trace such records with a gentle hand, and make criticism subservient alike to justice and courtesy.

There is, too, in connection with this point, another consideration which, perhaps, may be regarded as a type of thought, in a certain sense peculiar to and inseparable from the minds of those whose lot has been cast in the public service of the State. Removed by their position from the radius of party attraction, placed outside, so to speak, of the maelstrom of factional strife, the observant members of this class have not failed to note, and they have done so with regret, that there exists in the community, no matter from what cause, a proneness to disparage the position and abase the influence of our public men; belittle their title to consideration; to discredit generally the presence of high principle, and challenge particularly any claims to patriotic motives; to sneer at humble and jest at obscure origin; to remember with exaggerated precision what it were generous to forget, and forget with facile indifference what it were just to remember; to speak coolly of many struggles, and withhold from intelligent success all grateful recognition. It is true that persistent integrity may, for it sometimes does, win in the end; but the contest is not equal, neither can the final triumph of right make us oblivious to those features of the play that blemished the struggle. Our purpose, however, is not to discuss a state of things more easily accounted for than excused. On the contrary, we refer to them by way of introducing the remark, that our Serial is issued for no partisan object; neither will it be edited on any partisan principle.

There is, moreover, a condition with respect to contemporary biography that should never be lost sight of, namely, the difficulty of treating fairly an incomplete career. While he lives, the personal history of man survives; and he, therefore, who should attempt to judge such an one before the time, would necessarily judge partially and from imperfect data; under such facts it is safer to record facts than to draw conclusions. In another sense than the highest, it may be said of each of us, "we know not what we shall be." In the face of such ignorance it would be an offence against taste, and it might be an offence against truth, to assert of one still living that such was the character and such the issue of life; for the latest act of existence, like the codicil of a will, by revealing a new motive, may change the opinion of a critic, baffle his conclusions, and compel him to see in the act of another the error of his own thought. Great reticence will, therefore, be observed on such points; for our work would miss, or overreach its object, if, by any means, it should become instrumental in inflicting a public hurt or private wound.

It is not, however, with contemporary biography alone that we propose to deal. We hope to be able, by diligent research, and with the assistance of others, to gather together some of the scraps and fragments of individual history, which may still linger, like traditional lore, in the crevices of memory, or be preserved, like forgotton relics, in out of the way or unfrequented places. It is difficult to meet the elders of a young country like our own without experiencing sensations of regret that so little pains should have been taken to perpetuate, in some imperishable form, the amusing and occasionally striking incidents of days past, incidents which, if industry will not preserve, time must destroy. Such gleanings of personal narrative acquire value as the stream of events rolls on; and since general history is but the aggregate of individual history, he may be regarded as contributing to the more perfect whole who shall succeed in gathering together some of the essential parts. Many sympathetic friends will, it is believed, gladly help forward such an object; and all such may be sure that their honourable confidence will neither be abused nor betrayed. The pioneers and founders of a State, of whatever profession or calling, will generally be found to be men of great force of character, as well as an adventurous turn of mind, who are more inclined to perform heroic deeds than to record them. The descendants of such men still live among us. The traditional, and in some instances the recorded transactions of their lives may yet be recovered; and the lessons which the narratives should teach of courage, loyalty, devotion, high principle and stainless honour, would not only promote innocent gratification and mental pleasure, but might, by exciting a sense of laudable emulation, tend to our moral and national good.

The Biographical Sketches will be printed by Mr. J. Lovell, of Montreal, on paper manufactured for the purpose, and in the most approved style of modern letter-press. Every mechanical aid will be called into requisition to make the Work worthy of a niche side by side with books, it may be, of more pretence, that have the imprint of the great publishing names of the Continent. With such intentions, it is hoped that the enterprise will not be without attraction to the public, or, he may be excused for adding, without some commercial advantages to the projector.

Montreal, 24th March, 1865.

Household
DRYGOODS.

Linen Sheetings,
Linen Diapers,
Irish Linens,
Pillow Linens,
Table Linens,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doyleys,
Glass Cloths,
Huckaback Towels,
Linen and Cotton Ticks,
White Toilet Quilts,
White Counterpanes,
White Cotton Sheetings,
White Long Cloths,
Fancy Cotton Shirtings,
Prints and Brilliants,
White and Colored Flannels,
Grass Cloths.

—ALSO—

The New Colour Blue French Merinoes, Jet Buttons, Mantle Ornaments, Jet, Gilt and Steel Buckles.

1000 Dozens White Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 4s. 3d. per dozen and upwards, very cheap.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Feb. 6, 1865.

1865.
1865. DIARIES. 1865.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received a large assortment of DIARIES for 1865, in every size and form, for the Pocket or the Counting House.

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

Quebec, Sept. 26, 1864.

Vermicelli and Maccaroni.

CASES Finest Provence Vermicelli,
do. do. do. Maccaroni.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Jan. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

℞ ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating propensities stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the vile humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone, with strength, to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that, our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of the cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they can make more profit on. Demand Ayer's and take no other. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Bowles and McLeod, Quebec, and all Druggists. J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General Agents for Canada East.

The New York "Tribune" says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The "Tribune" just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure materials, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once, and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recomended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce *immediate* beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. —Rev W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.—Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.—Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, New York."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house —SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers, with the most astonishing effect.—G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent of the soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.—H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.—C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—I have been afflicted for many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the whole night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th st., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it *only* in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., NEW YORK.
J. F. HENRY & CO.,
303 St Paul Street Montreal,
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

March 15, 1865. 12m

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, langour, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and thereby destroys the strength and vigour of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever, all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, for the Proprietors, Jones & Evans. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. An important fact in connection with Hoofland's Bitters is that they will not create a disease worse than that from which they relieve you by fostering a taste for alcoholic stimulants. Unfortunately, there is a glut of deleterious preparations in the market, composed mainly of Jersey lightning, which are highly intoxicating, and therefore useless and dangerous. Beware of them. Take only Hoofland's German Bitters, which is for sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

NOTHING BETTER—Than Henry's Vermont Liniment for Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cholic, Diarrhea, &c. The universal testimony of all who have used it is, that they have never used anything they liked half so well. We do not warrant it to cure everything. In fact it is not intended as a panacea for all diseases, but for the above named complaints it is a sovereign remedy. Sold everywhere, price 25 cents. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal. C. E.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.—If you are a temperance man, don't be ashamed to acknowledge your principles boldly, before the world. If you experience any benefit or relief from the use of Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, let your friends know it that they may also have the benefit of trying it. The Elixir is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Give it to your children for croup. Take it for hoarseness and soar throat. John F. Henry & Co., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Hall—Grand Concert by F. J. Prume.
Notice—New Arrangement—F. Bateau.
Grand Trunk Railway—C. J. Brydges.
Tropical Hats—Henderson, Renfrew & Co.
Ysasi & Co.'s Sherries—M. G. Mountain.
Seal Oil—M. G. Mountain.
Labrador Herrings—M. G. Mountain.
Bancroft House, New York—A. H. Craney.
American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.
St. John's, Newfoundland—Allans, Rae & Co.
Hooped Skirts—Laird & Telfer.
Steamer for Montreal—J. E. Deschamps.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE,

30TH OF MAY, 1865.

MAILS for the United Kingdom, per Canadian line, via St. Lawrence, during the month of JUNE, will be closed at this office every Saturday, at .... 7.00 a.m.
A Supplementary Bag, at .... 8.00 a.m.
Per Cunard line, via New York, on Saturdays the 10th and 24th of June, at .... 6.00 p.m.
And, via Boston, with mails for Halifax, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, on Mondays, the 5th and 19th of June, at .... 6.00 p.m.
All letters posted for Supplementary Bags must be prepaid by stamps.
Registered letters must be posted fifteen minutes before the hours at which mails are advertised to be closed.

J. SEWELL,
Postmaster.

Quebec, May 31, 1865.

The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 23, 1865.

THE GREAT CHAMPLAIN STREET FIRE.

In another column, our readers will find a full account of the terrible conflagration which, during the afternoon of yesterday, destroyed the residences and houses of four or five hundred families, consisting of about as many thousand individuals, and entailing a loss which,—when the particulars are all ascertained, will be found, we fear, not much short of a million and a half of dollars. This calamity has fallen chiefly upon the Irish part of our population, Champlain Street being emphatically the Irish quarter. Within two or three years we have had very desolating fires in St. John and St. Rochs' Suburbs, affecting chiefly the French element, but all classes, without distinction of race or creed, came to their help, and very generous offerings were made for that object by our English-speaking citizens. It will now be the turn of the French people to shew that they can reciprocate acts of kindness, benevolence, and charity, and that their sympathies for their Irish neighbours, are as great as for their own race. That they will come up to the requirement, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, and as the English nationalities are not likely to be remiss, we apprehend measures of relief proportioned, at least, to any previous effort in a similar direction will at once be adopted. Let no time be lost in initiating such measures.

The portion of Champlain street now in ashes, may be said to be that which has harboured a class of men who, to serve their own greedy and dishonest ends, have done more to damage the reputation of Quebec as a seaport, and to inflict trouble, vexation and expense upon all connected with the shipping, from the seaman up to the merchant, than all other causes put together. We do not, of course, say that the street was inhabited only by such people, not at all, for we know, of our personal knowledge, that a large number of the residents were persons of respectable standing and character, and, in fact, persons who by their own industry and frugality, had succeeded in acquiring that amount of means which gives a man, in a certain sense, the mastery over his circumstances, and constitutes what is generally called "well to do in the world." But for all that, it is too true that Champlain street includes many nests of demoralization and debauchery; that there lived the crimps and kidnappers, the low blackguards who, for many years, have preyed upon the trade of the port, and occasioned an enormous expense and loss, without rendering it the least service; that there poor Jack who, well salted as he may be, is as green as a gosling when he gets among the land sharks, was lured, stowed away, and often thrashed into subjection, or drugged into insensibility, when he wanted to return to his duty; in fact that there the worst human vermin in the city lived, flourished, and practically defied the law. The fire has now as effectually cleared out the vermin as it has the myriads of bugs, flees, roaches, mice, rats, and other running and creeping things, rejoicing in vigorous growth and undisturbed opportunities of propagation, and it seems to us, therefore, that, lamentable as may be the sufferings it has entailed upon many worthy and industrious families, the calamity is not altogether an unmitigated or unmixed evil. Moreover, Champlain street has received a purgation such as no other element could give it, a purgation which was much needed, and which may be said to be the best possible guarantee we could have against the reception, generation, or spread of infectious disease. As the dross in the furnace is obliged to leave the metal, so in this dread conflagration the foul mephitic gases, generated of filth and vice, which were fast poisoning that quarter of the city, have been expelled or consumed, and we venture to affirm that at no time within this quarter of a century has the street been in an equally favourable sanitary condition. It is now for the authorities, civic and otherwise, who may exercise control over the streets and beaches to make use of the opportunity for the purpose of introducing a better system of building, and we may s y a better order of buildings in that ward. We presume, the Corporation may legally prohibit the re-erection of wooden tenements, and that the Harbour Commissioners, from whom the titles to the lots are mostly held, may also have something to say in the matter. If they cannot control the re-erections, we would submit it to them whether it would not be to their interest and the interest of the city and port to buy up the many lots which will remain vacant, and only re-sell to persons who will come under the obligation to build a certain class of houses, to be beforehand planned out and defined. A great many improvements, which we have not time or space to notice, might be suggested, but we have no doubt the authorities we have alluded to will see them without our aid. If not, we may hereafter make it our duty to suggest them.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

In our last issue we gave a short telegram of the above steamer's news, which is to the 10th instant from Liverpool. Subsequent despatches inform us that President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation had been received in England and was discussed by all the English papers. The *Star* regards the terms as wise and generous, while the Rebel papers denounce them as harsh. The Army and Navy *Gazette* denounces the designs of the President as blood-thirsty, but thinks that he will shrink from executing them.

The Progressive party in the French Legislative Body intend to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the French Republic of 1848 abolished capital punishment for political offences, and recommending the application of the same principle with regard to our Confederate prisoners.

The French Legislative body had an interesting debate on the Mexican question, the opposition deprecating the expedition and apprehending complications with the United States. The government denied that there was any reason for apprehending such complications.

Cyrus W. Field had returned to London to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable. Mr. Lundy is a passenger by the Asia, to get all ready at Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

The Emperor of France has returned to Paris. The resignation of Prince Napoleon is accepted. All the warnings given to the French press have been declared null and void.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe*, writes on the 21st June, as follows:—

The examination of three keepers of disreputable houses shows that they have been in the habit of paying policemen money, of treating, and making presents to detectives. One gave Bissonette a silver tea set; another gave Oleaveux a music box, worth $40, a cage of birds, a pestle, and other things. When they called on duty they were treated to champagne, &c. It is difficult to get at the purpose of raising the money alluded to in my last. A tavern-keeper holds $110 paid by these women. Some assert that it was to help each other when arrested to pay fines. The Chief of Police, on being re-examined, stated that one woman who was arrested told him he would get $150 a quarter to let the houses alone. She offered him a roll of bills at the same time. Alfred Perry is the writer of the letters making the accusations, and is determined to probe the matter to the bottom. These charges have been rumoured for months past. The Committee, on motion of Labelle, one of the accused, excluded reporters to-night. They want to keep matters very secret. It looks very suspicious.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It is expected that the Great Eastern, with its invaluable freight and precious hopes, will begin its voyage in the early part of July—a time chosen purposely later than that of the first expedition in 1858. Capt. Anderson, who is to command the Great Eastern, is an old officer in the Cunard service, and it is in accordance with his mature opinion that the time of sailing is selected. The voyage is to be a slow one—the speed of the ship being limited, except in certain contingencies, to six knots an hour, and it is calculated that the whole time consumed in the passage from Valentia in Ireland to the Bay of Heart's Content in Newfoundland, will be from 12 to 14 days. The English papers seem to be inspired with an undoubting confidence that the present summer will give us an instantaneous and permanent communication between the two continents.

A GENTLE HINT.

The Prince Edward Island *Examiner* states that the Lieutenant Governor of that Province has received a circular dispatch understood to have been addressed to the Governors of all the Provinces, stating that unless the Provinces unite to facilitate their protection, they will be required to take that duty entirely upon themselves.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The preliminary Conference of the Canadian Delegates to the Detroit Convention, opened at Toronto on Wednesday last. Messrs. Joseph, Scott and Withall, from Quebec, were among the number present. The Conference sits with closed doors.

APPOINTMENT.

William Burns Lindsay, Esq., has been appointed by the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, a Commissioner to take affidavits in Lower Canada, under cap. 79 of the consolidated Statutes of Canada.

ESCAPE OF J. C. BRECKENRIDGE AND OTHERS.

John C. Breckenridge, Col. Wool Taylor, Capt. Wilson, who was an aide-de-camp to Jeff Davis, two soldiers and a negro arrived at Cardenas in an open boat, on the 11th, probably from the Florida coast. Breckenridge was accompanied from Cardenas by a Spanish officer, who marched him to the Captain-General, and he is now in Havana.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ESTATE.

The estate of the late President Lincoln is officially returned by Judge Davis, his friend and executor, as of the value of $75,000. We trust, says the *Tribune*, that puts an end to the covert underhand opposition to the dollar subscription for his widow and orphans, on the assumption that he has left them a large fortune.

BETHEL SERVICES.

The Bethel Services, in connection with the City Mission, on Sunday next, will be (D.V.) on board the ship Essex, at Tibbit's Wharf, Point Levis, at 10½ A.M.; on board the steamship Hibernian, at the M. O. Steamship Wharf, at three; and on the Huano, at Doubell's Wharf, Ottawa Cove, at half-past six in the evening. There will be a sailor's prayer meeting after each of the two latter services. Shipmasters and sailor friends are requested to use their usual good offices to induce a good attendance.

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD.

The telegraph announces the death of Mrs. Seward, the wife of Secretary Seward, at Washington yesterday.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION!

DIAMOND HARBOR IN ASHES.

NINETY-ONE HOUSES DESTROYED!!

Upwards of 500 Families left Houseless

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000

INCIDENTS, CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS, &C,

FROM THIS MORNING'S DAILY NEWS.

Since the great fires of 1845, the greatest and most destressing calamity that has befallen the city occurred yesterday in Pres-de-Ville. Shortly after mid-day an alarm was given, when the attic of the house occupied by Mr. James Tucker, tailor, at the upper end of Diamond Harbor was discovered to be on fire. A crowd soon collected near the spot, and Fire Engine Company No. 8, was promptly in attendance; but owing to there being but a very poor supply of water, little could be done for nearly half an hour to arrest the progress of the flames which were now breaking out in every part of the house. By the time the police reached the ground, and the feed main's were turned on, the fire had made such progress that not only the house where it originated was enveloped in a mass of flame, but the two adjoining houses had caught in the rear, and were burning briskly where little could be done to arrest its progress. The houses on the opposite side of the street had also ignited, and now commenced the work of confusion, hundreds of terrified families rushing into the streets with their trappings and furniture. The fire at first took a westward turn, and the firemen worked with almost superhuman effort to prevent the flames from igniting the Christian Brothers school-house and Chapel, and by dint of perseverance and labor succeeded. The wind had been blowing lightly from the west all morning, but it now increased in violence, and sweeping the flames of the five or six burning buildings in an opposite direction, the conflagration soon became general, and in less than half an hour there were not less that thirty houses in a blaze. The wharves, too, for several blocks, were all on fire, and it now only became a question of surmise where the fire was to stop.

ALARM IN THE CITY.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

By half-past one the alarm spread in the city, that all Diamond Harbour was on fire, and upon a requisition from His Honor the Mayor, Lord Alexander Russell ordered out two Companies of the Rifle Brigade and 7th Fusileers, and one Company of the Royal Artillery. By the time they reached the ground, one half of the narrow street was in full blaze, the fire, fanned by the wind which had now almost increased to gale from the west, burning with the intensest fierceness. The men were immediately put to work to assist the inhabitants to remove their effects, and never did we see men work with more hearty good will. They rendered every assistance that lay in their power, but owing to the crowded state of the thoroughfare with hundreds of men, women, and children, hurrying past with some article of furniture, it was found impossible to attempt anything like organization.

THE CONFLAGRATION AS WITNESSED AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCH.

When the fire had raged for nearly two hours the scene that presented itself beggars description. There was a mixture of the ludicrous and terrible about it. The street was covered with hundreds of the inhabitants, each one hurrying away with some article of furniture, while hundreds of others stood in the way looking on as idle spectators. Furniture was moved out of some of the houses on to adjacent wharves, only to be destroyed before the house from which they were moved had ignited. The road leading along the foot of the cliff opposite the Montreal Steamship Company's wharf was strewn for several hundred yards with effects saved from the burning buildings; women were gathered here and there in little knots some crying, others consoling, and all terrified at the dreadful calamity which was to leave so many of them houseless and penniless. Not a few might be seen with infants in their armes, whose mothers could not be found, and here perhaps was the most sublime feature in all this terrible scene, for amidst all the calamity and terror that surrounded them, these poor creatures tended for the little ones at the sacrifice of losing perhaps all they possessed. Higher up the street, near the burning houses, confusion, crush, and uproar held full sway. Sailors, soldiers, women, carts laden with furniture, and carts without furniture, occupied the centre, which the foot-paths were covered with every imaginable article of domestic or general use.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE—THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO BLOW UP SOME OF THE HOUSES.

By four o'clock the fire had reached down as far as Giblin's wharf, and was burning with increased fierceness. Col McCrae, of the Royal Artillery, who was present became convinced that the only way to arrest the conflagration was to blow up some of the houses on each side of the street, so as to widen a gap of sixty or seventy feet. In a consultation with the Mayor, the latter's consent was reluctantly given, and a squad of the Royal Artillery were dispatched to the Queen's store for ammunition, arriving back with a cart load in a short while; but by this time the flames had reached the houses which it was intended to blow up, and the plan was rendered useless. Col. McCrae, now decided to blow up the property belonging to Mrs Martin and occupied by Mrs Shea on one side of the street, and by Mr Fawciet, nearly opposite, so as to prevent the flames from spreading to the Montreal Steamship wharf. The Artillery were formed in a body across the street to clear the crowd, which was seized with a panic and fled in all directions. The inhabitants of the houses were turned out; but it now became evident that the fire was beginning to exhaust itself and would not spread much further, so that the explosion of the houses was not resorted to.

THE WHARVES AND SHIPPING.

Long before the fire had reached the centre of Diamond Harbor, the wharves in the rear of the houses on the river side were in full blaze down to the spot where it ceased. Nearly every house in the locality had rows of galleries and stairways; on several wharves too, there were rows of wooden tenement houses with piles of firewood and chips scattered about. These burned with fury from the outset, and were soon a mass of flame. Several of the vessels lying at the wharves were also in great danger, and the rigging of two of them actually ignited but was extinguished by the efforts of the hands on board. They had to slip their warps and haul out into the stream. On Ellis's wharf, and on the two wharves leased by Mr Giblin there was a large quantity of coal, about 1200 tons in all belonging to Mr Giblin. That on Ellis's wharf was saved by the superhuman exertions of Mr O'Sullivan, of the Harbor Masters office with the aid of the four men belonging to his boat. The coal on Giblin's wharf ignited, and all efforts to extinguish it were useless. It will become a total loss, and may consume the wharf with it. The boat's crews of the Water police were also on the river by direction of Captain Russell, and did signal service.

EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The burnt district extends from the Bishop's school-house to within about six houses of the vacant space under the citadel. The devouring element made a clean sweep on both sides of the street and wharves with the exception of Mr Miles O'Brien's property, and the house immediately opposite owned by Mr. John O'Connell, which stood in the very heart of the street. How they escaped it is impossible to imagine, unless owing to some miraculous circumstance. The number of houses consumed by the assessor's register is 91 in Champlain Street, but we must add some forty or fifty wooden tenements on the several wharves which will give us a total of about one hundred and thirty houses burned.

ESTIMATED LOSS—INSURANCE.

We were unable to obtain a correct list of the amount of insurances last evening, but they fall very much below the actual loss. We estimate the loss of property alone at over £200,000, averaging each house at £200. The loss of stock and furniture destroyed may be calculated at half as much more. The occupants of the houses to which the fire did not extend were nearly as heavy losers as those who were burned out. Several of the houses were gutted, and nearly all had their effects destroyed or carried away. In this respect Mr. Frs. Christie, Mrs. Bickell, Mr. Dawson, and Mrs. Shea will suffer considerably.

INCIDENTS—APPEARANCE OF THE BURNT DISTRICT.

It would take more space than we can spare to relate the many incidents of the conflagration. Several cases of parties neglecting to pay their insurance premiums due yesterday and the day previous were told to us. Others, in the confusion and excitement left their money and valuables a prey to the flames. Some have seen the earnings of a life-time wasted in less than half an hour. The cup of misery to hundreds of the sufferers is full to overflowing, and a great amount of destitution is unavoidable unless speedy measures are taken for their relief. The Mayor ought to call a public meeting without delay to devise some measure of relief under the pressing circumstances of the case.

There was a good deal of drunkenness among the seamen and strangers, but very few cases among the military, who behaved nobly all day. Several accidents occurred, none ending seriously that we could hear of.

SHELTER FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Mayor who exerted himself to the utmost at the fire all day, seeing that hundreds would have to sleep on the road side, went to the Commissioner of Public Works, and procured the use the Government sheds on the Custom House wharf where all who choose can occupy them until better provision is made. Mr. Rae, of the firm of Allans, Rae & Co., also humanely placed the Ocean Steamship Company's store at the disposal of the poor sufferers as a temporary place of shelter. The whole community is stirred with commisseration for the unfortunates, and no doubt relief will be speedy and ample.

We did not hear how the fire originated.

LIST OF SUFFERERS.

The following is a list of the sufferars as nearly as can be obtained. It is taken from the assessment books for last year, that Ward not having been assessed for 1865. We give the number of the houses, the names of the proprietors and the tenants who then occupied them. With some few exceptions this list will be found to be pretty nearly correct:—

Water side of the street leading Westward.—No. 195.—Owned by W. Wall, and occupied by James Tucker, tailor, and James Welsh.

No. 197.—Owned by Miles Kelly and Elizabeth Doyle, wife of E J Charlton, and occupied by John McKnight, widow Bridget Home, Jos Graham, stevedore, and Jas Feore.

Nos. 199 & 201.—Owned by heirs Edward O'Brien.—Michael Ward, John Kane, Samuel Maurice, Danl Casey, Simon Grogan, and Michl Enright. House on the wharf, tenanted by Richd Burke, Widow Morrisey, Jas Roach, Patk Haberline, Edwd Brown, Jas Fitzgerald and Thos Elward.

No. 203.—Owned by Wm Henry, and tenanted by Nich Haberline, Thos Trihey, Thos Downey and Wm Ramsay.

No. 205.—Owned by Bart Welsh, and occupied by himself and Moses Connors.

Water side, leading Eastward towards the city.—No. 193.—Owned by Wm Wall, and tenanted by John O'Brien, Maurice O'Brien, Thomas Cooper, Geo Burnsford, and Henry Cooper.

Nos. 189 & 191.—Owned by Wm Wight, and occupied by Widow Paul, Philip Farrell, Saml Carson, and Thos O'Connell, Timothy McLaughlan, Wm. Wight. Property on the wharf occupied by Mrs Cleary, Danl Cleary, John Murphy, Patk Butler, And Kennivick, Jas Nails, Micheal Kelly, Jas Barden, Geo Daly, —— Brislow, and Wm Doyle.

No. 187.—Owned by the Heirs of Martin Ray, and occupid by Henry Fanning, grocer, M Dunn, and John McKay.

No. 185.—Owned by John Murray, and occupied by John Cooper, grocer, and Michael Sweeney.

No. 183.—Owned by John Murray, and occupied by Saml Baker, Wm Wade, Jas N Clarke, Alex McPhail, Jas Petry, Wm Lanning, Thos Healey, John Clark, and Jas Nicholas.

Nos. 179 & 181.—Owned by Denis Bogue, and occupied by Peter Clarke, and Wm Hazelford.

No. 177.—Owned by John White, and occupied by Edward Cusack, Wm Roe, John Cassidy, and Michael Morrissey.

No. 175.—Owned by Elie Gingras, and occupied by Widow Doherty and Thos Butler.

Nos. 171 & 173.—Owned by Thos & Jno O'Connell, and occupied by John O'Connell, Thos Halpin, Widow Coleman, Michael Sheehy, Mrs Scott, and Mrs Halpin.

No. 169.—Owned and occupied by John Gregg.

No. 167.—Owned and occupied by Thos Burns, grocer. Property on the wharf tenanted by Wm Kelly, Jas Carty, Thos Kane, and John Clarke.

No. 165.—Owned by Wm Ellis and occupied by Micheal O Conner, Wm Hackett, Patk McCormick, and Denis Canty.

No. 163.—Owned by Donald Kennedy, and occupied by Mr. Hennessy, Duncan, McElheran, Patrick Guerin, John Roach, and Thomas Fitzgibbon.

Nos. 159 & 161.—Owned by Wm. Ellis, and occupied by himself, Mrs. James Young, James Bain, jr, and John Enright.

Nos. 155 & 157.—Owned by Miles O'Brien and occupied by Widow Power, Gordon Andrews, James Murray and Thomas Ryan.

Nos. 147, 149, & 151.—Owned by Miles O'Brien, and occupied by himself and James R. Clark, and 16 families in the houses on the wharf lots. This property had a miraculous escape from the general destruction.

No. 145.—Owned by Wm. Banfield, and occupied by E. J. Banfield and John Murray.

No. 143.—Owned by Michael O'Neill, and tenanted by Michael Gorman, Wm. Newman, and Widow Bond.

No. 141.—Owned by Dan. Donnolly, and occupied by David Nolan, grocer, Wm. White, and Patrick Nolan.

No. 139.—Owned by James Byrnes, and occupied by himself, Patrick Delaney, and Matthew Boland.

No. 137.—Owned by James Trainer, and occupied by himself, Thomas Lyons, Richard Trainor, and James Davis.

No. 135.—Owned by Miss Catherine Kennedy, and occupied by Widow Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, and James Murphy.

No. 133.—Owned by Thomas McCaul, and tenanted by James Cain, Widow Malone, Micahel Hannan, John Condon, Maurice Rahely, and Micahel Rabely.

No. 131.—Owned and occupied by Simon Butler, grocer.

No. 129.—Owned by Heirs Wm. Brown, and occupied by William Brown, and George Boyle.

No. 127.—Owned by Miss C Kennedy, and occupied by Martin Lillas, John Joint, Julia Fitzpatrick, Thos Kenny, and Robt Shortis.

Nos. 123 & 125.—Owned by John Giblin, and occupied by Police Station House, Mrs Murphy, Patk Dynan, John Kehoe, and David Welsh.

No. 121.—Owned by John Jones, and occupied by himself, John Weir, and John Liston.

Nos. 117 & 119.—Owned by Heirs Plaisance, and occupied by Misses Quinn, John M'Alister, Wm Quinn, John Quinn, Edward Rielly, Michl Foley, and Jas Foley. On wharf—Robt Fullerton, Jno Alexander, and Jno Ferguson.

No. 115.—Owned by Heirs Plaisance, and occupied by Danvid Ross, boot & shoe maker, Wm Blackman, Thos Conway, and Michael Dickey. On the wharf—Wm Hennessy's butchery, and Edwd Perkins.

HOUSES BURNED ON THE CLIFF SIDE.

No. 136.—Owned by Heirs Plaisance, and occupied by Chas Gilbride, Henry Savage, Danl O'Brien, and shed by Widow Ellen Killen.

Nos. 138 & 140.—Owned by Thos Lane, grocer, and occupied by himself, Michael McMahon, John O'Brien, and Patrick Keating.

Nos. 142 & 144.—Owned by John Giblin, ship-chandler, occupied by himself and by Thos McCaul.

Nos. 148 & 150.—Owned by Miss C Kennedy, and occupied by Thos Kirby Michael McKechnie, Robert Swindell, and Patk McMahon.

No. 152.—Owned by Timothy O'Connell, and occupied by Michael Harrington, James Oliver, and John Ready.

No. 154.—Owned by Widow Shields, and occupied by herself, and Wm Roach.

No. 156.—Owned and occupied by Michael Huck.

No. 158.—Owned by Widow Kelly, and tenanted by John Conway, Robert Nicholas, and Mrs. Shields.

No. 160.—Owned by Judge Alywin—In ruins.

No. 162.—Vacant lot.

Nos. 164 & 166.—Owned by William Smith, and occupied by Widow Madden, William McDonagh, John Quinn, and James Courtény; Bernard Kain, Michael Murray, William Henry, and John Smith.

No. 168.—Owned by John O'Connell, stevedore, and occupied by Timothy O'Connell, ship-chandler, and by himself.—Saved

Nos. 170 & 172.—Owned by Miles O'Brien, and tenanted by James Welsh, Martin Kelly, Widow McAvoy, John Greer, James Collins, and Daniel Supple.

No. 176.—Owned by Estate Thomas Simpson, and occupied by Widow O'Neill, Thomas McAvoy, Louis Sizale, James Kirwin, Phillip Kirwin, Phillip Ryan, Daniel Ryan, John McKechnie, and James Burns.

Nos. 178, 180, & 182.—Occupied by John Mountain, William Cotterill, Widow Connors, Patrick Murray, Charles Commins, and Martin O'Brien.

No. 184.—Owned by Daniel Trihey, occupied by himself, Thomas O'Donohoe, and Edw. Keating.

Nos. 188 & 186.—Owned by Thomas Burns, occupied by Edward Brown, and Widow David Foran; William Christie, George Carson, Daniel Keenan, Thomas Morris, and John Kelly.

No. 192.—Owned by Michael O'Brien, butcher and occupied by himself and Thomas Maguire

No. 194.—Owned by Elie Gingras, and tenanted by William Meehan, and James Larkin.

No. 196.—Owned by W D Campbell, and tenanted by Patrick Holden.

No. 198.—Owned by Martin O'Brien, and occupied by George Adderton, Widow Waters, and John O'Brien.

No. 200.—Owned and occupied by Frs. McLaughlin, stevedore.

No. 202.—Owned by Thomas Hall, and tenanted by Matthew Maloney, Patrick Hanrahan, Patrick Halpin, and James Fitzgerald.

Nos. 204 & 206.—Owned by heirs P. McInenly, and occupied by Daniel Larkin, and John Lynch; James Kelly and Jas. Quilty.

No. 208.—Owned by Michael Power, and occupied by widow Graham, Nicholas Canty, Jno Ferguson, and Patrick Welsh.

No. 210.—Owned by E L Montizambert, and occupied by Allan Moore.

No. 212.—Owned by James Turner, and occupied by Daniel Welsh and Thomas Cross.

No. 214.—Owned by Patrick Grogan, and occupied by himself and John Hurly, grocer.

No. 216.—Owned by Miss Mary Ann Lawlor, and occupied by James Lawlor. No insurance on property, stock, or furniture.

No. 218.—Owned & occupied by Jas Hayden

No. 220.—Owned by James Hayden, and occupied by Michael Hayden.

No. 222.—Owned and occupied by widow William McKay.

No. 224.—Owned and occupied by Michael Macnamara.

No. 226.—Owned by widow Ramsay, and occupied by James Welsh.

No. 228.—Owned by Barth. Welsh, and occupied by Richard Welsh, Patrick Fowby, Terence Bardeo, and Edward Donnolly.

No. 230.—Owned by heirs Wm Clark, and occupied by Michael Rotchford and W Hogan.

Mrs. Widow John Doran's property, on the river side, and Mr. Wm. Shanahan's house, on the cliff side, were also burned down.

SUCCESS OF THE DELEGATES.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in its impression of Tuesday morning, contains the following highly important intelligence from private letters received by the *Hibernian*:—

At a dinner given to the delegates by the Canada Club on the 7th inst., and attended by the Colonial Secretary and several members of Parliament, Mr. Cardwell made, we are told, a very happy speech, and one exceedingly complimentary to the delegates. He said it gave him unfeigned pleasure to be able to say that he believed the result of the negotiations then pending would be equally satisfactory to the Colonies and the Mother Country. As a *quasi* independent nation, Canada had recently had in her executive, judicial, and administrative character to deal promptly with most important international interests, there not always being time, owing to the emergencies of the occasion, to go through the usual channels of strict official correspondence, and he was pleased to say that in all questions, whether they related to the Union or the Defences of the Provinces, or the Extradition or Reciprocity Treaties, the decisions of the Canadian Government had been always ratified and sanctioned by the Crown. Thus Mr. Cardwell made a sort of informal statement of the success of the delegates. It was understood that the final, formal decision, upon the demands of the Canadian Government would be given to them on the 10th, and probably announced in Parliament on the 12th instant, *but*, of course, further delays may occur.

We believe that these demands will cover the assumption by the Imperial Government of a fair share of the expense of the general system of fortifications for the Provinces, and a guarantee of a loan to enable the Provinces to execute these and perhaps other public works, including, we suppose, the Intercolonial Railway. But on this subject we are not in possession of any authentic information. The friends of Canada in London, however, regard the Union and the railway as being portions of the Imperial policy with respect to these Colonies, to the active promotion of which Her Majesty's Ministers stand distinctly committed. They therefore regard them as certain of accomplishment at no distant date.

THE HEAT AT MONTREAL.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday says, meteorology is in the ascendant. Nothing interests anybody half so much as the knowledge of the precise degree of heat with which we have been afflicted for the last sixty hours. The afternoon of Saturday began the broiling process, and as many as could escaped from the hot, dusty streets of the town, to the fresher, purer air of the country. The cricketers who endeavored on that day to bat or bowl effectively, retired, panting and utterly exhausted from the contest. All bodily exercise not of necessity was avoided by the prudent and wise. A thermometer, even at Vaudreuil, registered nearly 98°. The morning of Sunday opened still hotter than the previous day had shown. At 7 o'clock the thermometer at the Observatory marked 76° Fahrenheit. At two o'clock in the afternoon it reached 96°.2! At four o'clock it stood at 92°.4, and at nine o'clock in the evening at 82°.7. A breeze sprang up at night-fall, but even with that the minimum registered during the night (at two o'clock yesterday morning) was 76°. The mean of the twenty-four hours was 84°.9. Yesterday at 7 o'clock the day had opened with still greater heat than Sunday, the thermometer shewing 76°.4. But at noon the sky became clouded, and the breeze increased, so that the maximum reached was only 88°.7. At nine o'clock in the evening the mercury had fallen to 74°, the mean temperature for the day being 79°.7. A storm seemed impending during the afternoon, and just before evening set in a very little rain did fall, but the storm clouds passed away to the South of us, and left Montreal still dusty and unrefreshed. Such is a record of about sixty hours of most unpleasant hot weather, which has rendered exercise—if not existence itself—unpleasant.

DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES.

The official *Gazette* of Saturday last announces that the authorised discount on American Invoices is declared to be 29 per cent. which percentage or deduction is to be continued until the next weekly notice, and applies to all purchases made in the U. States during this week.

VIRGINIA AFTER THE WAR.

OBSERVATIONS OF A LITERARY MAN.

Correspondence of the Leader.

NORFOLK, Va., June 14, 1865.

The first impression of a Southern town is eminently distressing, with its horrid brick pavements; which, if I were addicted to the use of ill-language, would certainly make me swear; its apparent lack of energy and life that you notice in more Northern climates, and the hordes of ill-dressed gaping negroes who lazily perambulate the thoroughfares. Then too, in the present state of affairs, the people have a dejected, woe-begone look, as though they thought themselves under some unnatural restraint; which indeed is the case, so far as this place is concerned; for the uniforms of the conquering Federal army meet you at every point. Armed sentinels guard the portals of all the military and public offices, and insolent looking negro guards are constantly marching delinquents to the jail, or superintending the scavaging operations of a band of unfortunates, military deserters and other offenders, who, clad in a very peculiarly made uniform—half black half grey, with often a heavy ball and chain attached to the leg, have assigned to them for punishment the sweeping of the public thoroughfares.

Norfolk is a place of considerable antiquity, it was quite a respectable borough in the time of Queen Anne, and its people rejoiced in the down fall of the Pretender in the reigns of the first two Georges. There is an old Episcopal Church in the centre of the town that bears upon its front wall, the date of 1739. The venerable edifice has seen congregated within its walls many of the proud gentry of Virginia. Washington and old Lord Fairfax have probably worshipped there; and many a governor of the old colonial times has prayed within its walls for the weal of his Sovereign Lord the King; but the glory of the old church departed when the Southern army evacuated the place. It was taken possession of by the Yankees, who never yet spared the house or the priest of God, when either happened to interfere with their worthless caprices. Its rector was ejected because he was known to be a gentleman of secession principles, and a creature of their own, a scophantic ignorant person, put in his place, whom everybody seems to despise, and whom report accuses of being "a wolf in sheep's clothing," and not an Episcopal Minister at all. Of course the congregation—a very old and wealthy one—left with their pastor, and not one of them has been within the walls of the old church since. The building is surrounded by a yard full of very old, weather-beaten, brown stone tombs; upon which, every day as I pass, I observe idle boys at play, for all the world like the tombs, the church and the church-yard wall and the "depraved apprentices" in Hogarth's picture.

It is curious to trace in the style of building that prevails here, the exclusively English origin of the inhabitants. I write this in a house which was built and occupied by Lord Dunmore, the last of the colonial governors, and even now, though so long a time has gone by, it serves very well as a type of every other construction in the place; and it reminds me most strongly, in all its arrangements, of similar buildings I remember to have seen in my early days in England. This same peculiarity is most strongly marked in the speech of the Virginians. To hear a Virginian express himself, you would swear your were listening to an Englishman from the provinces; indeed so strong has been the illusion upon me, that at that times I could hardly be made to believe I was conversing with an American.

Episcopacy is the dominant religion all through the State of Virginia. In this, as in other matters, I note some peculiarities, evidently planted here by the early cavalier settlers of the colony; peculiarities which the Anglican mother of the American church has long since discarded. Some time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the puritanic faction began to infuse some of the acerbity of its spirit into the national church, the altar, from time immemorial invariably stood at the east end of all churches, in the centre part of the chancel wall, was removed, and a kind of table, surmounted by a desk and pulpit, and built together, according to the most approved style of puritanic irreverence, was substituted for the primitive and catholic arrangement. In the mother country this fashion prevailed almost exclusively from the period of its gradual introduction until the time of King Charles the First, when, through the exertions of Archbishop Laud, the holy table was separated from the rostrums that towered so aspiringly above it, and removed to its proper place at the east end. I believe examples of the puritanic arrangement still occur in some of the Channel Islands, as well as in some very remote parts of Wales: and I was not a little astonished to find the same unsightly and unecclesiastical innovation perpetuated in Virginia, where it was doubtless brought by the old cavaliers, who flocked to the colony during the reign of the first James, when in all probability, the custom had attained something like permanence in England.

I find the people here very reserved, quiet and dull. They complain of the harsh treatment they have received from their Northern conquerors, whom nothing on earth can induce them to mix or associate with, upon any terms whatever. They have been compelled to take an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, which considering the ruin it has brought upon them, and the bitter, bitter hatred they bear towards it, was certainly one of the greatest of humiliations. Those who refused to take this oath were immediately sent across the lines, and their property confiscated; while they who did take it have, whenever an opportunity presents itself, all been treated with the greatest indignity, more indeed like conquered slaves than a free-born and proud-spirited people.

The prayer for the President of the United States, which at the time of the secession of Virginia from the Union was annulled, I presume by ecclesiastical authority, was commanded by the military immediately after the Federal occupation, to be resumed in the church service. Rather than listen to what they consider so obnoxious many absent themselves; others risk imprisonment, and assume a sitting posture from the commencement of the supplication to its end. This, however, is only a slight specimen—a mere straw—of the abhorrence entertained by the people of the South against the Yankees, but as I progress with my letters to you, I shall doubtless find occasion to enter more fully into the subject.

The grim forests of Canada were whitened with falling snow-flakes when I left there late in November; here, however, the air was mild and balmy, the sky blue and cloudless, the waves placid and serene. There were leaves yet tender and green upon the jessamine and the myrtle, and a few hardy blossoms lingered lovingly in shady places in the gardens.

RUSSIA AND THE POPE.

While the Pope is holding out the right-hand of fellowship to the King of Italy, and proposes to consecrate the spoiler of his fairest provinces he has crossed the path of the Czar of all the Russias after a fashion which threatens a very serious quarrel between the head of the Greek Church and himself.

His holiness has just canonized and "admitted to the honours of the altar," as the phrase goes, the Archbishop Kountzievich a Polish prelate killed at Viteps in 1623. This act is regarded in Russia as a demonstration against the Russian people and religion, as well as against the Russian dominion in Poland.

The Moscow Gazette recalls the circumstances of the death of the new saint, whom it describes in much the same terms which a good Covenanter would apply to Archbishop Sharpe, murdered for his prapogation of prelacy in Scotland.

The Russian journal declares that Kountzievich was an oppressor of the Russians in the then kingdom of Poland, and adds that during the recent Polish insurrection medals of Khuntzievich were distributed bearing the inscription that "his martyrdom was avenged by the expiatory massacre of five thousand Russian believers, who then lived under the sceptre of the King of Poland." It asks thereupon whether the Papal court wishes Russia to imitate the conduct of the prelate whom it has canonized; and whether Pope Pius IX would like to see "Russian bishops now go as Kountzievich went, into the churches of those who profess a different faith, and compel them by force to abandon their own altars."

The excitement produced by the canonization of the Polish martyr is profound throughout Russia, and the rupture of all relations with Rome is urgently demanded by the Russian press.—*N. Y. World.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

CASE OF PROFESSOR WEIR.

We have much pleasure in publishin the following speech of the Rev. Dr. Coo of this city, in reference to this case. was addressed to the Synod of the Presby terian Church of Canada, in conne tion with the Church of Scotland, recentl held in Ottawa, but of which we have see no notice in the report of the proceeding of that body. After some preliminary remarks,—

Dr. Cook said—We, the Ministers and Elders the Scottish Church in Canada, have a very de interest in Queen's College. Queen's Colle belongs to the Presbyterians of the Church Scotland generally, and it is reasonable tha should be watched over with solicitude by th Court, to which it owes its existence, and in wh alone the body of Scottish churchmen in th Province is represented. The instruction youth in the higher branches of education—th of the youth, who it may be expected shall aft wards hold a high place and exercise an extens influence in the Province, is at all times a subje of just anxiety to an ecclesiastical body. A the education of ministers concerns us yet mo closely, it being obviously not more sacredly binding on us to discharge the duties of the mi isterial office in the congregations with which w are connected, than it is to provide that a faithful, and well qualified men be raised up take our places when, in the course of nature, w shall be called away. Both objects—gener education and the special education of ministe —were contemplated in the institution of Queen College, and it is by it mainly that these objec can be attained under our auspices, and subje to our influence. In it, especially, the futur ministers of our church must be trained. N other institution can or will take its place, or able, to any great extent, even to supplement i deficiencies. It is our duty, therefore, to see tha in as far as in us lies, nothing be permitted lower its character, or impair its efficiency. Th interest and the honour of the church which w represent, are necessarily connected with the character and efficiency of Queen's College.

The difficulty that has arisen in Queen's Co lege may be considered as an abstract questio or in relation to the individual case which is sti in litigation. The Board of Trustees, as at prese constituted, hold that they are entitled summarily to dismiss a Professor without trial, withou hearing him in his own defence, without making or recording any charge against him. They hav got the opinion of a lawyer to this effect. The have embodied it in a statute, and they have ex ercised the power which it implies in the case o Professor Weir. It is to maintain this right—th right to dismiss a Professor at pleasure, and wi out assigning a reason, that litigation is now goi on. Professor Weir denies the right—the Tru tees assert it, and large expenses have alread been incurred, which must fall heavily on one other of the parties. The decision of the Cou of Chancery is against the doctrine held by th Trustees; but the Trustees have carried the cas to the Court of Appeal, and either party ma carry it to the Privy Council in England.

Now I cannot help thinking that it behove this Court, to which belongs the appointment o a large portion of the Board of Trustees, an which is now about to send three members int that body, to consider, seriously, whether it i not its duty to discountenance such litigatio Is this right called in question by Profess Weir,—the right to dismiss a Professor at plea sure, clearly laid down in the Charter? Is it i conformity with the rule which obtains in Scot Colleges, after which Queen's College wa modelled? Is it in accordance with the prese policy of the Empire, in such cases? Is it ex pedient, with a view of bringing able men int the College? Is it consistent with the positi which Professors in a University should hav Is it consistent with the place, the duties an the power assigned to them in the Charter! I it just or reasonable, or necessary in itself? I my judgment, Moderator, every one of the questions may be answered in the negative. S far from any such right being plainly laid do in the Charter, to my mind, it appears as cle as day, that it contains provisions expressly in tended to restrain and prevent the exercise o any such power. What says the Charter? "W further will that if any complaint, respecting th conduct of the Principal, or any Professo Master, Tutor, or other officer of the said College be at any time made to the Board of Trustee they may institute an enquiry, and, in the even of any impropriety of conduct being duly prove they shall admonish, reprove, suspend, or remov the person offending, as to them may seem good provided always that the grounds of such adm nition, reproof, suspension or removal, be re corded at length in the Books of the said Board. It is not surely to be presumed for a moment th a Board, constituted mainly of Ministers an Elders, would remove, or think of removing Professor, without some ground of complaint, o without the statement by some one of su ground. Well, and if complaint is made, ground of complaint is stated, can anything be laid down more explicitly than the course which the Board is to take, viz.: to make enquiry, to obtain proof, and if dismissal takes place, to record the grounds of it? Is it not the plai purpose of this course, prescribed by the Charter to protect the Professor from any arbitrary o capricious exercise of power on the part of th Board? And wherein would be the use o sense of it, if it could be set aside by the Board simply saying: "Oh we make no complaint a all; we dismiss, by the inherent power to do existing in the Board, as a Corporation." I a aware, Moderator, of the difficulty which has bee alleged to exist, and to operate against the Board's acting under the provisions of the Charter. It is said that the Board cannot compel witnesses to give evidence, or examine witnesses on oath. Whether this is or is not the case, I cannot say,— or what power it is competent for the Crown to give in these respects. But this I think is plain that without proof satisfactory to their own minds, and recording the grounds of sentence the Trustees have not, *under the Charter*, the power of dismissal; and it is *under the Charter only*, whatever be its defects or inconveniences, that the Trustees have power to act at all. A to the rule in Scotch Colleges, or the present policy at home in such cases, we all know ver well that such a thing as the removal of a Pro fessor without trial, and without giving him a opportunity of defending himself, was neve heard of in Scotland. In point of fact, th position of a Professor was too secure. The existed no regular provision for the removal o an incompetent, or justly objectionable Professor It is only recently that such provision has bee made, *and the nature* of the provision sh clearly the policy which was r[illegible] by the able and enlightened men [illegible] formed Scotch University Commission. An Act of P liament was passed in 1856, constituting a U versity Court, in which it is enacted expre that no Professor shall be deprived of his off suspended, or even censured, except, on s ficient cause shewn, and after due investigation and no such sentence of deprivation, suspensi or censure is to take effect, until it has been a proved by Her Majesty in Council. Can anythin shew more clearly that in the view of the frame of the Statute, the position and office of a Profess were not to be dealt with lightly, or take away without ample proof and full consideration

Then, as to the expediency of this right summary dismissal, is it not obvious that a p tion so insecure offers nothing to induce men literary and scientific eminence to enter College? I believe it is with men of such att ments as qualify them for the office of Profes as it is with ministers, it is not so much a la income as a safe and respectable position wh they value. And how is the College to obt such men if it can offer neither? Of course, Board will get men; but will they get *such* m as might be obtained, and as it is desirable th the College should have as its Professo Why the Board could not get the late Princi without a special arrangement, by which protected against an action of the Boar the provison of the Charter—not to speak inherent power of summary dismissal w now claimed.

Then how inconsistent with the posi Professors in a University is the notion appears to obtain in the Board—which is all events, by some of its members—that fessors are the mere servants of the Bo ject to the Board as clerks in a bank or c house are subject to their superiors. Mo the Professors are public officers, entrust the education of the youth who are to e learned professions—and invested by th

with the high and distinguished power of conferring academical honours—honours to which the Legislature of this Province attaches some important privileges and advantages. Why, Moderator, under this power granted by the Crown, not to the Board of Trustees observe, but to the Principal and Professors—we have recently seen Queen's College crossing the wide Atlantic and singling out recipients for its honours in the great world of London—honours, too, by all accounts, very gratefully received—and we have seen it not only conferring distinction in our own Church, on one whose character honours the degree as much as the degree honours him; but overstepping the limits of our own ecclesiastical organization, either here or in Scotland, and conferring a like honour on men who disown our polity and reject our doctrine. Are those to whom the Queen, the fountain of honour, has entrusted such powers to be considered and treated as mere servants? Are they, of all the Queen's subjects, the men to be punished without being accused, or if accused without being tried—or if tried, without being proved guilty and having their conviction solemnly recorded? I say punished, for punishment it is, severe and grievous punishment, the dismissal of a Professor. It is removal from an honourable office. Though the authorities who dismiss may be silent as to the cause—the world will be ready enough to judge it something disreputable to him. The dismissal will naturally stand in the way of his obtaining a like situation, and it may consign him and a young and helpless family to poverty and ruin. There are higher interests than the interests of individuals, and in the view of these it may become a solemn duty to dismiss; but it revolts one's natural sense of justice that a sentence so serious should be passed without giving the man against whom it is pronounced, a chance of speaking in his own defence—without letting him know the grounds of the sentence, or giving him an opportunity of disproving them. Moderator, if the right of summary dismissal, and the right of dismissal after trial and proof, and hearing the accused in his own defence, were both laid down with equal clearness and precision in the Charter, and it rested solely with the Board on which right to act, I think it might be expected of a Board constituted as the Board of Trustees of Queen's College is, mainly of Ministers and Elders, that they would choose the latter course, feeling its reasonableness, and having regard to a higher law than any laid down by Charter or Statute, Prince or Parliament—the law of our Great Master, that we should do to others as we would they should do to us. Moderator, I, for one, do not desire that the Board should have the choice. As one concerned in the drawing up of the Charter, I know that it was never intended that the Board should have the power of summary dismissal, and I think the Synod should refuse to send to the Board any one who seeks to have such power, or who is prepared to maintain the exercise of it in a court of law.

But, Moderator, I have more to say on this subject. I hold that, in the case which is now in litigation, and apart from the question whether the right of summary dismissal exists in the Board, special injustice has been done. I am prepared to show that such injustice has been done. I mean to shew it, and to call on this Court to refuse to send back to the Board any one who has been art and part in such injustice.

Moderator, though the Board of Trustees did not, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter under which they act, record in their books the grounds of Professor Weir's dismissal, it is not to be supposed that they had not what they conceived to be grounds, and just grounds. It would be doing them great injustice to doubt this. And, as it happens, we are not without information as to the grounds on which they proceeded. The sentence of dismissal is in the following terms:—

"Resolved.—That from the facts which have come to the knowledge of the Trustees, and the present alarming state of the College, the Trustees deem it necessary, in the interest of the College, to remove Professor Weir from the offices of Professor of Classics, and Secretary to the Senatus; and in the exercise of their power to remove at discretion, they hereby do remove him from these offices accordingly forthwith."

And subsequently the Board caused placards to be posted on the College walls, in which they said,—

"The Trustees having, in the exercise of their power, owing to the alarming state of the College, removed Professor Weir from his position therein," and so on.

Clearly, then, in the apprehension of the Board, the College was in an alarming state, and the natural and necessary inference, from the way in which Professor Weir's dismissal is connected with this alarming state of the College, is that Professor Weir was accountable for it, and that facts had come to their knowledge to warrant this belief.

Now, wherein consisted this alarming state of the College? That state of things was brought formally before the Board by the Principal, and we have his evidence in regard to the nature and extent of it, in the document which was read by Judge Logie as the Principal's speech, and which was found among the Principal's papers, and laid before the Court of Chancery by his executor, Professor Murray. In this document the Principal testifies, "that the Arts and Theological students have, as far as known to him, all acted with marked propriety;" and again he says, that by them "there has been no breach of the laws of the College." I call on the Synod to observe what this statement or admission of the Principal implies. It implies that all the students who were attending or had ever attended Professor Weir's classes, behaved, without exception, well. Now, does it not occur to you, Moderator, as a very singular thing, if Professor Weir was determined to create disorder, or if his conduct, whatever were his intentions, was fitted to create disorder, that not the least of it appeared among the students who were, or who had been, under his direct and immediate influence? Where, then, was this alarming state of disorder? The Principal says "it was in the Medical Faculty"—meaning, I presume, the classes of the Medical Faculty. There he says, there was "chronic disturbance." Subsequently, however, he says, "that only a few of the medical students were implicated;" but "these few were sufficient, for some time, to keep Professor Bell's class in disorder." I think, then, we are warranted to say that this "chronic disturbance" was in Professor Bell's class, and it may be accounted for very easily without implicating Professor Weir. In the first place, the students of that class were dissatisfied with Dr. Lawson's leaving the College, and with the Principal and the other Trustees for passing the Statute which led to his leaving. In the second place, Professor Bell was known to be appointed in opposition to the remonstrances of the whole Medical Faculty. In the third place, Professor Bell was a very young man—younger looking than he really is—and though known to be an able Geologist, and well learned in Natural Science, he had never taught Chemistry, and could not, in the very nature of things, be prepared all at once to meet the expectations of the students, especially in the temper in which Dr. Lawson's resignation had left them. I think some trouble might not unreasonably be accounted for in this way. But if any one choose to impute it to Professor Weir, do not the elementary principles of justice require that proof be given of his complicity with that trouble? I assert, in his name, that there was no such complicity; and that when the disorder in question was brought up in the Senatus, he, and he alone, proposed that it should be put down with the strong hand. And whatever be thought of this assertion, I again assert that if his connection with these few medical students can be proved, it should be proved—or any charge against him for the disorder of which they were guilty withdrawn.

But the alarming state of the College did not consist wholly in the disorder in Professor Bell's class. Various things contributed to it. According to the Principal, the first which he mentions, and which he characterizes as an open attempt to injure the College, was the breaking up of the Kingston Grammar School, with which Queen's College had been amalgamated, the retirement of Mr May from the school, and his establishing an opposition school of his own. This, the Principal says, "he has no doubt happened by the influence of Professor Weir." Now, just to show how loosely such statements are made, and how necessary to the ends of justice it is that proof should be gone into, when important interests are concerned, listen to the papers I have in my hand; the one, a letter from Mr. May himself, now a clergyman of the Church of England, and the other, a statement from two Kingston gentlemen, corroborating what Mr. May states:—

KINGSTON, 2nd Feb., 1863.

The Revd. Professor Weir:

DEAR SIR,—Having lately heard with surprise that you at a late meeting of Q. C. Trustees were said to have advised me to leave the Grammar School, I desire to state how much I regret that a statement so utterly groundless and untrue should have been made against you.

You never once advised me to take such a step. On the contrary you urged me again and again not to do so. On the 9th day of August, in your own garden, in presence of several witnesses, you pressed home with great urgency the advisability of continuing at my post as Master of the Grammar School. Two of your reasons I distinctly remember: 1. That by so doing I should gain the confidence and good will of the parents and guardians of the pupils, and 2. That I was in receipt of a handsome income—more than I could hope to have as Master of a private Academy. As those who were present, and who all took your view of the case can testify, I as earnestly contended that the only course open to me was to resign, which I did accordingly. This debate (for such, you may remember, it really was,) took place about Eleven o'clock, A.M., on Saturday; the same day my resignation was received by the Board. Both schools opened on the Monday following. In a word, had I followed your constant advice I should probably be yet in the Grammar School. For this statement of facts I have ample proof, should occasion require.

I do trust that for the ends of justice some more public opportunity may yet be afforded me of vindicating your conduct in this matter.—Meanwhile you are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
J. MAY.

The undersigned have a distinct remembrance of a conversation which was held on the Saturday preceding the opening of the County grammar-school (after the Summer Vacation) between the Rev. Professor Weir, and the new master of the Grammar-school, Mr. J. May. Professor Weir strongly urged by several arguments, that Mr. May should not resign his situation as master of the Grammar-school, the whole tendency of which was to the effect of impressing on the latter the propriety of remaining at his post, without reference to its disadvantages; the conversation was so warm on both sides that Mr. May left rather excited at the different view expressed by Professor Weir, from that entertained by Mr. May himself, as to his procedure in the matter. The whole substance of this we severally believe to be true, and can declare the same on oath if necessary.

ANTHONY S. O'LOUGHLIN.
JAMES SHIER.

Kingston, June 30, 1863.

The Principal proceeds to complain of the countenance given to Mr. May's school, as being injurious to the College. That countenance consisted simply in Professsr Weir's allowing a reference to him by parents. Dr. Williamson did the same; nor could either of them refuse this to one of the ablest and most distinguished graduates of the College.

The next thing which contributed to the alarming state of the College, happened in the fall of 1862. This is the account of it by the Principal: "The students wished to meet Professor Murray and myself on our arrival" from Scotland, "but Mr. May attended the meeting for this purpose, and with violent language strongly dissuaded the students from shewing this mark of courtesy. I have no evidence to show what part Mr. Weir took in this matter, but from his well known feelings, and close and constant intimacy, it was universally felt that it was agreeable to him, and sprung from the unhappy state of feelings which he had excited." Now can any thing be more loose or inconclusive than this, or could any one stand if such statements were to be considered, of weight? Mr. Weir declares that he had nothing whatever to do with the meeting of students—nor heard anything of it till after the Principal's actual arrival. Is his declaration not as good as the Principal's "no evidence?" If any importance was attached to this, why did not the Trustees require proof? Mr. May, I happen to know, from conversation with him in Quebec, had himself grounds of dissatisfaction with the Principal, and felt very bitterly in consequence. Whatever he may have done in this matter, he could very well do without any prompter.

The next ground of alarm was a daring attempt, on the part of Mr. Weir and his associates, that is, as it appears on this occasion, the whole body of the Senate, except the Principal, who was absent, to draw up a code of laws for the government of the College. The Principal says that when he returned from Europe, in November, 1862, he found that Mr. Weir and others of the Professors who had been in Kingston during the summer, had applied to draw up By-Laws for the Senate, and permission was granted under the impression that they were not laws that would interfere with the statutes of the University. "To my astonishment," however, he says, "I found that Mr. Weir and those associated with him, had drawn up statutes for the University," &c., &c., and he proceeds to descant on the dreadful irregularity of such a course—the evils of which were, however, prevented—by "Mr. Weir's code," as he calls it, being rejected. Now, in regard to this statement, it is not the case that Mr. Weir and his associates—that is, the Senate, minus the Principal—applied to make By-Laws for the Senate or for the College, or any laws at all. What they did appears in their minutes of 4th August, 1862, "when they had under consideration the desirability of adoption, by the Trustees, of By-Laws for the internal affairs of the University, and agreed to bring the matter under their consideration." Again, it is not the case that the Professors were permitted to prepare By-Laws, under the impression that they would not interfere with the statutes of the University, for it appears in a minute of the Board of Trustees, held on the 11th of August of the same year, that the Senate was requested to prepare and submit, for the approval of the Trustees, "a code of laws *for the government of the College*." And when the code—which was was drawn up in consequence, by a committee, of which Mr. Weir was not a member, and to which he does not remember offering a single suggestion, but which, as he was the Secretary of the Senate, was, of course, in his handwriting—was laid before the Trustees on the 8th September, 1862, it appears from the minutes of the Board, that it was referred, "for examination and report," to a committee of the Board. Pretty ground, this, to condemn a man upon!

After this, in the course of the Session 1862-'3, the statutes, as at present printed, were adopted. Immediately, the Principal says, opposition was raised by Mr. Weir. An anonymous letter was sent to him, with scurrilous extracts from the *Argus*. The extracts were posted up over the town: one was posted on the desk of the Chapel on Sunday morning, and at midnight opprobrious names were painted on the walls of the College. In respect of the libellous extracts, the Principal says, "I made no attempt to obtain direct evidence that these libels emanated from Professor Weir; I had no doubt in my own mind that, directly or indirectly, they came from him." And in respect of the midnight painting, he says, "Although this cannot be traced by positive evidence to Professor Weir, no one can have the slightest doubt that it originated in the strife kept up by him." Mr. Weir denies all knowledge of the anonymous letter, libellous extracts, and midnight painting. But, independent of his denial, who could believe without *proof*, any man in the position of a Professor doing or encouraging such things? Why I think it should take the strongest proof to make such a thing credible. And what would you think, Moderator, or what would this Court think, if I was to address you in the same way, that through the medium of a Judge and an Elder of the Church, the Principal addressed the Board in his case against Professor Weir. Suppose I were to say, I have no direct evidence to bear me out,—what I am going to say cannot be traced by positive evidence to the parties—but I have no doubt in my own mind that the Principal and Mr. Paton conspired to oust Professor Weir from the College—that Mr. Alex. Morris, from his close intimacy with that gentleman, was induced to take part in it, and to bring up Mr. Allan to help in it—and that various Trustees were prepared beforehand for what was to be done—and care taken to prevent Trustees, who were not likely to concur, from knowing anything which was intended. Were I to say this in solemn earnest, instead of saying it for the purpose of argument, would not there be an outcry? Would not there be, and justly, a storm of indignation, and a call for proof, and a charge of malice and slander? Yet this was the kind of thing which was tolerated, and which appears to have been acted on in the case of Professor Weir, a case affecting his character, his position in society, and his means of support for himself and his family.

Moderator, I will not take up the time of the Synod with some other matters—trifling in themselves—equally inaccurate, or confessedly without proof as against Professor Weir—though I am quite prepared to do so, and I shall come now to the two things on the ground of which some Trustees, for whom I entertain much respect, appear to have consented to the course pursued. The first is, Mr. Weir's retaining the office of Superintendent of Common Schools in Kingston, which the Principal says the Trustees required him to resign—considering it inconsistent with his Professorship. The second is the letter of Professor Weir in the *British Whig*.

And, first, as to the Superintendence of Schools. It appears that, for some time, Mr. Weir had held the office of Superintendent of Common Schools in Kingston—to the great satisfaction of the Board under which those schools are placed, and to the great advantage of the public, as the paper I have in my hand will show. It is a letter from the Board to Professor Weir:—

BOARD ROOM, COM. S. TRUSTEES,
KINGSTON, May 5th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—Having been obliged to resign your office of Local Superintendent of Common Schools under this Board, in consequence of your removal from the city, the Board of School Trustees cannot allow you to depart without expressing the high sense which they entertain, of the talented, energetic, and efficient manner, in which you have performed the duties of your office during your four years' incumbency. Constant and indefatigable in your attention to the schools, you have encouraged the teachers in the discharge of their duties, while your kind and considerate manner, always caused your instructions and advice to be received with pleasure by teachers and pupils. The Board can pay no higher compliment to you than to ascribe to your able administration of the office of Local Superintendent, during the last four years, a large measure of the prosperity which the Common Schools of Kingston enjoy.

I beg to assure you that in retiring from office, you carry with you the respect and esteem of the Chairman and members of the Board, not more for the talents and energy which you have manifested in the discharge of your official duties, than for your obliging manners and gentlemanly deportment in your intercourse with them, and that you bear with you their warmest wishes for your future welfare and prosperity.

In testimony whereof, the Board of Common School Trustees of the city of Kingston, hereto affixes its Corporate Seal to this certificate, by the hand of the Chairman of the Board, this fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

WM. FORD, JR.,
Chairman, B.C.S.T.

To the Rev. George Weir, M.A.,
Quebec.

Now one would think that this was an office very suitable for a Professor to hold, who never taught on Saturday, and only taught four hours a day for seven out of the twelve months of the year. And it could not but be creditable to the College to have one of its Professors discharging this duty so ably and efficiently. But from some motive or other—my charity, I confess, cannot imagine a creditable one—the Trustees declared it inconsistent with the duties of the Classical Professor, and intimated to Mr. Weir that, in their opinion, his Superintendency should cease at the end of the year. Mr. Weir was not of that opinion, and retained the office. Now, Moderator, I do not think such an expression of opinion an order to resign. But suppose it to be an order, I utterly deny the right of the Board of Trustees to give any such order. A Professor is not purchased, body and soul, for £375 a year, to be every moment of his time at the disposal of the Board. A Professor is engaged to discharge certain duties. If he fails in the discharge of those duties, the Board has a just right to complain, and to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that they be regularly and rightly performed. But over a Professor's time after his work is done, and done well, as Professor Weir's work has, confessedly, always been done, the Board have no authority—it rests with himself how he is to employ it for his own or the public good. A charge of neglect of duty was quite competent. Certainly not the acting as Superintendent of Common Schools. And the Board had no more right to expect that the expression of their opinion that the Superintendency should cease, should weigh with Mr. Weir, than an expression of opinion that he should cease to read Shakespeare, or to peruse the morning papers. Any other view would be to make Professors not merely, as some would have it, hired servants, but absolute slaves. To be sure, in these precious Statutes which have caused us so much confusion, there is one which, if I were to follow Dr. Leitch's example, I would say, though I have no direct evidence, I have no doubt in my own mind, that it was constructed with a view to this very matter. The effect of it is that no Professor is entitled to engage in any profession which the Board shall deem inconsistent with his office. But, in the first place, I think no reasonable man will think the Superintendency of Common Schools in Kingston, inconsistent with a Professor's office. In the second place, this is one of the objectionable statutes—if conceived to have force over Professors who were engaged and took office without the knowledge of any such restriction. And, in the third place, we have the opinion of a learned Judge, communicated to the Hamilton *Spectator*, that Mr. Weir's "status as a Professor, remains the same as before the passing of the Statute. The Statutes passed subsequently to his appointment, could not affect his tenure of office." Moderator, I do not know how others may feel, but I shall not venture to express my feelings in respect to this expression of opinion on the part of the Board, especially as at the time this action was taken by the Board, Professor Weir was only beginning to recover from a very severe illness, and a child, whose remains he was unable to follow beyond his own threshold, had only been three days before borne to her last resting place.

Observe, Moderator, I was a member of the Board when this was done, and am, of course, when not present and opposing, held as assenting to its acts. This is one of the miseries of our Board of Trustees. The distant members cannot attend all the meetings. Practically the power falls into the hands of a few Trustees in Kingston, and they—very good men and good Trustees if they lived in Toronto, or Hamilton, and Montreal—are from their very residence in Kingston, and their almost necessary acquaintance with the hearsay, the tittle tattle, the idle and unauthorized on dits of a society, small in itself, smaller if limited to Presbyterians, and smaller still if limited to Presbyterians of our church, the worst Trustees we could have, especially as they influence the distant Trustees, who come up ignorant, agape for information, and prepared to swallow what they hear from such respectable persons, without enquiry and without proof. It will be a good thing for the peace of the College when the Kingston Trustees consist of the minister of St. Andrew's church for the time being, and the present respectable Chairman of the Board.

I come now to the letter in the *Whig*. Dr. Leitch was blamed for securing himself in his position, while concurring in rendering the position of his colleagues less secure. He was defended on the ground of having left an office which he held *ad vitam aut culpam*. Professor Weir, in a letter to the *British Whig*, stated that he had done the same, and had evidence to shew it, and he concludes with these words, which, no doubt, must be understood to refer to the Principal.

"But, sir, had I taken advantage of my position, to render my own situation secure and permanent, I would heartily have despised myself, as unworthy of my race, had I likewise used my own security, to degrade my colleagues, and render their position insecure."

Now, Moderator, it is perfectly undeniable that Dr. Leitch concurred in, if he did not frame the statute rendering Professors dismissable at pleasure, whatever force may be in it; that he sought a legal opinion, whether so to dismiss, was not competent under the charter, and whether, if not, it was competent for the Trustees to modify the salary of an objectionable Professor, in other words to starve him out—and I ask any candid man in this court if he thinks the Professors should or could feel other than indignant—and were not justifiable in expressing their indignation. Suppose two members of this court, say Dr. Mathieson and myself, should by some management contrive to retain for ourselves, the whole benefits of the Form of Process as against ministers in our church, and concur in depriving all the other brethren of these benefits, to accused parties, would we have no reason to complain, if not in one measured sentence like that of Professor Weir, at the end of his letter to the *Whig*, but in furious diatribes from every Presbytery and every Manse, a storm of indignation should fall on our devoted heads? Or, to vary the case: should the brethren keep these benefits to themselves, and deprive Dr. Mathieson and me of them, would not we two—however often and much we have differed in ecclesiastical matters—unite most cordially in expressing our hatred of the unfairness and gross injustice of such a proceeding? But this is just a parallel case; and it is absurd to expect from Professor Weir a placid meekness, which none of us would, in similar circumstances, feel ourselves.

Moderator, I would take this opportunity of saying that there seems to prevail in the Board what I humbly think a very mistaken notion, as to the power, rank, and dignity of a Principal as compared with a Professor. The notion seems to be that the Principal is like the Head master of a school, and the Professors, ushers. Now, Moderator, I had once the honor to be Principal of Queen's College, or as it is now called in new-fangled, and I believe illegal phrase, Queen's University, and though of a less distinguished institution, I am a Principal still. So it is no interest of mine to lower the estimation in which the office is held. But truth is truth. The office of Principal in Scottish Colleges, or under our Charter has no such relation to the master of a school. The Principal is only "*primus inter pares*" much like the moderator of a Presbytery. He presides at meetings of the Senate, and his signature authenticates the proceedings. But the discipline of the College, as far as the students are concerned, is in the Senatus,—and of the Professors, in the Board of Trustees,—neither is in the Principal, except as one of many, and there is no reason, why a Professor should not resist him in whatever appears unfair, or beyond the limits of his authority, more than any other person.

Moderator, I have begun my review of Professor Weir's case, from the time when Judge Logie says, in his letter to the *Hamilton Spectator*, "he was tried and severely censured." The censure on that occasion was anything but severe. It was for "indiscretion," which in "the peculiar circumstances," the Board considered there "was much to extenuate;" and the censure, such as it was, was accompanied by "a willing testimony to the diligence, ability, fidelity and success with which Professor Weir had conducted the duties of his chair." If the peculiar circumstances alluded to could be stated—*and stated they may yet have to be*—Professor Weir's defence would be complete.

I have not thought it necessary to trouble this court with what this document says of Professor Weir, previous to that time. But I have studied it. I know it from beginning to end—I am prepared, if called on, to discuss it out and out, whoever may be thereby implicated, and to expose the persecution under which Professor Weir has suffered, and the origin of it, and the misery he has endured from no fault of his own, and which has for years embittered the life of himself and his wife. A consideration of dates and circumstances has induced me to see the whole history of Queen's College for some years past in a different light from what I had done before,—and in reference to which I shall only say now, that it has led me to judge more leniently of the proceedings of some of the Trustees, than I had previously been inclined to do.

One word in conclusion: it may be thought that there is unfairness or want of delicacy in dealing as I have done with the document of one who is no longer here to defend himself. But, Moderator, when the sayings and doings of the dead affect the living, they must be dealt with honestly, and if Professor Weir's accuser is, as through that mercy, which is the only ground of hope to any of us, we trust he is, in a better and higher state of being, it will be his wish that any inaccuracy of his should be corrected, and any injustice done by him repaired.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

STOCKS.	SHARES.	PRICE PR CT.
GAS COMPANIES.—Quebec	$200	115 @ 116
GAS COMPANIES.—Montreal	40	114 @ 115
GAS COMPANIES.—Toronto	50	95 @ 95½
FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Quebec—£32 10s. pd. up	400	£24 @ £25
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Quebec	100	
BANKS.—Montreal	200	108 @ 109
Commercial	100	books closed
Quebec	100	96 @ 96½
Toronto	100	books closed
City of Montreal	80	89 @ 90
Banque du Peuple	50	98 @ 98½
La Banque Nationale	50	105½ @ 106
Ontario	40	95 @ 96½
Upper Canada	30	20 @ 25
Merchants' Bank	100	books closed
RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY	100	124 @ 125
ST. LAWRENCE TOWBOAT COMPANY	100	94 @ 94½
MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY	50	95 @ 96
Five per cent. Canada Government Debentures	..	85 @ 85½
Six do. do.	..	99 @ 99½
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	114 @ 115
Quebec Harbor Bonds	..	100 @ 102½
Montreal Harbour Bonds		101½ @ 104½
Quebec Corporation Bonds	10 years.	89 @ 90
Quebec Water Works	Do.	99 @ 100

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

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—By special arrangement, exchange at any sight to suit purchasers, drawn on the "Union Bank of London," for sale.

REMARKS.

Business in stocks and shares shows increasing activity. Exchange on London declining in rates. Banks drawing at 10¼, and private selling at 9½ for very exceptionable. Gold in New York, which suddenly fell to 37, has again risen to 41, tending upwards: drafts are now at 26 a 28; but Greenbacks are selling considerably lower, say 35 dis.

Silver has offered freely this week, and may be quoted at 3¾ a 3½.

N.B.—Through my Bankers in New York, 7 30 American Government bonds can be procured direct at currency rates.

Coupons due 1st July next, on Government sterling bonds, cashed at par of Exchange.

Banks—Montreal, has advanced to quotations—Commercial, books closed—Quebec, buyers at quotations, not much offering—Toronto, books closed—City of Montreal, sellers at limits—La Banque du Peuple, buyers, no sellers—La Banque Nationale, all that offers readily taken at 5⅓ a 6 prem—Upper Canada, quotations nominal, no buyers—Merchants', books closed—British, buyers at 93.

Gas Stocks—Montreal or Quebec stocks, none in market—Toronto, selling at 96.

Assurance Stock—Quebec, firm at £25.

Marine Insurance—Offering at 5 dis.

Richelieu Stock—Buyers, no sellers.

Towboat Stock—Offering at quotations.

Mining Shares—Megantic Mining Company, a few shares offering—Quebec and Lake Superior, buyers offer 20 cts. per share—Huron Copper Bay Company, books closed.

Bonds—Government 6 per cent, offering at par—5 per cent sterling (the July Coupons cashed by me at par) offering at 85—Montreal Harbors, no enquiry—8 per cent, due '75, offering at 104—Quebec Harbors, 8 per cent, sales and more offering at 2½ prem—Montreal Corporation, buyers at 83½—Water-works, sellers at 91—Quebec Corporation and Water-works, nothing doing.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank rate, cash, 60 days	10¼	@	10½	p. m.
For discount	10½	@	11	"
Private, 60 days	9	@	9¾	"
Private, 90 days	8¾	@	8¾	"

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

Bank rates	26	@	27	discount
Private	28	@	29	"
Gold Drafts	½ dis.	@		
Greenbacks	32	@	35	dis.
New York Telegram this day:				
Exchange	9¾	@	10	
Gold	141	@	141¼	
Silver	137	@	137¾	

R. H. WURTELE,
Share Broker,
Foot of Mountain Hill, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, June 22, 1865.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Bowsprits, Masts, Staves, and Spars measured and culled to date:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Waney White Pine	179390	52079	247352
White Pine	4878246	2955565	3428657
Red Pine	577040	392933	592391
Oak	367393	551219	583994
Elm	714855	532889	342123
Ash	450066	105648	60530
Basswood	24649	7620	3743
Butternut	3467	2186	259
Tamarac	1207342	311934	265513
Birch and Maple	204551	219770	241922
Masts & Bowsprits	158 pcs.	223 pcs.	126 pcs.
Spars	908 pcs.	1204 pcs.	1880 pcs.
Standard Staves	131.4.2.3	341.1.1 20	492.4.1 19
W. I. Staves	519.0.1.17	1014.9.2 5	287.8.2.1
Barrel Staves	4.1.1.17	0.9.2.11	2.0.3.8

WM. QUINN,
Supervisor.
SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
Quebec, June 23rd, 1865.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES TO DATE.

Total number of vessels arrived to date....763
Do. do. do. cleared....622
Number of vessels in port not yet cleared....141.

COMMERCIAL.

FORSYTH, BELL, & CO.'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.

QUEBEC, June 22, 1865.

	s. d.		s. d.
WHITE PINE:			
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c., measured off	0 4½	@	0 6
For superior do. do.	0 7	@	0 10
In shipping order, according to average and quality	0 6	@	0 11
Board, 18 and 21 inch, in shipping order	0 10	@	1 1
RED PINE:			
In the raft, measured off. do. do. do.	0 5	@	0 11
In shipping order, 40 feet	0 9	@	0 10
OAK:			
Ordinary, by the dram	1 6	@	1 8
ELM:			
By the raft, according to average and quality	0 6	@	1 0
In shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	0 10	@	1 1
TAMARAC:			
Square, according to size, in the raft	0 7	@	1 00
Flatted, do. do.	0 4½	@	0 7½
STAVES:			
For Specification. merchantable std	£42 10s to £45		
All Pipe, according to thickness	£47 10s to £50		
W. O. Puncheon, merchantable	£12 to £12 10s		
DEALS:			
Bright, according to specification	£15 10 £16 10s for 1sts, and ⅔rds for 2nds.		
Floated	£14 10s to £15 5s for 1sts, and ⅔rds for 2nds.		
Spruce, do.	£7 5s to £7 10s for 1sts. £4 10s to £5 10s for 2nds. and £3 10s to £4 for 3rds.		

☞English specifications of deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninths 11 inches broad, and upwards. Half firsts and half seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations; and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5. Dry Floated are worth 10s more than our quotations.

N.B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for culls; if sold in shipping order, the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

During the last fortnight we have had a good deal of new timber measured, but the demand is still very inanimate, and the market in most articles in favor of the buyer.

White Pine—many rafts have changed hands, chiefly of timber between 50 and 65 feet, for which a fair range may be placed from 5d to 6½d according to average and quality, for 65 to 75 feet at 7d to 7½d; larger timber is not asked for.

Red Pine is dull and depressed, and what few sales have been made are at low rates.

Oak is better in New York than here, and much that was intended for this market is being diverted to that city; 17d to 19d may be quoted as the price here, although 20d is asked for very large.

Elm continues in little or no request for large or small.

Staves have been sold at £42 10s to £45 per Standard, and £12 to £12 10s for White Oak Puncheon. There is a better feeling in England for both kinds, especially Standard.

Deals continue in good demand. Bright Pine £15 10s to £16 10s for 1st. ⅔ and ⅓ for seconds and thirds. Floated 10s to 20s less, and Spruce £7 to £7 5s for 1st, £5 to £5 5s for seconds, and £3 to £3 5s for thirds.

Freights are, if anything, a little firmer, and are improving in the States, which may impart a better feeling here; 24s to 25s for timber to Liverpool and the Clyde, and 70s to 75s for deals to London, may be considered a fair quotation.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

June 21.

S S Queen Victoria, Pouliot, Gaspe, etc., F Buteau, salmon
Ship Tasmanian, Drion, Genoa, April 23, Jas Tibbits & Co, bal.
Bark Sleipner, Waage, Bergen, May 4, Hans Hagens, 173 passengers.
— Fawcett, Peters, Liverpool, March 22, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.
— Ellen Oliver, Blanch, Genoa, April 11, C & J Sharples & Co, bal.
Brig Bowes, Brown, St. John, Nfld, June 2, M I Wilson, bal
Schr Marie Emma, Despris, Gaspe, order, fish, etc.
— Marie Luce, Chouinard, New Carlisle, order, bal.

June 22.

Schr Ste Anne, LeMieux, New Carlisle, order, fish, etc.
— Capricieuse, Guilmette, Pictou, A Fraser & Co, potatoes.

June 23

S S United Kingdom, Munro, Glasgow, June 6, R Shaw, 513 pass, and a gen cargo for Quebec and Montreal.
Bark Alma.

VESSELS CLEARED.

June 21

Ship McLeod, Clinton, Liverpool, M Stevenson & Co.
— Julia, Robertson, London, W Price & Son.
— Constance, Fry, London, Henry Fry.
— Marlborough, Campbell, Liverpool, R R Dobell.
— Hope, Griffiths, Sharpness Point, R R Dobell.
Bark Lord Metcalf, Young, Troon, D Patton & Co.
— Effingham, Jennison, Hull, M I Wilson.
— Viceroy, Taylor, London, Benson & Co.
— Mary Leonard, Lochead, Grangemouth, D Patton & Co.
— Thames, McLaren, Leith, J Burstall & Co.
— Inga, Larsen, Grimsby, M I Wilson.
— Paragon, Erwin, Highbridge Pill, D D Young & Co.
Schr Express, Evans, Rose Blanch, Nfld, James Lord.
— Volant, Bonnell, Labrador, James Lord.
— A B, Rodrique, Miramichi, John Lemesurier.
— Sea Bird, Godbout, Charlottetown, P E I, Sanderson, Sewell & Co,

June 22.

Ship Simonds, Hetherington, Liverpool, Falkenberg and McBlain.
— Bonaventure, Bainbridge, Liverpool, J Burstall & Co.
— Charles Ward, Robertson, Greenock, D D Young & Co.
— Charles Ward, Robertson, Greenock, D D Young & Co.
— Lotus, Holmes, Greenock, Henry Fry.
— Medallion, Burns, Limerick, C E Levey & Co.
— Fanny Forsyth, Forsyth, Quinn, Liverpool, DeWolf & Vaughan.
Bark Urda, Jacobsen, Hull, J Burstall & Co.
— Sea King, Rose, Greenock, C E Levey & Co.
— Lady Gordon, Wilkinson, Barrow, D D Young & Co.
— Ella, McKenzie, West Hartlepool, C & J Sharples & Co.
— Wolfville, Cunningham, Crestown, C & J Sharples & Co.
— Margaret, Cruikshanks, Newcastle, A Gilmour & Co.
Schr Marie Emma, Despres, Gaspe, Hunt, Brock & Co.
— Laurel, Clourier, Seven Islands, A Cloutier.
— Marie Louise, Buchanan, Sault Ste Marie, A Cloutier

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 21.

Bombay Packet, 467, Liverpool, J Burstall & Co, Hall's bms
Cameo, 716, Greenock, Benson & Co, New Liverpool.
Essex, 798, Aberdeen, Wm Stewart, Tibbits' wharf.
Nova Scotian, 49, Paspebiac, Ross & Co, Renaud's wharf.
Marie Attela, 89, New Carlisle, etc., W & R Brodie, Renaud's wharf.
Laurel, 41, Seven Islands, etc., A Cloutier, Renaud's whf.

June 22.

Crocodile, 34, Gaspe, Hunt, Brock & Co, Renaud's wharf.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

June 21.

Calvin & Breck, oak, elm, etc , Sundry coves.
do do Bridgewater cove.
do staves, New Liverpool.
J C Muir, white and red pine, St Lawrence Docks.
Joseph Bell, white pine, do.
E Baron, red pine spars, Paradis cove.

June 22.

Wright and Batson, white pine, St Lawrence Docks.
Flanagan & Roche, white and red pine, New London cove.
M O'Shaughnesy, flat and square timber, Diamond Harbor.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Thames, Pinkerton, for London—Mr Jno Bevins, wife and 4 children, Mrs Groves and daughter, Messrs James Fims, T F Whiteaves, R Lascombe—and 16 steerage passengers.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The steamship United Kingdom, Munro, formerly Capt of the Shandon, arrived up early this morning, having 487 steerage and 25 second cabin passengers, and a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal. She reports the Jane, bound up, off River du Loup, and 7 other sail, besides a large outward fleet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER POINT, June 22.—Line to Father Point temporarily interrupted; cannot get his weather. Steamship United Kingdom passed inwards at 1.30 this morning.

RIVER DU LOUP, June 22.—Weather beautiful, with a strong wind from the West; 5 outward vessels to day, and 2 anchored off here, inward bound; a steamship inward at 11 a.m.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Arrivals and Tonnage of Ocean Vessels at this port, for the years 1864 and 1865, up to the 23rd of June in each year:—

1864	472	Vessels.	263815	Tons.
1865	493	Vessels.	321564	Tons.
	21	Vessels.	57749	Tons more.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage of Ocean Steamers at this port for the years 1864 and 1865, up to the 16th of June in each year:—

1864	10	Steamers.	13690	Tons.
1865	13	Steamers.	18705	Tons.
	3	Steamers.	5015	Tons more.

The vessels that have arrived here this year, up to date, average 652 tons. The vessels that arrived here last year, up to same date, only averaged 558 tons.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC—CIVIL TIME—1865.

	June	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	19	2 48	3 21
Tuesday	20	3 56	4 27
Wednesday	21	4 45	4 59
Thursday	22	5 27	5 55
Friday	23	6 22	6 46
Saturday	24	7 12	7 36
Sunday	25	7 57	8 20

The stream of tide runs up 45 minutes after high water.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, Friday, 23rd. 3h. 10m., Morning.

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

	H. M.		H. M.
Madam Island	1 00	Kamouraska	2 40
Pillars	1 40	Brandy Pots	3 41
South Traverse E.	2 14	Green Island	4 02

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, at half-past six o'clock, Bridget Hastings, a native of the county Limerick, Ireland.

On the 22nd inst., Richard Alexander Lindsay, infant son of Silas and Charlotte Robinson, aged two months.

At Levis, on the 21st inst, Roberta Isabella, youngest child of W. Scougall.

MUSIC HALL!

SATURDAY EVENING,

24th JUNE, 1865,

Under Distinguished Patronage,

GRAND

Farewell Concert!!

—BY—

THE KING OF VIOLINISTS,

FRANCOIS JEHIN PRUME,

ASSISTED BY

Messrs. Dessane, Damis Paul, and M. * * * *

The BAND of the 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS,

—AND THE—

Société Musicale des Amateurs de St. Jean.

Doors open at 7½. Concert a 8¼.

☞ Carriages can be ordered for a quarter past ten.

Seats secured at Morgan's Music Store.

Price of admission, 75 cents; 50 cents and 25 cents.

☞ For further particulars see programmes.

Quebec, June 23, 1865.

NOTICE.

New Arrangement.

THE Provincial Government having entered into arrangements with the Richelieu Company for the purpose of FORMING a LINE

BETWEEN

MONTREAL & HALIFAX,

Calling, going and returning at

Quebec, Gaspé, Shediac and Pictou.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTREAL, by taking the

Richelieu Company's Steamer on Tuesday Evening,

Will connect with the Provincial Government Iron Screw Steamship

Queen Victoria,

P. POULIOT, Master,

WHICH leaves ATKINSON'S WHARF, Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and until further notice will leave QUEBEC every alternate WEDNESDAY.

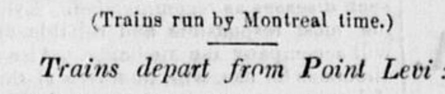
Freight from Montreal must be shipped on the Monday preceding day of sailing of S. S. "Queen Victoria."

Shippers must send Bill Lading with first Load freight.

For further information, apply to

F. BUTEAU,
Manager,
Quebec.

Quebec, June 23, 1865. 2o-tf



Grand Trunk RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME,

COMMENCING

Monday, 26th Instant.

(Trains run by Montreal time.)

Trains depart from Point Levi:

EXPRESS for River du Loup (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays)	8.30 a.m.
Mixed to Richmond and Way Stations	9.30 a.m.
Mixed for River du Loup	1.00 p.m.
Express for Montreal, the West, Portland, Boston, &c	2.00 p.m.
Special Express for River du Loup, Saturdays only	3.30 p.m.
Mail for Montreal	8.30 p.m.
Train for Three Rivers leaves Point Levi 8.30 p.m., and Arthabaska	7.00 a.m.

Trains due at Point Levi:

Mail from Montreal	7.15 a.m.
Special Express from River du Loup, Mondays only	11.08 a.m.
Mixed from River du Loup	12 45 p.m.
Mixed from Richmond	6.05 p m.
Express from River du Loup (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays)	8.30 p.m.
Express from Montreal, the West, Portland, Boston, &c	9.30 p.m.
Mixed from Three Rivers, due at Arthabaska, at 7.54 p.m., and at Point Levi	7.15 a.m.

☞ The Ferry Boat runs in close connection with the trains.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Point Levi, June 23, 1865. 6

Grand Trunk RAILWAY.

THE FIRST SPECIAL EXPRESS to RIVER-DU-LOUP, will leave POINT LEVI, At 3.30, P. M.,

—ON—

Saturday, the 24th inst.

Returning Monday,

Due at 11.08 A.M.

Tickets for the round Trip will be issued at $1.50.

It is the intention to run this Train every Saturday, during the hot weather.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Point Levi, June 23, 1865.

Just Received,

A CHOICE LOT OF

LIGHT SUMMER *Tweeds.*

JOHN LILLY,
Merchant Tailor.

Quebec, June 5, 1865. 5w

To be Sold cheap

FOR CASH:

GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Clothing of the latest and best finish.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's Underclothing, Dress Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, &c.

Great reduction made for Cash.

JOHN LILLY,
Merchant Tailor,
18, Buade Street,
Upper Town.

Quebec, June 5, 1865. 5w

GENTLEMEN'S

Merino Underclothing!

GENTLEMEN'S

SILK UNDERCLOTHING!

GENTLEMEN'S

COTTON UNDERCLOTHING!

Suitable for the warm weather.

LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, June 19, 1865.

Black Lace Shawls!

Paisley Fill'd Shawls!
French Fill'd Shawls!
Black Llama Shawls!

LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, June 19, 1865.

Hooped Skirts,

ALL SIZES FOR ALL AGES,

FROM

3 *years to* 70.

at LAIRD & TELFER'S,
Corner of Hope & Fabrique Streets.

Quebec, June 19, 1865.

Boys' Blue Cotton Socks,

Boys' Brown Cotton Socks,

BOYS' WHITE COTTON SOCKS,

ALL SIZES.

GIRLS' WHITE COTTON HOSE!

All sizes and qualities.

A few dozens remain of WOMEN'S BROWN MERINO HOSE.

7d, 8d, 9d and 10d a pair.

LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, June 19, 186 5

Black Parasols!

Colored Parasols,
Embroidered Muslins,
Kid Gloves.

LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, June 19, 1865.

CHEAP COTTON

and Linen Goods.

GREY Cottons, White Sheetings,
Grey Shirtings, Col'd. Counterpanes
White Counterpanes, White Window Hollands,
Buff Window Hollands, White Linens,
Brown Linens, Towellings,
Table Linens, White Shirtings.

LININGS.

All the lowest market price.

at LAIRD & TELFER'S.

Quebec, May 29, 1865.

Ladies' Brown Merino *Hose.*

7d., 8d., 9d., and 10d, a pair—a very cheap lot

at LAIRD & TELFER'S.

Quebec, May 9, 1865.

Grey Alapacas

For Ladies' Suits,

Will be Shown on Monday,

Some choice shades at

LAIRD & TELFER'S.

Quebec, May 29, 1865.

Cheap Blankets.

ONE BALE FOR SINGLE BEDS,

Just opened at

LAIRD & TELFER'S.

Quebec, May 29, 1865.

Halifax Tweeds,

CANADIAN TWEEDS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
ENGLISH TWEEDS,

New Goods

AT

LOW PRICES.

LAIRD & TELFER.
Corner of Hope & Fabrique Streets.

Quebec, May 15th, 1865.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.

Children's Cotton Hose.

ALL SIZES,

LADIES' COTTON HOSE,
LADIES' THREAD HOSE,
GENTS' COTTON HOSE,

Merino Underclothing

—FOR—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, May 15, 1865.

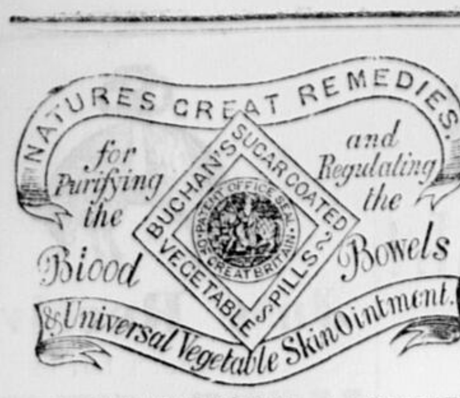
One Case

FRENCH Silk Jackets,
French Lace Snawls,
French Lace Mantles,
Direct from Paris,

Just opened at

LAIRD & TELFER'S.

Quebec, May 15, 1865.



HEALTH, HAPPINESS and LONG LIFE are within the reach of all, by the use of Doctor BUCHAN'S VEGETABLE DOMESTIC MEDICINES, prepared from the prescription of the late Dr. Buchan, Fellow the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c. Cures are daily made, and their efficacy proved in thousands of cases, attested before the Aldermen at Guildhall, the Right Honble. Lord Mayor of London, and sitting Magistrates of Marlborough Street, Westminster, Worship Street, Bow Street, &c. Used by the most celebrated Clergymen, Medical men and others.

DR. BUCHAN'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

It is a well-known fact that Sarsaparilla is the greatest purifier of the blood in the world. Keep your Blood pure!—your Bowels regular!!—and defy the doctor!!! These Pills strike at the root of each disease, and are for the cure of every ailment incident to Man, Woman, and Child—such as Eruptions on the Skin, Indigestion, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, general Weakness, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains in the Limbs, Headaches, Sore Throats, and every complaint caused by irregularities of the bowles, obstructed perspiration, and deteriorated and unhealthy blood. These Pills work their way to the very roots of each disease, cleansing in their passage, especially where mercury has been taken, and removing every unhealthy accumulation till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and all the functions acting according to nature; the duties of life become a pleasure, where before they had been sad and weary burdens Do not hesitate! do not delay! a clean stomach must make a clean body. A clean body will contain pure blood; when the stomach, body and blood are pure, from regulating and cleansing the bowels, health is certain. Begin at the beginning; waste no time; strike at the root of your ailment. Again, I say, look to your stomach. One trial of these Pills will force conviction.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DOCTOR BUCHAN'S INVIGORATING ESSENCE,

For Nervous relaxation and general weakness, at once restores and invigorates, with magical rapidity, the most debilitated constitution, thereby ensuring permanent health, increased strength and energy, and a redoubled development of the muscular system. Failure is impossible, for success is as certain as that daylight follows darkness. The only infallible remedy for acquired, local and general debility, nervous prostration, depression of spirits, diminution of vital energy, emaciation, and for all female complaints. This medicine not only restores health and strength at once, but increases the natural vigour of man in youth, maturity, and old age. The properties of this invaluable re-invigorating Essence act directly on the nervous and muscular system, enriching, increasing, and purifying each particular vital fluid; its action is never-failing, and in perfect accordance with the laws of nature. As the falling rain vivifies the parched vegetation, so will the power of this all-potent agent restore the lost strength and energy of all who suffer from exhaustive derangment, which so few of the medical profession attempt to treat. Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s.; or four quantities in one, 35s.

DR. BUCHAN'S VEGETABLE SKIN OINTMENT

Is the only one yet discovered that cures the most inveterate sores. Its effects are wonderful, giving instant relief to the sufferer Many thousands have used it, and declare it to be the best in the world. It is the only NATURAL REMEDY for all kinds of sores and skin eruptions. It never closes up the surface of a wound while full of matter, but will first bring all to the surface, and finally heal without breaking out again. The Pills and the Ointment in the following:—Piles, Boils, Bruises, Excoriations, Blotches on the Face, Ulcers, Ring-worms, Sore Heads, Eyes and lips, Baldness, Chapped Hands, Chafed and Blistered Feet, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scalds, Cuts, Biles, Freckles, Stings, Scrofula, King's Evil, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Fistulas, Gout, Swelled Glands, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Whitlow, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Rash, Tumours, Old and deep-seated Ulcers, Wounds, Worms, Itch, &c. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per pot. Agents for Quebec,

JOHN MUSSON & CO., Druggists,
Buade Street, Upper Town.

October 17, 1864. 12m

BRISTOL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD! is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged, and the humours of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as a DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or wish to prevent sickness. It is the only general and original preparation for the permanent cure of the most dangerous and confirmed cases of Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses Ulcers, and every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scurvy, White Swelling and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness and all affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the purest and most powerful preparation of genuine Honduras sarsaparilla, and is the only true and reliable cure for Syphilis, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance, in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

DEVINS & BOLTON,
Next the Court House, Montreal,
General Agents for Canada.

☞ The genuine to be had at the following Agents for Quebec:—John Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, John E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, O. Giroux, J. W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, R. Dugal, and J. B. Martel & Co.; and for sale by all the leading druggists throughout the country.

April 1, 1864. 12m

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu; a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

THIS medicine increases the powers of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for weaknesses arising from excesses, habits of dissipation, early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, weak nerves, horror of disease, dimness of vision, hot hands, dryness of the skin, universal lassitude, loss of power, difficulty of breathing, trembling, wakefulness, pain in the back, flushing of the body, eruptions of the face, pallid countenance, muscular system.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes), soon follow FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c., in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

L

Take no balsam, mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

M

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and disorders of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, for purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of scrofula, scald head, salt rheum, pains and swellings of the bones, ulceration of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, tetter, erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigour of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for; and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to shew its effects; but the trial of a single bottle will shew to the sick that it has its virtues, surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink; and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do, this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Phila.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. Helmbold, Chemist.

Principle depots—Helmbold's Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y., or to Helmbold's Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.

April 3, 1865. 12m

Office and Dispensary,

No. 64, Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL,

For the Cure of Chronic Complaints, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, &c.

DR. JOHNSON (late of London, Edinburgh and Paris) devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of the complaints referred to in this notice. Many years' experience in Europe and the British Colonies enables him to perform some very remarkable cures; and his facilities for obtaining the best and the latest remedies are such (being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the Old World) that he can offer inducements to the unfortunate, of a perfect and speedy cure.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED.

Dr. Johnson's remedies will restore, in a very short time, all who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Vigor, &c., resulting from injurious habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which produce constitutional debility and premature decline.

Where a secret infirmity exists, involving the happiness of life, and that of others, reason and morality dictate the necessity of its removal; but it too often happens that the misguided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of a certain loathsome disease, is, from an ill-timed sense of shame, deferred from applying to a physician, whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in distress.

☞ TO YOUNG MEN.—Dr. Johnson will entirely remove the effects of Secret Habits, Seminal Weakness, etc., by simple local applications, easy to be used, causing no pain or inconvenience.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, ETC.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to disease, owing to the unskilful and improper use of Mercury. Dr. Johnson's Compound Syrup will thoroughly eradicate all diseases arising from a diseased or impure state of the blood. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a gists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

Patients in any part of the Province can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies forwarded in secresy and safety to any address.

Office Hours—From 8 till 12, and from 12 till 8.

Female complaints treated with great success.

Dr. Johnson's tonic for Female Weakness is a certain cure. Price, $2.

All communications should be addressed DR. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, No. 64, Little St. James Street, Montreal, C.E.

June 19, 1865. 12m

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

DR. HALSEY'S Forest Wine, and Gum-Coated Forest Pills.—20,000 Cures in one year.—Dr. Halsey, of New York, has invented a process by which a rich and luxuriant Wine is produced from plants of great medicinal virtues. This delightful Wine combines all the high medicinal properties of the Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, and certain other plants, whose virtues are ten times more effective as medical agents. So pure and concentrated are the medicinal properties of this Wine, that it has been found the most effective medicine now in use. Frequently, less than a single bottle restores the lingering Patient from debility and sickness to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shews its good effects on the constitution, and improves the general health; and with Dr. Halsey's celebrated Gum-Coated Forest Pills as an adjunct, all the following disorders are permanently cured.

DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION.—A box of the Forest Pills, and a bottle of the Wine will cure the most distressing forms of this complaint.

AGUE and FEVER.—One or two doses of the Pills and a bottle of the Wine will break the ague and cure the patient in all cases, when the directions on the bottle are adhered to.

DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.—From one to two boxes of the Pills, and three bottles of the Wine, cure this obstinate disorder.

DISORDER of the KIDNEYS.—The Forest Wine and Pills have proved highly efficacious in this disorder. One to two boxes of the Pills, and three to four bottles of the Wine are sufficient to accomplish a cure in the worst cases.

DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, Emaciation and Weakly State of the Constitution.—The Forest Wine is a popular remedy for all these complaints. From one to three bottles cure the worst cases without the use of the Pills; but when the complaint is accompanied by some other disorder, the Pills will be required.

RHEUMATISM.—The efficacy of the Forest Remedies in Rheumatism is very singular. Some of the most distressing cases I ever saw have been cured by them in 10 or 12 days.

Bilious Disorders and Foul Stomach.—One purgative dose of the Forest Pills will cure any bilious disorder, or any complaint arising from Foul Stomach and morbid condition of the bowels.

Fevers.—One or two purgative doses will cure fevers.

Coughs, Colds, &c.—One box of the Pills, and a bottle of the Wine, will break up and cure the most severe colds, coughs, and pain in the breast.

Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Scabbed Head, Ringworm, Erysipeles, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes and every kind of Humor.—These complaints all arise from one common cause—impure blood. Generally nothing but the Pills are required for the cure of most of these disorders; but if both remedies are used, two boxes of the Pills, and two or three bottles of the Wine, will cure the very worst cases, and frequently by less than half the quantity.

Jaundice.—Two boxes of the Pills, and as many bottles of the Wine, cure the worst case of Jaundice.

Female Obstructions, produced from bad colds or weakly constitutions.—A few doses of the Forest Wine cures the most distressing forms of these complaints; and if the Wine be followed up a few weeks, these derangements will not occur again. The Wine exactly suits the female constitution, and gives strength, vigour and blooming health. Over a million of boxes and bottles have been sold within the last two years, in the United States and Canada. Letters and certificates to the amount of many thousands, have been received, testifying to the cures and good effects of these remedies.

Forest Wine is in large square bottles, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Forest Pills, twenty-five cents per box. General Depot, 64 Walker street, New York; and kept by one or more respectable druggists in almost every city and village in the Union and British Colonies.

Agents for Quebec:—John E. Burke John Musson; J. Bowles & Co.

January 19, 1865. 3m

Bollman's Imperial Vinegar.

500 DEMIJOHNS now landing, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, May 29, 1865.

School and College

TEXT BOOKS.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have always in stock, and for sale, the following SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS:—

Xenophon,
TACITUS,
HOMER'S ODYSSEY,
EURIPIDES—Hecuba,
HORACE—Odes and Epodes,
ARNOLD'S Greek Prose Composition,
HARKNESS' First Greek Book,
SCRIVENER'S Greek Testament,
LIDDELL & SCOTT'S Greek-English Lexicon,
Do. Do.—abridged,
CICERO de Senectate,
PLATO'S Apology,
HADLEY'S Greek Grammar.

Principia Latina,
SCHMITZ & ZUMPT'S Elementary Grammar,
Do. Latin Exercises,
Do. Advanced Exercises,
ANDREW'S Latin-English Lexicon,
ANTHON'S Latin-English Lexicon.

Spalding's English Literature,
COLLIER'S British History,
COUTIE'S Word Expositor,
MACKINTOSH'S Essays,
SCHWEGLER'S History of Philosophy.

Oeuvres de Moliere,
AHN'S French Method,
LES CONFIDENCES—Lamartine.

Colenso's Algebra,
GALBRAITH & HOUGHTON'S Arithmetic,
POTTS' Euclid.

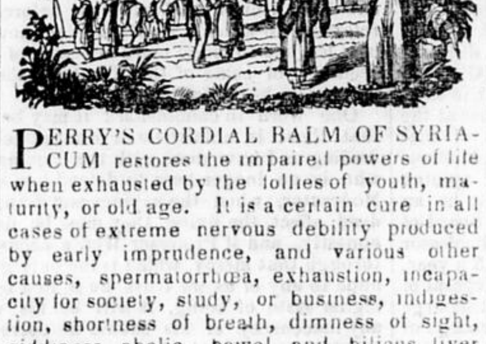
For sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Feby. 24, 1864.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.



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

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

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

PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

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

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

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

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

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

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

ON NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION AND EXHAUSTION.

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

THE SILENT FRIEFD.

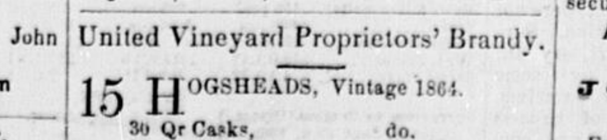
A MEDICAL work on the nature, treatment, and cure of nervous and physical debility, exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes, producing a degeneracy of mental and physical strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity;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

Also to be had from all Agents in all parts of the world, EXTRACTS FROM THE SILENT FRIEND, price 6d, which contains directions for the guidance of patients.

Sold at Messrs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s Wholesale Depot, No. 19 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.

Agents: Barclay & Co., No. 75 Farringdon Street, London.

Messrs. R. & L. Perry and Co. are only to be consulted at their residence, No. 19, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, as they never, under any circumstances, travel either at home or abroad, and they hereby caution the Public against any person using their name; and as a further precaution against fraud, the Public is notified that none of their medicines are genuine unless the subjoined fac-simile of their signature is attached to the different wrappers.



JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1864. 12m

United Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy.

15 HOGSHEADS, Vintage 1864.
30 Qr Casks, do.
20 Octaves, do.
200 Cases, do.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec. May 26, 1865.

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

THESE Bitters have performed mor cures give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $100 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters will cure every case of chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.

Remember that this Bitters is not alcoholic, contains no rum or whiskey, and can't make drunkards, but is the best tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen,—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend, Thomas B. Florence.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq, firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal street.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz.: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours, John B. Wickersham.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen,—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly, Julius Lee.

From the Hon. Jacob Broom:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my own individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, Jacob Broom, 1707 Spruce street.

From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen,—I have recently been labouring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favourable report of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was realy a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.—Very respectfully yours, W. D. Seigfried, No 254 Shackamaxon street.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir,—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have, for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effect.

Yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kuztown, Berks Co., Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir.—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. Herman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson," is on the wrapper of each bottle. Price, single bottle, $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631, ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS,
Successor to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by all Druggists.

J. F. HENRY & CO.,
303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.

March 8, 1865. 12m

The New French Remedy.

By Royal Letters Patent, under the special sanction of Her Majesty's Government and the Chiefs of the Faculté de France.

THERAPION:—or CURE OF CURES.

This successful and highly popular medicament, as employed in the continental hospitals by Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. Devoid of all *taste, odour* and *appearance* of medicine, it can be left or carried anywhere, and taken from time to time without exciting suspicion. Each package contains full instructions for every case.

THERAPION, No. 1, in three days only—removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges; effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief, where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION, No. 2, for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate; impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth; and ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly dissappears; and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION, No. 3, for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated. To those who are prevented entering the marriage state by the consequences of early error, it will render essential aid by subduing all disqualifications, and restoring the lost tone to the system. Therapion may be procured at 11s., and 33s. per package, through all medicine vendors, or in £5 packages for foreign shipment, direct from London only, by which £1 12s. are saved: and £10 packages for the more inveterate cases, by which a still greater saving is effected. In ordering the above, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires.

Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have graciously permitted the government stamp bearing the word "Therapion" in white letters, to be attached to each package; thus insuring the public against fraudulent imitations, and securing to the proprietor the sole right of supply throughout her dominions; and any infringement of which they will prosecute with the utmost severity.

AGENTS FOR ENGLAND.—Thomas & Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane; Barclay & Co., Farringdon-street; Edwards & Co. and Newbery & Sons, St. Paul's church-yard; and obtainable through all medicine vendors in the known world, or in case of difficulty, by enclosing a draft or order for £5 or £10, according to the nature of the case, payable in London to Messrs. Thomas & Co., as above, a large package will be sent by return mail, carefully secured from observation or accident.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE.

Sold by all the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicine, or sent post free, secure from observation, direct from the Author, for 2s. 6d.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, on the modern treatment of mental and physical incapacity, syphilis, stricture, &c.; with unfailing rules and prescriptions for the speedy cure, by very simple means, of all the more common diseases and supposed incurable maladies of the sexual system. By Dr. W. De Roos, M.D., &c, of the Ecole de Médecine, Paris.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

"The MEDICAL ADVISER, by Walter de Roos, M.D., for the class of diseases upon which it treats, is undoubtedly the best and most soundly practical book which has come under our notice. The author is a man of most enlarged experience."—North of England Telegraph, June 29th, 1861.

"To those who contemplate marriage, its perusal is especially recommended."—Bap. Mag. "The knowledge it imparts must come some time, and happy they who do not possess it too late"—Politician. "Cure is certain in every curable case, and few indeed are they which are not so."—Med. Review. "It is calculated to effect a complete revolution in the treatment of these complaints."—Med Gaz. "Simple and inexpensive, every sufferer may cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible cost."—Scalpel.

From long practical observation of the treatment pursued in the most famous institutions of this country and the continent, for those diseases referred to in the above work, the Proprietor has had somewhat unusual facilities for acquiring that uniform success which has hitherto characterized his practice, in which the distressing consequences resulting from the injurious employment of mercury, capivi, sarsaparilla, and similar dangerous medicines, are entirely obviated. Lasting benefit in these cases can only be reasonably expected at the hands of those who devote their chief attention to such diseases; and to such only can confidence be safely extended Dr. De R. refers with pride to the numbers he has been instrumental in restoring to health and happiness; whilst to all who need such aid he offers every assurance of speedy restoration.

Foreign Residents can be successfully treated by correspondence, on sending the detail of their case; with a Bank note or Bill on a London house for £5 or £10, in order that a package of medicines to meet the exigencies of the case, may be sent out by next mail, thus avoiding the protracted suffering and unnecessary loss of valuable time, which must otherwise occur.

DR. DE ROOS' GUTTÆ VITÆ or LIFE DROPS; protected by Royal Letters Patent of England; Seals of the Faculté de France; Royal College of Prussia, &c.; have in numberless instances proved their superiority over every other advertised remedy for Spermatorrhœa; langour; lassitude; depression of spirits; irritability; anger; excitement, needless fear; distaste and incapacity for society, study or business; indigestion, pains in the side, palpitation of the heart; giddiness, noise in the head; impotency, impediments to marriage, &c. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and nerves, thus speedily removes nervous complaints, renovates the impaired powers of life, and invigorates the most shattered constitution. For skin eruptions, sore throat, pains in the bones, and all those diseases in which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c. are too often employed in vain, to the serious detriment of health, its surprising efficacy has only to be tested to be appreciated.

As these complaints if neglected become "chronic" or incurable, sufferers will do well before they waste valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, and other absurdities professing to supersede medicines; to make fair trial of a remedy, which, concocted on unerring scientific principles, cannot fail; and may be carried about the person, or left upon the toilet table, without exciting a suspicion of its nature. Price 11s., and four times the quantity at 33s. per bottle. The £5 packages, containing twelve 11s. quantities, by which a saving of £1 12s. is effected, will be sent from 25 Bedford Place, only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house or otherwise.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c. Dr. De Roos' Compound Renal Pills are a most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, and in three days effect a cure when capivi, cubebs, &c., have utterly failed, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6., 11s. and 33s. per box. The superiority of these celebrated medicines over everything of the kind is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them without precedent.

Many there are, who from natural diffidence or fear of discovery, would silently bear their afflictions rather than apply for aid to those from whom they may reasonably expect relief. With the above remedies the sufferer may, without the knowledge of a second person, cure himself speedily, privately, and at the least possible expense.

Sold wholesale by Barclay & Son, 95, Farringdon-street, London; Agent for Quebec, John Musson & Co., of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER," or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft or otherwise, to 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., and they will be sent securely packed per return.

CAUTION.—Sufferers should guard against the recommendation of useless imitations by dishonest vendors, who thereby obtain a larger profit. The genuine have the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp, by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, to imitate which is felony.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD,

ARE Dr. De Roos' Pilulæ Vitæ or Life Pills All sufferers from general nervousness, debility, low spirits, sleeplessness, harrassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, rheumatism, pains in the back, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, that speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatsoever nature, restore cheerfulness of spirit and vigour to the mind, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. For elderly people or when an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. Owing to the great and increasing demand for these pills, and in order to protect the public from fraudulent imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have graciously permitted the proprietor to have his name, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed upon the government stamp affixed to each box. Sold by all medicine vendors in the world, price: 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s. and 33s. per box.

"As a Family Pill they are invaluable."—Dundee Times. "Persons of full habit should never be without them."—Surrey Telegraph. "For Females they are almost a necessity."—Ladies' Journal. "To Mothers—for children of all ages they are the simplest and best medicine that can be given."—Vide Dr. Smith's Report.

Quebec, Jany. 9, 1865.

The Sunday Magazine.

EDITED BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Author of "Pleas for Ragged Schools;" "The Gospel in Ezekiel;" &c.

ADDRESS BY THE EDITOR.

A LARGE number of religious Magazines, denominational both in name and character, are in circulation thoughout the country. We do not say there are too many; nor in sending forth this new serial do we wish to interfere with them. Yet we must not forget that to read only one's own Church Magazine is apt, and almost sure, indeed, to foster a narrow spirit, and produce that unhappy state of mind which led the Jews of old to cry, "The temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord, are we!"

Nor, as we do not wish to surplant any denominational Magazine, do we wish to displace any unsectarian one already in the field. This is neither our desire nor expectation. Our aim is not to enter on other men's labours, and get other magazines thrust out to make a place for ours. But hundreds of thousands of families take none, and indeed there is as yet but little done in the way of supplying periodical literature for "the day of all the days the best," in comparison with what is done for the rest of the week. There is room, therefore, not only for this new catholic serial, but for many more; and the time is far distant—would it were nearer!—when the entire field would be so occupied that, as in a forest which needs thinning, Sunday Magazines will choke each other for want of room.

This journal is intended to answer to its title. Its articles will be brief and varied, and will touch on subjects connected with Christian thought, work, and life. Laymen will teach in it without offence, and clergymen will speak without ascending the pulpit. It will be cheerful and healthy in its tone, wise in its teaching, tender in its spirit, and catholic as befits the day. While aiming to bring the Bible into relation to common life, it will also seek to express the devoutest thoughts of worship. Theology and the Story of the Church; Missions and Missionaries; Pictures from the Word, and Biographies of Men and Women; Illustrations of God's glory in His Works, and God's care in His Providence; Homilies on Daily Duties; and Tales and Sketches of Character, will all find a place. Human life has many relations, Christian experience many shades, the Truth many sides; it will address itself to each. In filling its pages, we shall try to follow the bee in drawing stores of honey from a great variety of flowers; and considering the sound religious principles and high talent which we have secured in our contributors, we are not without happy expectations of helping to make the Sunday a more pleasant as well as more profitable day to thousands. Earthly emblem of Heaven, it should be the brightest, happiest, as well as the holiest, day of the seven; and we would fondly hope that many who have felt it to be a weariness, may be led, with God's blessing, to "call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable!" An object, this, worth living for.

To make our Magazine plain to common people without being vulgar, interesting to cultivated minds without being unintelligible to men of ordinary education, to make good our entry into cottages as well as drawing rooms, to be read by people of all Christian denominations, to be of no class, of no sect, of no party, but belonging to all and profitable to all—such is our aim. How we shall succeed, time will shew. It does not become him that girdeth on his harness to boast himself as he that putteth it off. Efforts are ours, but events belong to Him with whom are the blessing and residue of the Spirit. To His honour we would consecrate this work, as to His guidance and counsel chiefly we trust for its being conducted to a successful issue.

THOMAS GUTHRIE.

Subscriber's Names received by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Foot of Mountain Hill,
Quebec.

Quebec, Jan. 30, 1865.

New Magazine,

NO. 1 IN JANUARY, 1865.

THE
ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE
OF
Literature, Religion, Science and Art.

Rivingstons—London. Oxford and Cambridge.

QUEBEC:
MIDDLETON AND DAWSON.

IT has long been felt that the Members of the Church of England have no popular Monthly Magazine specially devoted to its cause, which avowedly exhibits its Principles, and which both fairly represen's the judgment of its Divines, and allows the voice of its Laity to be heard.

Churchmen possess indeed the services of more than one able Quarterly Review, and of several Weekly papers. They have also several Monthly and Fortnightly Serials, with various objects and intentions, which well fulfil the design with which they were started, but which mainly appeal to a Section or a Class, or are devoted to some special purpose or mission. But, as a body, in the broadest sense of the term, both in its Lay and Clerical elements, English Churchmen can point to no Monthly Magazine which expresses and advocates their Principles amongst the adults and educated members of their body.

Such a want it is proposed to supply by the publication of a new Monthly Periodical, to be called *The Englishman's Magazine*, which will aim at representing the highest interests of the Church of England, which will endeavour to popularize whatever of reality and energy is to be found within the Church, and which will seek, apart from controversy, to teach the truth in the form in which it is held by the Church of England. On Theological subjects, Theological writers of learning and ability will speak through the pages of the Review. On that wide neutral ground with Theology on so many sides, the talents of laymen, as well as clergy, of power and intellect, have been secured. The opinions also, of those who are capable of forming an opinion on either secular or religious questions, and the co-operation of those writers who have made some special subject an object of study or attention, and who in their several lines of thought or action are held to be authorities, will always be welcomed.

It is not intended, however, to confine the Articles in the *Englishman's Magazine* to those of a Religious character. On the contrary, it is rather intended to produce a Magazine of miscellaneous interest, of which a certain portion only of each month's contents shall be exclusively assigned to one or more questions of importance to the Church, or to papers on Church Principles; whilst the bulk of the Magazine will be devoted either to matters Secular, or to such questions as may assume an Ecclesiastical bearing, or in which an under current of Church though and feeling legitimately flow.

Subscriptions received by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Foot of Mountain Hill,
Quebec.

Quebec, Feb. 30, 1865.