# Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

NO. 9606. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863. VOL. 101.

## BRISTOL'S

## SARSAPARILLA!

(IN QUART BOTTLES,)

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE,

AND

**DIET DRINK,**

ADAPTED TO

All Seasons and all Climates,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

***Spring & Summer***

THIRTY years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies, are, to

Arrest Suppuration,
Produce Sound Flesh,
Cool the Angry Skin,
Restore the Secretions,
Invigorate the Frame,
Purify all the Fluids,
AND
Brace the Constitution.

PREVENTING ALL DANGER FROM

Changes of Temperature,
Unwholesome Exhalations,
Insalubrious Winds,
Long Continued Rains,
Fierce, Exhaustive Heat,
An Unhealthy Soil,
AND
Deleterious Water.

In Spring, Summer, and a portion of Autumn, the lives of thousands are in continuous jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or Diet Drink throughout the unhealthy season. Two table-spoonsful, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is indubitably

A Healthful Stomachic,
A Corrective of Impurities,
An Antidote to Malaria,
A Preventive of Debility,
A Cure for Exhaustion,
A Repellant of Disease,
AND
A Strong Ally of Nature.

ENABLING THE SYSTEM TO

Repel Intermittent Fevers,
Escape Summer Epidemics,
Ward off Bilious Attacks,
Defy Bowel Complaints,
Prevent Diarrhœa and Dysentery,
Keep Dyspepsia at Bay,
AND
Pass the Ordeal Safely.

The public mind has been so much excited by the marvellous cures wrought by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in cases of Virulent Diseases, that its virtues as a general preventive and restorative agent have been in some measure overlooked. Its tendency to recruit the dormant energies, to clear the brain, to refresh the animal spirits, to give activity to the temperament and to prolong life. It is also a reliable and speedy cure for those more ordinary troubles,

Pimples and Blotches on the Skin,
Ringworm, Tetter, and Scald Head,
Eruptions and Pustules,
Every kind of Scorbutic Disease,
Cutaneous Disfigurements,
Unsightly Swellings,
AND
Sallow Complexions,
The Miner and Pioneer,
The hard-working Mechanic,
The pale, Sedentary Student,
The Farmer and Citizen,
The child of tender age,
AND
Every Wife and Mother,

Will find in BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA a strength-sustaining, vitalizing, regulating, and purifying cordial, the like of which may be searched for in vain among the crude elements of the *Materia Medica*, and the compounds of the Pharmacopœia. Having explained what *it is*, it may be as well to add a few words what BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA *is not*.

It contains no Mineral,
No poisonous Narcotic,
No corrosive Agents,
No questionable ingredients,
Nothing of any description
But rare vegetable Elements
OF
Wonderful Remedial Power.

Accompanying each bottle is a series of narratives of extraordinary cures (authenticated by distinguished citizens and professional men of the highest standing,) which is perhaps the most curious and interesting medical document that has been published during the present century.

☞ Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for sale by all the leading druggists.

Sole Manufacturers,

LANMAN & KEMP,
Nos. 69, 71, & 73 Water st.,
New York. U.S.

Agents for Quebec:—Jno. Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, John E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, J. W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal; and for sale by all the leading druggists.

Aug. 10, 1863. 1m

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## HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

## CARLTON'S

Condition Powders, for Horses!

AND ALSO FOR

COWS, SHEEP, AND ALL STOCK.

FATTENING STOCK.

FARMERS will find it a saving to them of many dollars by using these Powders. When fattening Stock, by mixing a little of these Powders with the food, you will find that it will make one bushel of Feed do more good than TWO bushels given without Powders. In feeding one hundred bushels of grain, a man can save at least fifteen bushels by using these powders. Use them and you will find it so.

The many *DISEASES* of *HORSES* can almost all be PREVENTED or CURED by these Powders.

ONE POWDER drives out worms. ONE POWDER cures Bots. ONE POWDER puts a Horse in condition. ONE POWDER makes a Horse shed his coat. ONE POWDER gives a soft and glossy appearance to the hair. ONE POWDER cures the Horn Distemper in Cattle.

The *CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS*, given according to directions, are the best thing in the world to STRENGTHEN a Horse, and to restore him to health and vigor after severe exposure or hard driving.

These Powders cause a healthy action of the digestive organs, and purify the blood of animals thereby equalizing the circulation of the blood, and imparting vigor to the whole frame. This soon demonstrates itself by an improvement in the appearance of the coat, for it is a certain fact that no animal can be in perfect health if the coat be rough and unthrifty.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS will be found a perfect tonic and restorer after attacks of any acute diseases, such as influenza, Strangles, Inflammation of the Lungs, Nasal Gleet, etc.

Every one who owns Stock of any kind should use this Medicine, it is ALWAYS BENEFICIAL, and so HARMLESS that it can always be given without fear.

Farmers who are Fattening their stock should use these *CONDITION POWDERS*. They will keep all kinds of stock healthy and in good heart, and make them fatten much easier and quicker than they otherwise would.

*Remember this Caution.*

FIND THE SIGNATURE OF

*J. CARLTON COMTOCK*

In full on the wrapper of each package. This is the only test of the

True Carlton's Condition Powders.

Take no "Condition Powders" without this signature.

The *CONDITION POWDERS* are put up in large Packages and sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 cents per package.

Quebec July 3, 1863. 12m

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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, April 27, 1862.

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## Eagle Insurance Co. of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 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, Joint 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 & Seventy Pounds, Sterling*—equal to $273,385.

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

Quebec, Feby. 4, 1863. 12m

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## Francis & Loutrel,

Stationers, Steam Job Printers, Litographers, and Book Binders,

45 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

ORDERS solicited for anything in our line. Having fitted up the entire building for the various branches of our business, we can execute with promptness and at low prices.

Blank Books, Paper, and Stationery, every kind for business, professional or private use.

MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, by which Letters and Copies are written at the same time. Price from $1 to $5.

CROTON INK.—Indelible Stamping Ink—black, blue, and red. Diaries and Daily Journals, Expense Books, Time Books, Hotel Registers, &c., &c., &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers & Printers,
46 Maiden Lane, New York.

Nov. 21, 1862. 12m

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## BONNETS AND HATS.

MRS. PARNELL, having RECEIVED the SPRING FASHIONS, is prepared to alter, dress, and dye LADIES' BONNETS and HATS, in THE NEWEST STYLE, at

NO. 2, GLACIS STREET,
Outside St. John's Gate.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and altered.

Quebec, March 28, 1863. 12m

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## SOUCHONG TEAS.

*Received ex "Burnside."*

250 CHESTS SUPERIOR SOUCHONG TEAS.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 24, 1863.

## JAPAN TEA.

*Receiving ex "Sea:"*

65 CHESTS UNCOLOURED JAPAN TEA.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

## RECEIVING

Ex "City of Quebec:"

SOUCHONG,
Congou,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Twankay,
Uncoloured Japan, } TEAS.
Laguayra Coffee.

In bond or duty paid.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

## JAMAICA RUM.

*Receiving ex "Pericles."*

10 PUNCHEONS FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM, for Sale in bond or duty paid.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

*Received ex S. S. "Copernicus:"*

FINE ELEME FIGS,
Fresh Currants,
Arracan Rice,
Thin's Whiskey in Cases,
Thin's Pickles in Cases,
Hemp and Canary Seed,

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

## SEAL OIL.

100 BARRELS PALE,
50 do STRAW,
20 do BROWN.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug 26, 1863.

## MESS PORK.

150 BARRELS CANADA,
100 do. CHICAGO.

For sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

## SMOKED SALMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY, just received per Steamship "Queen Victoria."

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

## BUTTER.

50 KEGS CHOICE DAIRY.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
50 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

## HAMS! HAMS!

CHICAGO SUGAR CURED.

For sale by
LEMESURIER GRANT & CO.,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

## OATMEAL.

50 BARRELS FRESH GROUND.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 29, 1863. 3

## SPLIT PEASE.

25 BARRELS, GOOD QUALITY.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

## LARD! LARD!

IN KEGS, VERY CHOICE.

For Sale by
LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
41 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Aug. 31, 1863.

## SALT AFLOAT.

2400 BAGS of 10 to the Ton, now discharging ex "John Bull," and for Sale in lots to suit purchasers.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1863.

## Extra Bright Sugar.

NOW RECEIVING, and For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1863.

## IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

DEKUYPER'S GIN in Hogsheads, Quarter-casks and Cases,
Coal Oil, Portland, Albertine,
Refined Sugar in Barrels,
Teas—Hyson, Souchong, Gunpowder and Congou,
Molasses in Puncheons,
Port and Sherry Wine in Quarter-casks and Octaves,
Brandy in Hogsheads, Quarter-casks and Cases,
Champagne, Pints and Quarts.

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 28, 1863.

## CODFISH.

50 BOXES PRIME SHORE FISH.
50 Half Boxes do. do. do.

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

## DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING.

IN Quarts, Pints, and Half-pints, now landing ex "Wolverine."

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1863.

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THE PERFUME
OF THE

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Fresh from Living Flowers!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

## FLORIDA WATER.

THIS RARE PERFUME is prepared from *tropical flowers* of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of *Living Flowers*.

### What are its Antecedents?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, and South America; and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which, for softness and delicacy of flavour, has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin; and used in the bath, it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

### Headache and Faintness

Are certain to be removed, by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the OTTO OF ROSES. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN and BLOTCHES from the skin.

### Counterfeits.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name o MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamented label. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
69, 71, & 73 Water st., New York.

Agents for Quebec:—J. Musson & Co., John S. Bowen, John E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, and J. W. McLeod; and for sale by all the leading druggists and first-class perfumers throughout the world.

March 16, 1863. 12m

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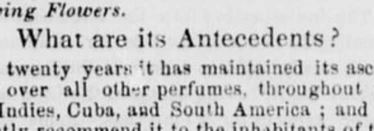
**1863. 1863.**



## OLD AMERICAN EXPRESS LINE.

*Highly Important to all Travellers Westward.*

**Daily Line of First-Class Steamers**

BETWEEN

*Montreal, Ogdensburg, Kingston, Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,*

And other Intermediate Ports,

Connecting with the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS from Quebec, and all the Great Railroad Lines to the Far West.

The following First-Class Steamers compose the line, viz:

ALEXANDRA and MONTREAL,

In connection with those magnificent and safe going Upper Lake Steamers

Cataract, Bay State & Ontario,

Officered by old and experienced Commanders.

The above line of steamers are not surpassed, for speed, safety, and comfort, by any line on the inland waters of America.

To the Tourist or Pleasure Seeker this line affords a most desirable conveyance, Comfortable, Pleasant, and Expeditious, and passing through the delightful scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

Passengers leave Quebec at 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) from the NAPOLEON WHARF, and arrive at Toronto and Hamilton 24 hours in advance of any other Steamboat Line, connecting with Ottawa, Cape Vincent, Rochester Peterborough, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all other places West.

Through Tickets and every information can be obtained at the Company's Office, close to Napoleon wharf, (where the steamers start from.) and from

McDONALD & FLOOD,
Agents.

Quebec, June 19, 1863.

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## *Kissingen & Vichy Waters.*

*(The former generally preferred to Congress.)* Are prescribed by the Faculty in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,
DISORDERS OF LIVER,
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT,
NEURALGIA, &c.

These, and all other Mineral Waters for which a demand may arise, are sold in pint and half-pint bottles, by

DR. HANBURY SMITH,
At 808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Quebec, Feby. 20th, 1863. 12m

## FINEST WHITE PEPPER.

20 BAGS Finest Penang White Pepper, ex "Wolverine."

For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, July 8, 1863.

## Fresh Lobsters.

LOBSTERS in Tins.
Just received and for sale by
J. WHITEHEAD.

Quebec, Aug. 17, 1863.

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## Perfumery! Perfumery!

## QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Steamer "Hibernian," a large assortment

OF

English and French Perfumery,

From the Celebrated Houses of

*Lubin, Rimmel, Gosnell, and Ede & Co.,*

Comprising a variety of NEW PERFUMES and POMADES, among which are the

Kwei Hawa, a Chinese Perfume,
Hedyosmia or Persian Essence,
Extract of Flowers,
Kiss Me Quietly, and
Rimmel's Glycerine and Pomade for beautifying the Hair.

—ALSO—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Turkey Sponges,
Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,
Combs, Soaps, and a variety of Toilet Articles.

JOHN. E. BURKE,
Chemist & Druggist,
Upper Town Market.

Quebec, Aug. 24, 1863.

## AMALGAM BELLS.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use in all parts of the United States and Canadas for the past four years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities. Among which are MELLOWNESS OF TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes from 50 to 500 lbs., costing less than half other metal or 15 cents per lb., at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bells taken in exchange. Send for a circular.

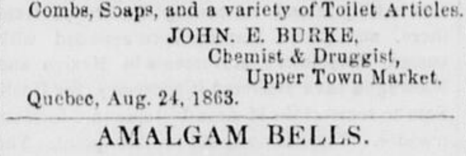
PRATT, ROBINSON & CO.
Manufacturers,
190 William Street, N.Y.

Quebec, Jany. 30, 1863. 12m

## DETECTION OF THEFT.

THERE is no better way for the prevention or detection of THEFT of Linen, Silk and Cotton wearing apparel, than to have every article marked with "PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK." No art can efface it. It requires no preparation. Ask for PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. For sale by all Druggists in Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 1, 1862. 12m



## DOCTOR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that the diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages became clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased, thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name, our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing the off stagnant humors the blood will become chocked and cease to act and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from Plants and Roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin and assist Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage in the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys, thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

CAUTION—Beware of counterfeits. All genuine have the Signature of A. J. WHITE & Co. All others are spurious.

Beware of a counterfeit bearing the name of JAMES BLAKELY, buy none but those bearing the fac simili signature of A. J. WHITE & Co.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Brockville, C. W. & New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have Forty Pills in each box and sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Price 25 Cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid.

Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the "bearded sex" who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

Agents for Quebec,
J. MUSSON & CO.
J. BOWLES.
J. E. BURKE.
E. GIROUX.

Quebec July 3, 1863. 12m

## REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have REMOVED their OFFICE to their New Store, No. 50 ST. PETER STREET, opposite the Express Office.

LEMESURIER, GRANT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and
Commission Merchants.

Quebec, Aug. 21, 1863.

## COAL OIL.

PARSON'S No. 1 COAL OIL.

E. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, Aug. 24, 1862.

## PRIME DAIRY BUTTER.

51 FIRKINS, just received, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

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### Perilous Voyage of an American Iron-clad Monitor.

From a letter written on board the iron-clad Lehigh, and dated Charleston harbor, Sept. 1, we select the following incidents of her late trip:—

The U. S. ironclad steamer Lehigh steamed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 5.30 P. M. on Saturday evening, Aug. 22nd, in tow of the steamer Home. The Home was obliged to return about midnight, after we had left Sandy Hook far astern, in consequence of her engines becoming deranged.

While waiting for a second steamer to be prepared to tow us Southward, we anchored inside the Narrows.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th, we again started upon our voyage, in tow of the steamer Star of the South. We made good time, with nothing of importance to note except the very sudden change in temperature on leaving the Narrows. At 2 P. M., the thermometer indicated a temperature of 86 degrees on the upper turret deck; at 3 P. M. it was but 70 degrees, while on the berth deck at the same time it was 95 degrees.

On Wednesday, 26th, after a cloudy afternoon, the wind from the Northeast began to blow hard about 6 P. M., with a sea rapidly rising. The storm increased hourly until 11 P. M., the wind blowing a perfect gale, changing from Northeast to Southeast then to West Northwest.

At 11 the wind subsided. Its force had been such as to subdue the sea almost entirely; now, however, it put forth its power, and a terrific agitation resulted; the moon now bursting forth through the drifting clouds. During this time the Lehigh had been straining and bumping her overhang upon the seas at a fearful rate, making sleep impossible. So rapid was the motion, so heavy and continuous the shocks of the projecting snout and overhang, that all became alarmed for the safety of the ship. The old shot beneath her berth deck were rolling about adrift, efforts to check them being of no avail. Officers and men thronged the upper turret deck, anxious glances were cast upon the rubber raft, which was inflated in readiness for use, life-preservers and bread and water were sought for, and the fate of the gallant crew of the first monitor canvassed.

About this time a heavy sea, which covered the deck, from the bow to the turret, with a solid mass of water, lifted our ship's bell bodily out of its socket, some six inches deep, and bore it off like a chip overboard. The bell and fitting must have weighed about three hundred pounds, and were fastened to the turret seven feet above the deck. The waves were sharp-topped combers and repeatedly broke over the top of the elevator, twelve feet high. They broke over the turret-top, flooding the engine room beneath. Several times a large wave would roll over the deck, strike against the front of the massive turret with furious shock, its top striking officers in the back, and sweeping them across the turret deck to its other side.

We were now heading the sea, our officers on the front part of the turret deck holding on to the stanchions to prevent being washed overboard; the men occupying the after part. Our good ship would seemingly crawl up the face of a big sea, like a cat crawling (the sensation of crawling or creeping upward was prominent) up the steep roof of a house to the ridge pole, and reaching its summit look below and hesitate whether to descend upon the other side or fall back, and descending would appear to be diving to the bottom. With bated breath we waited, saw the ship's iron snout thrust into the second wave, take on deck much water, but yet rise up as before and again descending take the greater part of the third and greatest wave upon its deck, not being able to rise quick enough to surmount it: and thus at every moment gaining greater confidence in our noble though heavy and uncouth iron-clad vessel; though still fearing that some of the powerful seas as we fell upon them, would force up our overhang, and once starting it sweep in a moment our whole iron deck from the hull.

While this scene was passing above, the beak below was more provoking; all night long, innumerable little streams of sea-water, yellow with iron rust, poured down upon everything in cabin, wardroom, dispensary and berth deck, wetting beds and bedding, wardrobes, mess stores, tools, &c. Numerous were the contrivances to meet and accord a reception to the unwelcome visitor in the shape of paymaster's mess pans, doctor's sponges, and empty meat cans, fastened up to catch the water. Vain was the effort to sit in some spot in the officer's wardroom where the water did not drip a constant shower upon you. State-rooms were flooded, no one escaped; rubber boots became a necessity in the cabin, and to-day we can all show clothing in the cabin as wet as if it had been thrown overboard, books ruined, and boots thick with green mould.

The gale, the high sea, and the night passed away together. Not so our leaking deck, however; and to add to our comfort, the necessity of having hatchets and deck-lights down and shut, causing a resort to candle-light, day light being of course excluded, and the heated, foul air (ventilation being very imperfect when the hatches are down,) causing headache, and a feeling of faintness, loss of appetite, &c. The temperature on the berth deck at the wardroom door ranges between 95 deg. and 101 deg. day after day.

Arriving in sight of our fleet we were repaid for our peril and discomfort by seeing as we approached, the Powhatan, Wabash, Canandaigua, Seneca, &c., and as we came nearer, the New Ironsides and the Monitors within the bar: anchoring for an hour to prepare for action, we now weighed and stood in to join our fellow iron ships and iron men, the guns of the iron-clads and replies of Sumter and Wagner cheering our progress.

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ASPECT OF ICELAND.—The general aspect of Iceland is one of utter desolation. The mountains are destitute of herbage, and the valleys are filled with cold morasses. Grass springs on the slight elevation, above the swamps, in the dells, and around the lakes. By drainage, a large per-centage of marsh might be reclaimed; but some must remain always hopeless bog. The ground is frozen at the depth of six or eight feet, so that when there is a thaw the valleys are flooded, and the water, unable to drain through, rots the soil. In many places a stream is thus completely absorbed, and a considerable track of land rendered impassable when the labour of a few weeks would give it a channel, and transmute marsh into a productive meadow land. A large number of the bottoms are filled with an amazing depth of rich soil, the wear of volcanic rock, abounding in the constituents necessary for vegetable life. Yet the ignorance of agriculture prevailing in the island has deterred any from turning them to advantage by draining of the icy water which nips and destroyes the tender grass ready enough to spring.—*Travels in Iceland.*

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### Japanese Architecture.

As to the size and value of private or of public buildings, it would go hard with the Japanses if their civilization, either mental or moral, were to be judged by such a test. They have no architecture. They live on a volcanic soil, the surface of which is affected with a tertian ague, thus denying the first conditions of the builder, a stable foundation and imposing a law of construction fatal to all architectural pretensions or excellence.—Houses for dwelling in seldom consist of more than one storey, those of the wealthy never, I fancy, and those of the busy and commercial classes in large cities where land is valuable—more valuable than life in Japan—consists of a ground floor and garret above.

These are all constructed of solid wooden frames strongly knit together, the walls being merely a thin layer of mud and laths to keep out the cold and heat, the whole surmounted in the better class by rather ponderous and overhanging roofs, as may be seen in many of the sketches scattered through these volumes. These, as may easily be understood, are not very easily shaken down; nevertheless, once in about every seven years, according to Japanese report, the inhabitants of Yeddo must lay their account for seeing their wooden city reduced to a heap of ruins by an earthquake too violent, even, for such constructions to resist, and completed by fire, which inevitably follows. We need not look for architecture, then, here; and nothing, accordingly, can be more mean or miserable looking than the streets of Yeddo, one of the largest cities in the world. The Daimios' Yaskis are merely a low line of barracks of the same construction, rather higher in the roofs, and occasionally they venture upon a modest attempt at a three-storyed pagoda. The temples are more ambitious, and, moreover, afford safer ground for architectural experiments or pretensions, as people do not usually live under their roofs. These furnish the only specimens of Japanese architecture.

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PHANTOM SHIPS.—Two gentlemen strolling upon Beacon-hill on the 20th of June witnessed a rare sight. Three large ships, with all sails bent, appeared to rise as it were from the water, between Rocky-point and Race rocks, and with their white canvas glistening in the sun, and the spray dashing from their prows, headed directly for Victoria harbour. The spectators, knowing the dangerous locality in which the vessels were, and alarmed lest they should be dashed to pieces on the rocks, sprang to their feet, when suddenly the ships disappeared, seemed to melt from view, and nothing was seen but the rocks and the breakers dashing over them. A moment or two afterwards, instead of the watery space between the lighthouse and Rocky-point, appeared a wall of solid rock, as clearly defined as the Olympian range of mountains on the American shore. The rocks shortly disappeared, and the three ships were again seen, this time nearer the American side, and apparently bound up the sound. They remained stationary for a few moments, then faded slowly away, and returned no more. The illusion was caused by a mirage, which arises from a peculiar rarefied state of the atmosphere. It is no uncommon occurrence to see apparitions of dense forests and mountains in the vicinity of Race rocks, and large lakes open suddenly in the bosom of some mountains on the opposite shore; but objects such as ships under full sail have been rarely seen here as mirage.—*Victoria* (Vancouver's Island) *Chronicle.*

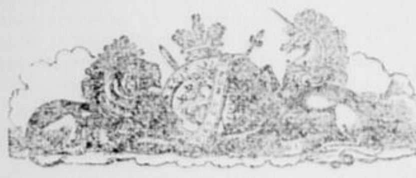
CHINESE REVERENCE FOR OLD AGE.—One thing was particularly noticeable here—and, indeed, everywhere else on our road, when we happened to stop for the night, or but a short time, at a town or village—and that was the respect paid to age. Nothing could be more marked than the deference with which some infirm father of the hamlet was received when he entered the room, tottering towards us to gaze with open mouth on the strangers. Every available article that could afford support was converted into a seat by those who were tired standing, and all were so well conducted that no reason could be given for turning them out. Yet, whenever one of these patriarchs introduced himself, there was a movement among the spectators, every one who was seated got up and welcomed him by a nod, a kind word, or a more formal waving of the body forwards; while those who were standing, in addition to the salute, made room for him, or advanced to help him to the best place among them, where he was made a sort of centre for their regards and administration. Every word that fell from his mouth was listened to with a grave or joyful interest until a more reverend visitor arrived, and then the first would be as ready to get up and testify his respect for his senior as his juniors had been to respect him.—*Fleming's Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary.*

JIMMY O'NEIL.—When Jackson was President, Jimmy O'Neil, the porter, was a marked character. He had his foibles, which were offensive to the fastidiousness of Col. Donelson, and caused his dismissal on an average about once a week. But on appeal to the higher court, the verdict was invariably reversed by the good nature of the old General. Once, however, Jimmy was guilty of some flagrant offence, and was summoned before the highest tribunal at once. The general, after stating the details of the misdeed, observed: "Jimmy, I have borne with you for years, in spite of all complaints; but in this act you have gone beyond my powers of endurance." "And do you believe the story," asked Jimmy. "Certainly," answered the General; "I just heard it from two Senators." "Faith," retorted Jimmy, "if I believed all that twenty Senators say about you, its little I'd think that you are fit to be President." "Pshaw! Jimmy," concluded the General: "clear out, and go on duty, but be more careful hereafter." Jimmy remained with his kind-hearted patron not only to the close of his presidental term, but accompanying him to the Hermitage, was with him to the day of his death.

RARE INSTANCE OF MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—An exhibition of highminded mercantile honor and integrity has come to our knowledge, which we take pleasure in recording. About twenty years ago a young man named Thomas Hardy, of South Danvers, Boston, meeting with misfortune in business, determined to leave his native town and seek his fortune in the West, with the firm resolve that if Providence smiled upon his efforts, he would return and pay his debts to the uttermost farthing. After struggling for a long time at the West, with varied success, he proceeded to California about six years ago, and there accumulated a handsome fortune. Having thus accomplished his desires, he recently returned to South Danvers for the purpose of cancelling the claims of his old creditors. This he did in full, paying both principal and interest, amounting to $25,000. While doing business in South Danvers he had a partner, whose share of the debts of the firm he has liquidated as well as his own.

New Advertisements this Day.

The British American—Middleton & Dawson.
Steamer for Montreal—J. E. Deschamps.
Notice to Mariners—E. B. Lindsay.
Alcock's Japan—Middleton & Dawson.
Shaver's Patent Eraser—Middleton & Dawson.
New Books—Middleton & Dawson.
Information for Immigrants—do.
Str. Queen Victoria for Lower Ports—F. Buteau.
New Fall Stock—Wm. Laird & Co.
Blankets—Wm. Laird & Co.
Notice to Mariners—John Washington.
New Scotch Wool Hosiery—Wm. Laird & Co.
American House, Boston—Lewis Rice.
Advocates—Bossé and Cook.
Wanted—A Situation as Book-keeper.
Montreal Ocean S.S. Co.—Allans, Rae & Co.
Machinists Wanted—Marshall & Co.
Eleme Figs—E. Poston & Co.
Choice Dairy Butter—Woods & Co.
Florida Water—Murray & Lanman.



The Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 16, 1863.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

On Monday the Legislative Council, besides forwarding sundry bills one stage, took up the Grand Trunk arrangements amendment Act, the object of which was simply to make certain verbal corrections in the bill of last session, and to authorize the Company to produce the bill itself as evidence of compliance with the terms of the law by the stockholders, in lieu of producing the papers showing that said terms had been duly consented to. The Government, however, resisted the bill with might and main,—a course which excited great surprise, since, in the two previous sessions, they had afforded every facility for its passage. There were not wanting persons to interpret this proceeding into spite, or something very much like it, and we confess it looks to us amazingly like a piece of petty vengeance for the revelations of Messrs. Ferrier and Brydges, which maugre the pretended disproofs, are now very generally received as rigorously true. But the resistance was fruitless, or, rather, it was fruitful, in a sense not at all flattering to those who made it, since it yielded eight or nine votes to the parties who favoured the measure. Among these were Hon Messrs. Currie, McCrae, and Bureau, staunch ministerialists, the two former of whom expressed surprise at the course pursued by Hon. Mr. Blair. The vote, however, had to be taken, and the bill was passed; yeas, 24; nays, 19. The next measure which excited debate was the bill to establish a Loan and Agency Company in Lower Canada. This bill had been previously submitted and postponed for the purpose of affording time to the members to examine its numerous provisions, and when the order for its second reading came up, its mover, the Hon. Mr Campbell, referred to the former explanation he had given. Hon. Mr. Bureau, objected to several of the clauses, which, he said, would have to be amended before he could give the measure his sanction; such as compelling the Company to pay out the money they proposed to loan in legal tender coin or the notes of chartered banks, to prevent them sending money away to New York to be invested, to prevent them borrowing in Canada, to prevent them doing any other business than loaning money, and, finally, to fix a rate of interest. Mr Campbell replied that he proposed to fix a rate of interest, and to prevent the Company from doing any business so much out of character with a monetary institution as the clause objected to seemed to suggest they proposed to do. As to the other objections, they were already either provided for by law or could not be enforced, or, in fact, legislated for. Hon. Mr. De La Terrière made a furious onslaught on the bill, which he characterized as an incomprehensive budget of absurdities, "un galimatias incomprehensible," and a new scheme for inducing a population, already too well disposed to borrow, to go on doing so until they were ruined; but, notwithstanding, the bill found very great favour, for, on the question being put, the second reading was carried, 29 to 2, after which the House adjourned.

In the Assembly a good deal of business of various kinds was done, but only two subjects seemed to awaken much attention: these were the bill to confirm a certain agreement of the City of Hamilton with its creditors—chiefly in England. This once ambitious little place got famously into debt for Water Works, Railways, &c., and now owes $2,600,000; but during the years 1861 and 1862 it found it much more convenient to leave the duty of paying interest in abeyance, and now it finds that, after all, it is a shabby thing to own property and leave widows and orphans to whom it is indebted suffering for the want of the annual interest upon its bonds. It asks then to be allowed to compound by paying 4 per cent. for 10 years, 5 per cent. for 50 years more, and 6 per cent. for another decade. Hon. Mr. Brown took occasion to give the city authorities a few handsome wipes, which we trust they will lay to heart, for they seemed richly to deserve them. The debate lasted a good part of the afternoon, but finally the bill was allowed to be read, with the understanding, however, that it would be sharply looked after in the private bill committee, and that Hamilton would not be permitted to bring the reproach of repudiation upon the Province. The other bill, which took some time to discuss, was the Credit Foncier, but it nearly emptied the House of English-speaking members, since the debates were conducted almost exclusively in the language of Lower Canada, which, to the western scholars, is a barbarous lingo.

We are not going to trouble our readers with an analysis of the measure, seeing that it has now been before the country for several years, and that consequently its provisions must be tolerably well understood. But we may simply say that the institution to be created is to enable farmers and others to borrow money at long terms and at a reasonable rate of interest upon the security of their lands. Such institutions seem to have succeeded well in France, Prussia, and elsewhere, and the friends of the Canadian measure are very sanguine of its success, but we confess to have serious misgivings on the subject. The bill, however, was passed through committee of the whole, and comes to its final stage in the Assembly to-morrow, we believe.

On Tuesday the Council was mainly occupied with Hon. Mr. Moore's bill to change the constitution of that House by providing for the election for life of its members, instead of as now for a period of eight years. The argument alleged in favour of the change is in a nutshell, but the hon. member has the not very unusual faculty of saying very little in a great many words, and consequently managed to spread it over a large space. The change would render the members really independent of the influences which now go to make men partizans, and so secure a more impartial revision of the legislation of the other House. These few lines embrace the whole substance of a discourse, which reported in the Mercury, would occupy one of our columns. Hon. Sir E. P. Taché answered that the House, as now constituted, had given satisfaction, and that it was not necessary to anticipate trouble. After a few words from Hon. Mr. Ross and others, it was agreed to adjourn the debate until Thursday next, when we suppose the Lords will give us their sentiments at full length. Several items of business were taken up and disposed of without debate, and the House adjourned.

In the Assembly, nine bills were introduced, four were read a second and three a third time. At half-past seven o'clock Hon. Mr. Holton opened his Budget, which after all, contained only a recapitulation of the items of income and expenditure for the year, leaving some two millions more or less to be provided—by borrowing. The hon. Finance Minister also intimated he would have to increase the taxes, but was not prepared to say how, nor would he do so unless the session ran to the full length of an ordinary session, which, however, the government did not seem to desire. They wanted to adjourn until November or January, and then he would propound his new scheme of burdens. Hon. Mr. Galt replied to Mr. Holton, and while congratulating him on the clearness of his statement maintained the house and country ought to be informed of the direction the new taxation was to take. He then went on to assert that no better proof was required of the soundness of his own policy when Minister of Finance than the speech the hon. member had made this evening. Mr. Galt then fired some heavy artillery at the Premier, to whose vacillating, uncertain and shuffling policy, might be attributed the difficulties of the position and the depreciation of our credit in England. The hon. member (Mr. Galt) was unusually severe, and it was evident his tremendous assault was carrying terror into the ranks opposite. Mr. Brown saw and felt this, and addressed himself to bring back the failing courage of his friends. He was extremely embarrassed at first, and every one felt he had undertaken a task beyond his strength; but after about an hour of floundering among figures, which he evidently did not understand, and, after borrowing hints from friends around him, he got warmed up, and for the second hour, was magnificently frantic. His backers began to lift up their heads, and as they thought he had made a hit, applauded him to the echo. He attempted to disprove the claims of Mr. Galt and to assert those of Mr. Holton, but his success was nothing to crack about. Hon. J. A Macdonald followed, and with a pleasant raillery dissipated the mist the member for South Oxford had thrown about the subjects in debate. He also proved that Mr. Brown had been eating up his own but recent words as with a famishing appetite. Commend us to the member for Kingston for taking down pretentious dictators.—How the sequacious followers of the hon previous speaker relished the fun, it is not for us to say, but from the rueful faces they exhibited we infer, that if they laughed at all it was inside, for the merriment certainly did not illumine their rigid lineaments.

It was now half-past one o'clock a.m., and Mr. Holton having earnestly entreated to be allowed to pass the first item of supply—the salary to the Governor General—he was permitted to do so, and the House adjourned.

### The Open Mississippi.

By an order from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated the third of this month, the trade of the city of New Orleans with Cairo, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio, is declared free from any military restriction whatever. At intermediate points within the Department, such precautions will continue to be exercised as may prevent the supply of provisions and munitions of war to rebels, but with this unimportant exception the commerce of the Mississippi is finally unfettered. Adverting to the fact, the New York *Tribune* says—There is no interest of the West, and almost none of the Republic, which is not relieved, strengthened, and enlarged in value by this repossession of the river. The lands of Illinois and Missouri are worth more than yesterday. Crops and the labor which produces them, manufacturing industry, always largely dependent on agriculture, the capital which is invested in State stocks, in railways converging to the river ports, and in banks whose solvency is interwoven with the general prosperity of the States, are affected almost as directly and sensibly. The whole West rejoices in its new strength. Borne on the irresistible current of the "unvexed Father of waters," Commerce and Freedom, Union and Liberty, follow the flag together, and the Lakes and the Gulf are indissolubly reunited.

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### Uncle Sam and Napoleon.

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* writes from New-Orleans, under date of Sept. 1, as follows: "The great item is that of an immense force from here for the Rio Grande. Most of the sailing vessels have been chartered—some sent to Ship Island to convey the troops from there, and others leaving here crowded with troops. Napoleon's movements in Mexico and Nicaragua have rendered it necessary for Uncle Sam to reassert the Monroe doctrine in a forcible manner. There is no doubt on this point. The French commander here, I am told, is fully aware of all that is going on. And what if he is? Considerable excitement prevails here, though smothered by prudence. A French war 'is snuffed from afar.' Brownsville is said to be the destination of the troops. A large body of Mexicans, supposed to be Juarez's party, are said to be expecting aid. This is conjecture only. But the troops have gone, and are going, sure. Look out for stirring times from this quarter. It is predicted here that the American flag will soon be planted in Matamoras itself, which is just across the river. 'He whose name is up may lie abed' is a French proverb. Napoleon's name is up, but it is my opinion he will have to keep wide awake, or rise unusually early, to keep ahead of Uncle Samuel in the land of the Montezumas! So look out for breakers ahead!"

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### Crotty Arrested.

We learn from the Daily News of this morning that Jas. Crotty, who was concerned in the murder of young Parrell, on the St. Vallier road on Friday last, was captured yesterday morning at St. Anne's, on the North Shore, by the military look-out party, brought to town, and lodged in gaol last evening. The police received information that he was seen at Chateau Richer late on Monday night, and were about to despatch constables after him when the news of his arrest was received. A carter who was driving down in that direction passed Crotty on the road, and knowing him, gave information to the toll-gate keeper. The military look-out party happened to be present, and as soon as Crotty came up arrested him. The evidence before the Coroner is much stronger against him than against his accomplice Meehan.

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### Enterprise.

The *Montreal Herald* of yesterday appears in an illustrated form, got up expressly for the Provincial Exhibition. It contains large and handsome pictures of all their finest public buildings and new stores, and conveys to the reader a very striking impression of the magnificence and progressive character of our sister city. The view of the Port and City of Montreal is very fine. A large number of advertisements appear on the inside pages. The whole number consists of ten pages of the usual size of the *Herald*. Copies may be had at Middleton & Dawson's bookstore.

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### Steamship Wrecked.

Information has been received by telegraph from St. John's, Nfld., of the wreck of the steamer *Pactolus*, on the coast of Nova Scotia. The *Pactolus* had landed part of her cargo at Halifax and was *en route* for St. John's, when she went ashore near Liverpool. She is reported to be slowly breaking up—and is expected to be a total wreck. A considerable portion of the freight had been saved in good condition; but a good deal was under water.

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### Our Volunteer Force.

We have received a copy of the last reports of the several Brigade Majors of military districts in Canada, being the return to an address of the Legislative Assembly of 1st September, 1863. In addition to the reports of the several Brigade Majors, the return also supplies a statement of the number of the volunteer corps whose services have been offered, but not accepted by the Government.

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### St. Hyacinthe Election.

The nomination for St. Hyacinthe is fixed for the 21st inst., and the voting 28th and 29th. A deputation of Ministerialists is looking for Mr. Auguste Papineau, Advocate, of St. Hyacinthe, with the object of requesting him to become a candidate. As he is absent from town, it is not known whether he will accept the nomination.

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### The French Consulate.

The Courrier du Canada of Monday, confirms the statement that Baron Gauldree Boileau, the French Consul at this port, is to be transferred to New York. It is also stated that he will be succeeded in Quebec by M. Gauthier, formerly consul at San Francisco.

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### Child Run Over.

We are informed that a little girl, aged between two and three years, child of a Widow Thomas, of Julie street, St. Lewis Suburbs, was ran over yesterday afternoon by a four-wheeled waggon in St. John street, and severely injured.

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### Newcastle Division.

Mr. Burnham, the opposition candidate, has been elected for this division, by a majority of 447 over Mr. Clark, ministerialist. This, the *Globe* admits, is a gain of two votes on a division to the opposition in the Legislative Council.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.—The collections at the Custom House at the port of Quebec, to-day, amounted to $777.85.

### Important Movement in Mexico.

Advices from San Luis de Potosi, Mexico, to the 18th of August, furnish us with the following highly important intelligence:—President Juarez and his Cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and the representatives of the South American Republics to form a Continental alliance, embracing the Republics of Chili, Peru, Columbia, the Argentine Confederation, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments on Mexico or any South American Republic. The United States are to be invited to send delegates to cooperate in the movement.

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### The Crops in Canada West.

A gentleman just returned from an extensive tour in Canada West, says:—The Wheat crop in Western Canada, taken as a whole, appears to be turning out an average one, perhaps rather better. Fall Wheat, in most localities, where sown, has been a large and profitable crop; but in some places the yield of Spring has been rather poor, turning out much less than was expected while it was standing. This, however, is only local, and there are places where the yield has been fine. The coarse grains are also abundant. As a consequence, both farmers and merchants expect "good times" during Fall and Winter—even with a prospect of low prices.

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### The Weather.

We hope for the sake of the Provincial Exhibition that they are favoured with weather as delightful at Montreal as we are experiencing here. Yesterday and to-day have been like midsummer, the thermometer at noon being about eighty in the shade, with a clear unclouded sky.

### The late Mr. Gibbard.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. William Gibbard, was brought to a close at Collingwood on Friday night, having occupied the jury and Coroner Stephens for a long time. Some fifty one witnesses were examined altogether, the jury frequently remaining five hours at a time in taking evidence. Everything that could be done to throw light upon the tragic end of the unfortunate man was done by the jury; but their efforts were fruitless, as will be seen from the following verdict:—

We, the jury, are of opinion that the late William Gibbard was foully and cruelly murdered on the 28th day of July last, when on board the steamboat Ploughboy, somewhere between Little Current and Shebanawning, after which the murderer or murderers threw the body overboard into the lake; and it is further the opinion of the jury that the said murder was committed on the main deck of the said steamboat, near the stairs on the larboard or port side of the said boat, but by whom the jury have no sufficient evidence to show. After a careful examination of the facts as laid before the jury, they are of opinion that the ends of justice may be furthered by the offer of a suitable reward for the discovery of the murderer or murderers of the deceased William Gibbard, and they respectfully recommend the Government to offer such reward. The jury also consider that it would be advisable to publish the evidence *in extenso*, as taken down by the Crown.

### Charles Mackay on Canada.

In a London *Times* to hand by the last mail we find a letter written by Dr. Charles Mackay, from Niagara Falls, dated August 8th. The Doctor gives his opinion at some length on Canadian feeling with reference to the civil war and the maintenance of the connection with the mother country. Dr. Mackay says:—

At the first summons to arms, at the first unmistakable symptom that war is upon them, there is no reason to doubt that for every 20,000 men that Great Britain shall send them, the Canadians will raise 100,000 to fight for their freedom and the maintenance of their connection with the mother country. Whether in such a contingency the Government at Washington attempted to seize Quebec or Halifax, or to march an army of occupation to Montreal, the Canadians, backed by the power of Great Britain, would be far more likely to annex to their territory the State of Maine than to be annexed or conquered by the Americans. Such at least, is the present feeling and conviction of the great majority of the Canadian people whether of British or French extraction. The Canadian Britons have as little liking for the 'Yankees' as that entertained by the people of South Carolina, while the emphatic term of contempt which the French Canadian can use towards an American is conveyed in the word 'Bostonais'—their synonym for all that is base and unworthy.

The ideas of Canadians tend in an opposite direction to the United States. They look to the establishment of a chain of colonies extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all on British territory, and to this union under a son of Queen Victoria. The "balance power" has by recent events been extended from the old world to the new. What Russia is to France, Canada will yet be to the United States. With a great British North American nation on one side, and with Mexico on the other, Dr. Mackay entertains the belief that the "Yankee Government, whether Republican or Imperial, may be taught to "know its proper place in the world, and to "keep it, without offence to its neighbours."

### The Amalgamation of the Races.

When the last mail left England the British Association was holding its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A paper having been read by Mr. J. Craufurd, F.R.S., on the "Commixture of races," Sir. R. Murchison, the President, called upon Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, to speak to the subject. His remarks are thus reported by the *Times*:—

Professor Wilson, of Toronto, said that he had devoted a good deal of time to the question of the mixture of races of the North American continent. In the case of the negro the subject was surrounded by so many social difficulties, that as far as important ethnological results were concerned, it could scarcely be said to have had a fair trial. Not so however, in the case of the red man. There was no legal impediment to marriage between a Red Indian and a white man; some of the latter even boasted of their Indian descent. The colonists who went from this country to the North American continent in the early years of settlement were generally young, unmarried men, who united themselves, either with or without marriage, to Indian women. In process of time there arose a vast population possessing English and Indian blood in their veins—such for instance, as was found on the Red River settlement. These people possessed physical qualities of a high order—were persevering in the chase, and valiant to fight with their enemies. They were however to some extent, civilised, being chiefly Roman Catholics in religion, and no longer using the scalping-knife upon their vanquished foes.

When introduced into the society of Anglo-Saxons they frequently manifested very superior intelligence and ability, indicating no degree of inferiority whatever as compared with what was usually called the superior race. One of these persons had been under his instruction at University College, had taken his B.A. degree with honours in classics, and afterwards visited England as an agent of the Red River settlements. Assuming that the Red Indian was an inferior race, and the Anglo Saxon one of the highest types of man, the instance given would go to prove that the mixture of inferior and superior races did not cause one or the other to deteriorate. The problem could not be tried to the extent to which it was desirable to carry it, as the white men had arrived in America in such vast numbers as to drive the aborigines before them, but it did not follow that the Red Indian disappeared because he was the inferior race. The Red River settlement was an illustration of the amalgamation of the two races without such deterioration, and he believed that there was a much larger admixture of Indian blood in the white population of the American continent than was generally supposed, and that this accounted for some of the peculiarities of the American as constrasted with the European character. He believed that a mixture might take place between the white and the red race with benefit to both. He thought that the same doctrine would apply with respect to the negro and white man, though in that case there had not been so fair a trial as in the case of the Indian.

### Origin of Lord Clyde's Illness.

(*From the Times.*)

In the afternoon of December 26th, 1858, the column under his command, then engaged in clearing the north of Oude of the remnants of the rebels and mutineers, came up with Bainee Madho's forces posted in a forest, and as Lord Clyde was making his dispositions to cut off their retreat a zealous artillery officer, who had been directed to move quietly round their left flank, seeing masses of them bolting to the rear, could not restrain his ardour but unlimbered and opened fire. Lord Clyde, galloping fast to rebuke the offender, was thrown with great violence, in consequence of his charger putting his fore-foot into a burrow in the sandy soil, and rolling headlong into the dust. When he tried to get up still anxious to overtake the horse artillery, his face was bleeding and his right arm was powerless; the shoulder blade had been broken, and other injuries had been sustained in the chest, but as soon as the surgeons had set the bone, and put his arm in a sling, Lord Clyde seemed as well as ever, and sat by a watch fire till late at night, giving orders and directing the bivouac of the troops. One who visited him next day found the Chief in his tent "trying to write with his left hand." He said he felt a little shaken and stiff, but laughed at his own impetuous gallop and fall, saying, "It's well I didn't get up to that mad artilleryman. It's all the better for——I didn't overtake him at the moment."

He was just given orders for a continuation of the pursuit, and he was carried on a litter on the march, and directed from it the operations against the Fort of Mejiddiah, which fell on the afternoon of the same day. On the 29th, as soon as the fort could be destroyed, he moved his column once more after the fugitive Sepoys, and next day he conceived and carried out, contrary to the advice of his staff, the admirable forced march by night, the result of which was that he surprised the rebels, nearly caught Nana Sahib and the Begum, and drove them and all their followers in headlong rout across the Raptee into Nepaul, never to appear in arms on Indian soil again. Thus he cleared Oude of the principal force of the enemy. There he halted, for he obeyed his orders. But it was scarcely possible to conceive any greater energy and vigour than were displayed by the old soldier, who was suffering from broken ribs, internal injury, and fractured shoulder, in the marches and movements of these few days. From that time he became subject to irritation of the lungs, to cold and bronchial affections, as it was thought, to which he had been unaccustomed; and perhaps his medical attendants, if he consulted them at all, did not known the mischief which was going on inside. In the January following it was noticed that he was often ailing; for three days he shut himself up while he was waiting for Lord Canning's despatches, complaining "of a cold." In February he had fever, and was wont to trudge down to the apothecary's tent, like a common soldier, for his dose of quinine. He remained too long in India after his work was done, and on his return home he had some attacks of indisposition, which vanished at Vichy and elsewhere for the time, till the last illness which deprived the country of the pride and pleasure she felt in honouring the living soldier.

He was on a visit with General Eyre, commanding at Chatham, whither he was often wont to go for the sake of his friendly society, when he was seized with the alarming symptoms, against the fatal tendency of which his extraordinary vigour of constitution forced him to resist painfully for many long days, though they brought with them no hope of ultimate recovery. In his illness his thoughts were revived, but prominent in his mind were the recollections of the great cares and grave conjunctures which pressed upon him in the Indian mutiny, and among them the highest was the safety of English women and children. When he was assailed by the Indian press for idle wasting of days at Cawnpore, he was watching day and night, hourly for the convoy of the helpless ones from Agra, and when, before that he had won his way into the heart of Lucknow, he turned from the affrighted enemy, and incurred much opprobrium—as though, indeed, Colin Campbell had shrunk from a fight with the Sepoy—because, above all things, he sought that the wives, daughters, and children, of British soldiers and subjects should be placed beyond the reach of cruel enemies. It was by such martial tenderness as this he won the hearts of woman, child, and man; it was by these acts he gained such regard that crowds of fair women, young and old, assembled in Westminster Abbey, and with the tears and sobs he would have dried and checked, gave the deep sorrow of daughters to the childless soldier's grave.

### Reorganization of the Volunteer Force.

(*From the Montreal Witness.*)

In attempting to frame a measure for the organization of a large and effective Militia force, the Premier has had to deal with the existing military bodies of the Province, namely, the Sedentary Militia and the Volunteer force. The only alternative offered to him in respect to these, was, either to suppress altogether one or both of these, in order to make room for an entirely new system, or else to acknowledge their existence, and remodel them so as to increase their efficiency. The latter course has been adopted, because it seemed the easiest and the safest, but unfortunately the result, as presented in the Militia bill, and in its appendix, the Volunteer-Force bill, is not such as to warrant the expectation that the country will have henceforth a military organization characterized by the indispensable requisites of unity, system, efficiency, and preparedness.

The Sedentary Militia, which, with the exception of the Volunteers, includes all the population able to bear arms, having no existence but on paper, offered a perfectly free field for the introduction of any new system deemed advisable. Such a fine and rare opportunity has not been improved for engrafting upon Canada a military organization such as common sense, military knowledge, and especially the experience of other nations similarly situated, would have dictated. A very unpractical scheme has come forth in the shape of a Militia Bill, divided into three distinct classes, two of which are never to drill unless there be actual war, that is to say, not until too late to answer any purpose; and the other class, the only effective one, is to have a military training limited to six days,—a time ridiculously insufficient,—after which they will be dismissed home as part of the army of Canada, and will forget at leisure what they so imperfectly attempted to learn. To cap the climax of this inoperative scheme, matrimony, instead of time of service, has been placed as the basis of military classification. When negative, matrimony supplies the first class,—the real fighting men; when positive, the second class, or the stay-at-home and prospective soldiers; and old age, not time of service, forms the third class, which brings up the rear, regardless of all distinction based on the bonds of matrimony. The first class is again subdivided into those drawn by ballot, who thus become conscripts, and those not drafted. Here are classes enough of imaginary soldiers, but a very imperfect system, and neither unity, nor efficiency, nor a state of preparedness to meet the sudden emergency of an American invasion.

The Volunteer Force stands in a very different position from the Sedentary Militia, inasmuch as it has a real existence, enjoys an active organization, and from the many sacrifices made by both men and officers, is entitled to the consideration and to the gratitude of the country. They are, moreover, at present the only national force in Canada, all other organizations being purely prospective. Legislation, therefore, had to acknowledge them, and either perpetuate them as a separate body, or at least keep them well together until there has been time to train a force competent to take their place. Mr. Macdonald has, therefore, done wisely in upholding the volunteer force during the present emergency, and the weaker and the more imperfect the proposed scheme of militia seems to be, the more important it must be to take good care of such military organizations as we have already at hand and to give them every possible encouragement. Such evidently has been the intention of the Premier, but he has met with difficulties, which, it must be confessed, are very great, and in the attempt to overcome them, there is much cause to fear, he has taken a rather hazardous course.

The volunteers, as is implied in their name, owe their existence to patriotism and enthusiasm alone, free from the pressure of any compulsory law. Most of them date their service from a time of excitement, such as the "Trent" affair, which brought suddenly thousands into the ranks, and had war been then declared, they would not have shrunk from the full performance of a soldier's duty, and would have proved even more reliable than if conscripted under a compulsory law. But enthusiasm is apt, like a brilliant flame to flag after a while, and to burn low for want of fuel. Our volunteers have been no exception to this rule, and of late frequent complaints are heard about the thinning of their ranks, which becomes more and more noticeable at every turn out. The members of our Parliament were witnesses the other day how in Quebec out of an enrolled volunteer force of nearly two thousand, only five hundred would answer the call for a review. The case would not be so bad in Montreal, and yet the largest turn out which took place the 10th of March last, showed a total present of 2,313, while no less than 1,112 were absent. The constant absence of several men from drill is also felt to be a great evil which has a depressing influence on those who attend and find their numbers incomplete. This has been heretofore the weak point of the volunteer organization, that the men can attend or not just as they please, there is no compulsion, and if they were ordered to march on the enemy, we do not know that there are any effectual means to prevent from staying at home such as would like to do so, and thus to demoralize the whole corps. Of course a force constituted on such amateur principles cannot be considered as wholly reliable, and the need of more binding obligations has been seriously felt, and by none more than by the officers.

The bill introduced at the last session proposed a penalty of twenty dollars for each absence from drill, a provision which, if passed, would certainly have broken up the force, as the risk of such a ruinous fine would have deterred most men from joining the ranks. The new Act proposes to establish fines, the amount of which has been left in blank, and by which suitable discipline may be enforced upon both volunteers and service men; and several new provisions have been introduced to improve the efficiency of the corps. But hear lies the unavoidable danger, that if you introduce a little more compulsion in the volunteer organization, you take away much of the inducement to join the force, and may thus eventually destroy it, while on the other hand, if you neglect some such provisions, you leave a pernicious element of weakness. Now, our Premier has not avoided that danger, but run into the very jaws of it. The second article provides that "the several corps of volunteers, organized and gazetted prior to the passing of this Act, shall be and continue as if organized and gazetted under this Act." Has not Mr. Macdonald perceived that this provision is fraught with the risk of breaking up and disbanding at once the whole of our thirty-five thousand volunteers, who form at present our sole military organization and reliance? These volunteers have volunteered on certain terms. These terms cannot be changed without their consent, or else they are relieved from all obligations. If the new terms suit the volunteers, all well, if not, they will simply disband, under the influence of the new act.

Now we have cause to think that several provisions of the new act are exceedingly unpalatable to the Volunteers, both men and officers. First, they will extremely dislike all that system of fines and penalties in the Militia Bill, which is to be applied to them. They greatly object to their uniforms being supplied to them by the Government; they want an allotment in money, and some latitude allowed to them in the choice of their clothing. Indeed, we believe this to be a very sensitive point with them, and that the change intended would take off one of the great attractions of the service. They expect exemption of tolls when uniformed and driving in a vehicle, hired or private, to the place of drill or review, a privilege which the bill denies them, Finally, to say nothing of minor points, there is a great resistance on the part of many leading officers to their dependency on Brigade Majors, as has been already advanced by the resignation of Colonels Campbell and Taché. Several officers of the Volunteers are of opinion that the Brigade Majors would be most advantageously replaced, by appointing an Adjutant to each battalion or regiment, whose duty it shall be to look after all the details of the organization of the corps, and be responsible for keeping it in the highest state of efficiency. A small salary would indemnify him for his trouble, and it would bring the organization of the militia regiments in greater harmony with those of the regular force.

Owing to the above considerations, it would seem safer not to change the terms on which our twenty-five thousand volunteers have enlisted, but to keep them for the present just as they are, being thankful for their pioneer organization, and trusting for efficiency to their renewed enthusiasm in case of an emergency. Then the provisions of the bill could be made to apply to any new companies offering for recognition, and amongst others to the ten thousand additional who are now tendering their services. Thus we would not jeopardize the existence of the only force we have, until we have made sure of some other, and there would be a gradual transition to the new scheme.

## AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

### Culpepper Captured by the Federals.

### Capture of 104 Prisoners and Six Guns.

### A White Flag hoisted on Fort Moultrie.

### REPORTED CAPTURE OF JAMES ISLAND.

RAPPAHANNOCK, Va., 12th.—From the front the news is again inspiring. Major General Pleasanton with his cavalry force under Generals Buford, Gregg, and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan.

Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest by a series of brillant and gallant charges.

General Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford.

General Gregg left Sulphur Springs at daylight, and joined Pleasanton and Buford at Culpepper, having found Jones's Brigade of rebel cavalry at Muddy Run, and scattered them by shells, but not until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and replanted the structure in a few moments, so that the whole command crossed upon it.

General Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpepper at the same moment with the rest of the command.

Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South.—Our men charged through the town with the most splendid gallantry, capturing 104 prisoners and three guns, two twelve pounders and one six pounder. Buford's division passed on in pursuit of the flying enemy.

Colonel Capman, of the 3rd Indiana calvalry, commanding the first brigade, having the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night. General Custer was slightly wounded by a shot whichk illed his horse, and came near killing the General. We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad depot at Culpepper. The guns were English with sabre bayonets.

Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, 14th.—It is expected that government will run trains through to Culpepper to-night.

All reports from the front state that the rebels did not show any force of infantry, but only met our advance with small bodies of cavalry and light artillery.

New York, 15th.—It has been ascertained that Hill's and Ewell's corps are now encamped in the neighborhood of Orange Court House.

Lee arrived there yesterday from Richmond and assumed command of the army. There is no doubt that Longstreet's corps was sent to reinforce the South and South-West. The rebels are reported to have six vessels of war at Richmond, and some of them are known to be clad with railroad iron, and modelled after the Merrimac.

New York, 15th.—The steamer Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jamaica, and Port au Prince, has arrived. News has been received at the latter place from Port au Platte to the 6th, to the effect that two Spanish frigates bombarded Porte au Platte and nearly destroyed the place, killing large numbers of the inhabitants.

Fort Monroe, 14th.—The United States transport Nelti Pentz arrived here this morning from Hilton Head on Saturday, 12th. Captain Diggs reports the arrival of the relief boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island on Friday evening, at which time the white flag was flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured half of James Island. The monitors were lying between Sumter and Moultrie.

Captain Diggs passed Charleston bar at 4 p.m. on Saturday, at which time he saw a white flag still flying over Moultre. Fort Moultrie fired her last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday evening.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

### Latest from Europe.

## FURTHER BY CITY OF BALTIMORE.

### Close of the German Congress.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Sept. 12th.—The following is the continuation of the news per Manchester, which arrived off Cape Race, yesterday evening, at 6 P.M., having left Liverpool on the 2nd, and Queenstown on the 3rd inst. On the 4th she passed the China, for Liverpool.

The London Morning Herald understands that at a French Cabinet Council the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed, the majority being in favour of doing so, but that a final decision was not arrived at.

The Paris Pays denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government in relation to Mexican affairs.

The Polish question remains without any change.

The Congress of German Princes had closed, and the result was satisfactory to the Emperor of Austria.

The Paris Siecle and the Paris Debats recommends that the Florida be seized at Brest for damages done to French property, and as punishment for the reported violation of the laws.

The Paris Pays positively denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government, or has made any verbal complaint against the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and tries to prove that the Washington Government has no right to make such a protest.

The Bourse was firmer and closed on the 2nd at 68f. 90c.

LONDON, Sept. 3rd.—Consols for money at 93¼ a 93⅜.

## ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

### TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th.—The Hansa, from Southampton on the 2nd, arrived.

The following has not been received by previous arrivals:—

The British sloop Creser returned from Wexford, where she had been waiting intelligence of the Florida's position, which had been burning merchantmen off the west coast of Ireland.

Two more fast steamers left the Clyde for Nassau, to run the blockade, and two other powerful steamers are fitting out.

Mace beat Goss in a prize fight in seventeen rounds.

It is reported that Russia will send ambassadors to Paris, with a scheme of a separate Polish constitution.

The Polish insurgents had gained a great victory at Junow.

Russia had ordered 48 reserve regiments to join the active army.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

### Three Days Later from Europe.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 14th.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th., passed this on Sunday evening.

The London Globe's Paris correspondent says:—M. Chevalier's pamphlet on Mexican affairs is considered as heralding, most unmistakeably, a prompt, if not immediate, recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Emperor Napoleon.

Breadstuffs steday. Wheat active. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols closed at 93⅛ a 93¼ for money.

### SECOND DESPATCH.

The following is Lord Russel's reply, relative to the steam rams in the Mersey:—

Foreign Office, Aug. 13th.—Gentleman,—I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely, the putting out and equipping of two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the government and people of the United States.

My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treasury and Home Departments have at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams.

You are aware that by the foreign enlistment act a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend using her against some state or community in friendship with her Majesty, it is necessary to prove both the equipment and intention; it is necessary for conviction in a public court of justice, to have the evidence of a creditable witness.

I was in hopes when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence, to prove that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the government and people of the United States, but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so and so you must be aware, however, that according to British law prosecutions would not be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the foreign enlistment act, without the affidavit of creditable witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crime, such likewise is the law in use. Yours, &c., RUSSELL.

### LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—The steamship China, from New York, arrived here at two o'clock this p. m.

London, Saturday evening.—Stock exchange closed to-day. The bombardment of Charleston has further depressed the Confederate loan. No business doing, but is nominally quoted at 3½ to 30 per cent. discount.

An important pamphlet, ascribed to official origin, had been published, entitled France, Mexico, and the Confederates. It sets forth the interest France has in recognizing the Confederate States, and the impossibility of the re-establishment of an American union, maintaining that an American war would be useful to France, if the separation between the North and South be definitely pronounced, for the Confederates would be allies of France, and would guarantee her from attack from the North; would fulfil her hopes and aid her manufactures, and would obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary for them.

### PRUSSIA.

The decree issued dissolving the Chambers appears to be fully confirmed.

### POLAND.

Russia will grant a liberal constitution to Poland. The retrograde party, however, was making efforts to oppose it.

London money market—English funds steady. Money in fair demand, and unchanged.

Liverpool breadstuff market is generally steady. Wheat quiet with a partial advance of 1d and 2d per bbl; red western 7s 6d a 8s 8d; red southern 8s 6d a 8s 6d; white western 9s a 9s 3d; white southern 9s 3d a 10s. Corn firm. Mixed 26s 6d.

Liverpool provision market is quiet and steady Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon dull and easier. Butter steady. Lard buoyant at 39s a 40s. Tallow firm at 41s a 43s.

London markets—Breadstuffs steady. Teasteady Iron firm. Tallow flat. Consols closed on Friday 93¼ a 93⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.—Sales of cotton to-day were 15,000 bales. Market buoyant and holders demand an advance. Breadstuffs market firmer.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops, consequently an improvement is manifested. Provisions steady. Lard firm and tends up, with an advance of 3d a 4d.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Stock exchange is closed to-day, consequently we have no quotations of consols.

The Liverpool Post says, it now appears that the steam rams, launched from Laird's yard, were built for the Confederate government. Neither the French government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was. The rams were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan.

The Paris Pays states that the two ships are constructed for the French government, but have been ordered by the government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious and Bowel complaints are speedily cured by a steady perseverance with these medicines. In Fever and Ague, the efficacy of this remedy is almost beyond belief; it should be resorted to as soon as the disease is suspected from recurring chills and flushes, biliousness, loss of appetite, furred tongue and dry skin. Sold everywhere.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South American and West India Market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair countrywomen have adopted it proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer it to *Eau de Cologne*, only place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article. As a security against fraud, it is advisible to ask for MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, and see that it is so designated on the wrapper and label.

Agents for Quebec:—J. Musson & Co., J. S. Bowen, J. E. Barke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, J. W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal; and for sale by all the leading druggists and first-class perfumers throughout the world.

### THE MIGHTY HEALER.

Let not disease, with its fangs, prey upon you, until the cold hand of death hurls you to an untimely grave. Shake off the feeling of despair and hopelessness, so liable to come upon the invalid. The plant born of the Sun we place within the reach of all. We care not what may be the specific form of the disease. The cause, the fountain of the disease itself, is impure blood, and through the different channels of the lungs, the stomach and the vital organs, Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will pass, mingling with the blood, search out and grasp and then expel, all hurtful poison that there is in it. Thus cleanse the blood by a few doses of these Pills, and disease, in any form, will dissipate and vanish. As the Sun, with its glorious beams first causes the morning dew to rise as mist, then growing stronger, casts his burning rays upon it—and behold 'tis gone—so cleanse the blood and disease, like morning dew, retreats and vanishes. There is no blood hurifier equal to Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

### LOCAL TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

*Mr. W. E. Brunet, Chemist and Druggist, Craig Street, Quebec.*

DEAR SIR,—Having used *Hostetter's Bitters* for Stomach complaints and general debility, and finding myself completely cured after using five bottles, I have recommended it to my friends with equal success, and thus have been induced to keep it as an article of trade. As my supply now is nearly out, you would oblige me by sending one dozen.

W. H. MICHAUD,
Dealers in Teas, Coffees, &c.,
Corner of Craig and Queen streets,
St. Roch, Quebec.

May 28, 1863. aug17 1m

Agents for Quebec:—John Musson & Co., J. S. Bowen, J. E. Burke, Bowles & McLeod, E. Giroux, J. H. Marsh, John W. McLeod, W. E. Brunet, and R. Dugal; and for sale by all the leading druggists throughout the world.

### HOME EVIDENCE OF THE VIRTUES OF BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

*Mr. R. Dugal, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec.*

SIR,—I send you the following certificate attesting to the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA: RESULT OF A SLOW FEVER.—I certify that on the 19th March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*, and from the moment he began taking the remedy, a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering similar maladies to try *Bristol's Sarsaparilla.*

JEAN LACHANCE,
St. Roch de Quebec.

Aug. 8, 1863. aug17 1m

### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. B. McGauran, at St. Patrick's Church, Mr. John Harvey, to Miss Maria J. Fawcett, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Fawcett, all of Quebec.

### DIED.

On the 13th inst., Ernest Edward Forbes, infant son of James A. Sewell, jr., M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.

Last night, Elizabeth Moreau, widow of the late P. Pelletier, Esq., in the 62nd year of her age.

On the 15th inst., Mr. James Henderson, Stevedore, aged 71 years, a native of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a resident of Quebec for the last 53 years and much lamented by all who knew him. His end was peace.

The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 53, Pres-de-ville, for Mount Hermon Cemetery, to-morrow, Thursday. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Robert Pepperell, youngest son of William Hunt, aged ten years.

His funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 9, St. George Street, Battery, for Mount Hermon Cemetery, to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

### QUEBEC WEEKLY TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.—CIVIL TIME.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEP 21ST, 1863.

| Day. | Day of Month. | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | Sep. 15 | 7.29 | 7.55 |
| Wednesday | Sep. 16 | 8.12 | 8.22 |
| Thursday | Sep. 17 | 8.39 | 8.53 |
| Friday | Sep. 18 | 9.10 | 9.30 |
| Saturday | Sep. 19 | 9.50 | 10.15 |
| Sunday | Sep. 20 | 10.42 | 11.05 |
| Monday | Sep. 21 | 11.47 | 00.00 |

The stream of tide continues to run up three-quarters of an hour after high water.

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

| | H. | M. | | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madame Island | 0 | 57 | Kamouraska | 2 | 37 |
| Pillars | 1 | 37 | Brandy Pots | 3 | 37 |
| South Traverse, east | 2 | 07 | Green Island | 3 | 52 |

CHAS. J. HOLMGREN,
Chronometer Depot, No. 42 St. Peter Street.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, Friday, 4th, 8h. 24m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday, 12th, 11h. 57m. P.M.
First Quarter, Sunday, 20th, 8h. 48m. A.M.
Full Moon, Sunday, 27th, 1h. 17m. A.M.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept 14.

Ship Chapultepec, Arkle, Liverpool, Aug 4, C & J Sharples & Co, salt.
Bark Canada Belle, Henderson, Glasgow, Aug 3, order, pig iron.
Schr Vivid, Fleck, Nova Scotia, Aug 30, for Montreal, fish.

Sept 15.

Ship Victoria, Sanderson, Marseilles, Aug 25, C & J Sharples & Co, gen cargo.
—— Ben Nevis, Dennison, Liverpool, Aug 10, A Gilmour & Co, bal.
Schr Providence, Bernier, Gaspé, order, fish and oil.

Sept. 16.

Bark Antelope, Delany, Miramichi, Sept. 6, order, bal.
Schr A B, Rodrigue, Antigonish, 8 days, G H Simard, plaster.

CLEARED.

Sept 14.

SS Britannia, Meiklereid, Glasgow, R Shaw & Co.
Ship Amelia, Iversen, London, C E Levey & Co.
Bark Anevoca, Johnson, Bristol, Ross & Co.
—— Glencairn, Williams, Hayle, C & J Sharples & Co.
—— Lady Peel, Backer, London, Benson & Co.
—— Maranham, Ann 1, Newcastle, J Burstall & Co.
Brig Florence, Kirkpatrick, Sligo, do.

Sept 15.

SS St George, Wylie, Glasgow, Allans, Rae & Co.
Ship Mercator, Steen, Liverpool, H Mackay.
Bark Ina, Johnson, Dundee, D Patton & Co.
—— Seringapatam, Collings, London, Hamilton Bros.
Brig Industry, Gillon, Sligo, Ryan, Bros & Co.
Schr Marie Ste Croix, Proulx, Gaspé, &c, J H Michaud & Co.
—— Marie Louise, Blais, Labrador (with ut), Jeffery, Noad & Co.
—— Marie Vigilante, Caron, Labrador (within), Master.

Sept. 16.

Ship Mohongo, Cassidy, Londonderry, Benson & Co.
Bark Rockaway, Bossance, Newry, Ryan, Bros & Co.
—— Emily, Balsen, London, D D Young & Co.
—— Royal William, Smith, Liverpool, C & J Sharples & Co.
Schr Caroline, Coulombe, Miramichi, Gillespie, Crawford & Co.
—— Notre Dame de la Victoire, Blais, Labrador, without, Jeffery, Noad & Co.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Names. Tons. For. By whom. Where.

Sept. 14.

Countess of Durham, 298, Youghal, J Burstall & Co, Tibbitt's cove.
Coronella, 794, Liverpool, Robinson & Co, Blais' booms.
Acadian, 345, Cork, D Patton & Co, Indian cove.
John Ferguson, 409, Glasgow, do, Davies' wharf.
Caroline, 75, Miramichi, Gillespie, Crawford & Co, Morrison's wharf.
Indian Queen, 56, Richibucto, Jeffery Noad & Co, Noad's wharf.

Sept 15.

Bell Carrig, 883, Liverpool, Hugh Mackay, Forrest's wharf.
Columbine, 566, Toulon, D Patton & Co, Indian cove.

Sept. 16.

Lord Sidmouth, 575, Port Glasgow, J Burstall & Co, Dunnlin's wharf.
Yannikale, 318, Liverpool, Benson & Co, New Liver'l cove.
Phillmene, 105, Montreal, D C Thomson & Co, in the stream.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

Name of Owner. Description of Timber. Where lying.

Sept. 14.

Cook & Bros', elm, oak, &c, Wolfe's cove.

Sept 15.

C E Levey & Co's, staves, New London cove.
D C Thompson & Co's, staves, Dalhousie cove.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Arrived down from Montreal:—The steamer Providence arrived down from Montreal last evening with the brigte Ethiopian in tow.

Gone to Sea.—Ships Brien Boiroimbe and Amelia, and barks Minna, Anevoca, Glencairn, Lady Peel, Maranham, and brig Florence.

LAUNCH.—Mr. Ed. Gingras launched from his yard, Saint Charles river, yesterday morning, a splendid ship of about 1500 tons, called the Tiviot Dale.

Captain Dennison, of the ship Ben Nevis, which arrived up last evening in tow the steamer Albion, reports having passed eleven vessels, inward bound, between this port and the Brandy Pots.

Per Adriatic.

Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from the 30th to the 31st Aug., inclusive.)

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FOR QUEBEC.

Ardrossan, Aug 28—Quebec, Duncan.
Bristol, Aug 29—Star, McDonnell.
Deal, Aug 29—Reform, Theiste; A H Willis, Haniker; Sunbeam, Holmes.
Greenock, Aug 28—Augusta, Keeble; Advance, Dick; Ronochan, Scott.
London, Aug 29—Annie Laurie, Rowley, (and Montreal); Calypso, Wilson, (do); Maugerton, Binks; Euphrates, Judson.
Liverpool, Aug 29—Oregon, Ford; Favorite, Spain; John Bunyan, Stitch; Humbertson, Cook; Eveline, Irvine; Caroline, Irvine; Perthshire, Leitch.
Newry, Aug 29—Henry Cook, Morgan.
Portsmouth, Aug 25—Henry Duncan, Badcock.
Plymouth, Aug 28—Gilmore, Wright.
Waterford, Aug 29—Boreas, Sweeny.

FOR MONTREAL.

Belfast, Aug 31—Warralis.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM QUEBEC.

Bremen, Aug 26—George & John, Rosemeyer.
Belfast, Aug 28—Standard, Dunn.
Conway, Aug 29—Derwent Tinion; Ann, Hurst.
Flushing, Aug 28—Eliza Olive, Jenkinson.
Fowey, Aug 28—George Arkle, Lobb.
Gloucester, Aug 29—Eleanor, Brothers; Olive, Facey.
Greenock, Aug 29—Janet Kidston, Bruce.
Gravesend, Aug 29—Atalanta.
Hamburg, Aug 27—Washington, Cahnbley.
London, Aug 29—Columbia, Reed.
Liverpool, Aug 30—Australia, Ellis.
Maryport, Aug 29—White Star, Brough.
Neath, Aug 29—Lord Riversdale, Morris.
Oporto, Aug 28—Independente, Tinoco.
Shields, Aug 30—Britannia, Thomas; Ocean, Bernecker.
Whitehaven, Aug 28—Warlock, Leveson.

### STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

| BANKS. | Amt. of shares | Paid up. | Dividend last six months | Closing prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | $100 | All | 3½ per ct | 103½ a 103¾ |
| Banque Nationale | 50 | " | 4 " | 105½ a 106½ |
| Montreal | 200 | " | 4 " | 111½ a 112½ |
| B. B. N. America | £50 stg | " | 3 " | par |
| Commercial | $100 | " | 4 " | 91½ a 92 |
| City | 80 | " | 3 " | 96 a 96½ |
| Upper Canada | 30 | " | 3 " | 74½ a 76 |
| Banque du Peuple | 50 | " | 4 " | 103 a 103½ |
| Molson's | 50 | " | 4 " | 116 a 116½ |
| Ontario | 40 | " | 4 " | 102 a 103½ |
| Toronto | 100 | All | 4 " | 102½ a 103 |
| Gore | 50 | " | 5 " | 96½ a 97 |
| Jacques Cartier | 50 | 20 pr ct. | 4 " | 105 a 106 |
| GAS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Quebec | 200 | All | 4 per cent. | 112 a 114 |
| Three Rivers | — | | | |
| Montreal | 40 | " | 4 per cent. | 112½ xd |
| Toronto | 50 | " | 2 p.c. qt'ly | 95 a 95½ |
| ASSURANCE CO'S. | | | | |
| Quebec Fire | 400 | $130 | $5 p share | $134 a 136 |
| Quebec Marine | 100 | 30 | 5 per cent | 94 a 95 |
| Canada Life | $50 | $2.75 | 5 per cent. | Par. |
| TELEGRAPH CO'S. | | | | |
| Montreal | 40 | All | 5 per cent | $125 a 128 |
| BONDS. | Redeemable. | Interest payable. | | |
| Government, 5 p.c. | 1885 | Jan, July | | 94 a 94½ |
| " 6 " | 1872 | " " | | |
| Mon W Wks 6 " | 1875 | M'y, Mh. | | 95 a 96 |
| " City Bonds, 6 " | 1875 | " " | | 95 a 96 |
| " Harbour " 7 " | 1870 | Jan, July | | 103 |
| Q H Bonds, 8 " | 1880 | " " | | 102 a 102½ |
| " City " 6 " | 10 yrs. | " " | | 94 a 94½ |
| " W Works, 7 " | " | May " | | 100 a 101 |

Bank exchange on London, 10.
Private, 60 days, 9 a 9½.
do 90 do 8½
Bank on New York, 20 @ 21.
Silver, 2 discount.

N. B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures is payable by buyers in addition to quoted prices.

The above quotations are subject to Bank Commission (when incurred.)

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

Bank Stocks—Considerable dealings at quotations.

Gas Companies—Little stock offers.

Telegraph Stock—Has changed hands at 127½, at which rate there are buyers.

Quebec Fire Assurance Stock—Sales this week $135 00 and $136 00.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Little business done—held for 125—buyers offer 119.

City Railroad of Montreal—Sales this week 115½—now held for 116.

Montreal Harbor Bonds—Scarce, a small amount of 6½ per cent sold at 102. The Commissioner's advertise for tenders for fifteen thousand hounds, 10 year's bonds.

Quebec Harbor Bonds—Saleable at quotations.

Exchange—Sterling—Inactive, without material change in the rate.

H. W. WELCH,
BROKER,
No. 42, St. Peter Street.

### NEW DAIRY BUTTER.

87 PACKAGES, now receiving, and for Sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Sept. 16, 1863.

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## School Books.

### MIDDLETON & DAWSON

HAVE ON SALE:

ARNOLD'S GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.
HARKNESS' FIRST GREEK BOOK.
XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.
PRINCIPIA LATINA—Morris.
SCHMITZ and ZUMPT'S ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.
DO. DO. ADVANCED LATIN EXERCISES.
AHN'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.
LIDDELL & SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.
GARNEAU'S HISTOIRE DU CANADA.

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

Quebec, Sept. 16, 1863.

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## WM. LAIRD & CO.,

FABRIQUE STREET.

We have now ready for inspection a great part of our

## *New Fall Stock,*

To which we would call the attention of our Customers and the public in general.

To the following we beg to call particular attention:

Black and Colored all Wool, French Merinoes, from 2s 6d per yard.
Dress Materials, in all the Novelties of the Season.
New Long Shawls, in great variety.
Gala and all wool Plaids.
Wincies, plain and fancy.
&c., &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

1 Case new Silk and Velvet Bonnets of the latest Paris and London Styles.
1 Case New Straw Bonnets and Hats.

WM. LAIRD & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1863.

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## Blankets!!

JUST OPENED,

ENGLISH and Scotch made Blankets in all sizes and qualities.

WM. LAIRD & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1863.

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NEW

## Scotch Wool Hosiery,

*IN GREAT VARIETY,*

Ladies', Gentlemen and Children.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's and Children's Underclothing.

WM. LAIRD & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1863.

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## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TWO BEACONS have been ERECTED on the COAST OF LABRADOR, viz.:—

One on the SUMMIT of OUTER ISLAND.—It marks the South-Eastern side of the entrance to the Harbour of Coacoacho, and bears W. N.W. ¾ W., 7 miles from Cape Whittle.

The other on the SUMMIT of WHALE ISLAND. It marks the Western entrance to the Harbour of Bonne Esperance, and bears N.W. by W. ¾ W., 18¾ miles from the South point of Greenlet Island, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Both Beacons are in Sugar-loaf form, 30 feet high, and white-washed.

By order of the Board,

E. B. LINDSAY,
Cl. Tr. Ho., Q.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC,
14th Sept., 1863. 6w

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## Royal Mail Line.

### QUEBEC

TO

### Gaspe, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Miramichi, Shediac, and Pictou.

THE POWERFUL FIRST-CLASS NEW IRON Screw Steamer

## QUEEN VICTORIA,

W. DAVISON, Master,

Will leave ATKINSON'S WHARF, on *TUESDAY, the 22d Sept. inst.,* At FOUR o'clock P.M.,

Touching at above places going and returning.

Rates of Passage and Freight:

| | 1st class. | 2nd class. | Freight pr bbl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec to Gaspé | $12.00 | $4.00 | 50 cts. |
| do to Paspebiac | 13.00 | 5.00 | 50 " |
| do to Dalhousie | 15.00 | 6.00 | 50 " |
| do to Miramichi | 18.00 | 7.00 | 50 " |
| do to Shediac | 19.00 | 7.50 | 60 " |
| do to Pictou | 20.00 | 8.00 | 60 " |

Same charges from above Ports to Quebec.

All Baggage at the risk of owners thereof.

☞ Berths not secured until paid for at the Office.

Shippers are requested to have their freight at 6, A.M., on the wharf, and their entries passed at the Custom House before noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

F. BUTEAU,
Manager,
Atkinson's Wharf, St. James Street.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1863.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S

## *Cabinet Organs.*

Patented Oct. 21, 1862.

THE CABINET ORGANS are pronounced by artists "the best of their kind in the world;"—and "very admirable for both private and public use." [See written testimony from more than ONE HUNDRED of the most eminent organists of the leading cities.] Mason & Hamlin's instruments have received the only GOLD MEDAL ever awarded in this country,—also ELEVEN SILVER MEDALS, and fourteen diplomas, in all twenty-six First Premiums,—over all competitors.

Prices of Cabinet Organs, [manufactured solely by MASON & HAMLIN,] $70 to $500. Melodeons $60 to $170.

N.B.—Instructions for the Cabinet Organ,—also arrangements of music for the same, are published by M. & H.

*** Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail. Address "Mason & Hamlin, Boston," or "Mason Brothers, New York."

Aug. 21, 1863. 3m

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

WM. S. SEWELL,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 28th Aug., 1863. } 6

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## Counterfeits.

SOME vile swindlers have been palming off upon the inhabitants of the Canadas, counterfeits of my universal remedies—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. I therefore warn all Druggists, Apothecaries, &c., that I have placed a stamp upon my remedies, and have changed the wrappers, &c., so that none can fail to see the difference between the old style and the new. Therefore dealers will consult their own safety by buying no more old style PILLS and OINTMENT, as I cannot warrant for their being genuine. To those who have the old style on hand, if they are in unbroken packages, I will exchange them for new style, at my own expense—that is to say, I will pay the freight to my depot and back, if returned to me before the 1st day of November, 1863.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sept. 4, 1863. 3m

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## Ms. P.P. and Ms. L.C.

THE late hours, the ill-ventilated rooms and irregularity in meals, produces derangement of the system, and this is manifested by a foul breath and decayed teeth. To remedy this the use of Elliot's Dentifrice is strongly recommended: It purifies the breath, cleans the teeth, heals the gums, and leaves a pleasant and refreshing taste in the mouth. It is a compound of aromatic substitutes, and has been in use upwards of 25 years, and has been found superior to any of the powders for the purposes intended.

Ask for ELLIOT'S and take no other, whatever may be the assurance of interested tradesmen that the powder under another name is "equally good."

*** Avoid imitation. Trade mark secured. Sold by all Druggists in Quebec.

Sept. 7, 1863.

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## Alcock's Japan.

THE CAPITAL of the TYCOON: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. With Maps and Engravings.

Dreamthorp: Alexander Smith.
The Old Lieutenant and His Son: Norman N. McLeod, D. D.
Predictions Realized in Modern Times: now first collected, by Horace Wilby.
Memorials of the Wesleyans Conference held at Quebec in June, 1863.
My Ministerial Experiences: by Dr. Buchsel.

A FURTHER SUPPY OF
Austin Elliott: Kingsley.

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

Quebec, Sept. 16, 1863.

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## New Books.

### INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

PUBLISHED by authority in a series of—

I.—LETTERS FROM CANADA, with various illustrations—Eleventh thousand—strongly recommended by Lords Seaton, Elgin and Monck, Sir F. B. Head, Bart., the Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart., late Governor General of Canada. Price, 40 cents.

II.—THE CANADIAN EMIGRANT HOUSEKEEPER'S GUIDE.—By Mrs. C. P. Traill. Seventh Edition. Price, 40 cents.

III.—CANADA—WHY WE LIVE IN IT, AND WHY WE LIKE IT.—By Mrs. Edward Copleston, Belleville, C.W.—Dedicated, by kind permission, to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. Price, 40 cents.

Three MAPS—Western, Central, and Eastern Canada—will be sent with either of the above books for ten cents in addition. The three maps, without the books, 25 cents, post-paid.

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

Quebec, Sept. 16, 2863.

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Directions for Using

## Shaver's Patent Eraser

AND

## BURNISHER.

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS:

1st—It eraser more smoothly.
2nd—It keeps sharp longer.
3rd—It dulls less easily than any Eraser extant.
4th—It combines with it a *good Burnisher*.
5th—It keeps itself in order—the great desideratum for Accountants.
6th—It erases upon a new principle, shaving the paper instead of scratching and roughening it, as all other Erasers do.

TO ERASE—Place the flat side perpendicular to the paper, and draw towards the flat side.

TO BURNISH—Turn upon its convex surface.

TO SHARPEN WHEN DULL—Place the flat side upon an oil stone, and move back and forth.

A fine edge can be put upon the Eraser by holding it when erasing, and drawing it backwards towards the convex surface upon the paper, as is continually done when erasing—thus keeping it in good order, and constituting it a self-sharpener.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Sept. 16, 1863.

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## Royal Mail Line.

*RICHELIEU COMPANY,*

BETWEEN

### Quebec and Montreal.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

The Splendid and Fast-Sailing Steamer

## MONTREAL,

Captain P. CoTÉ,

WILL LEAVE THE NAPOLEON WHARF,

*FOR MONTREAL,*

To-morrow afternoon at FOUR o'clock.

FARES:

First Class, to Montreal $2 00
(Meals and State-rooms extra.)
Return Tickets 3 00
(Meals and State-rooms extra.)
Steerage 1 00

For further particulars, apply at the Office.

J. E. DESCHAMPS,
Agent.

Quebec, Sept. 16, 1863.

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## MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

### SUMMER 1863.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry, Glasgow, or Liverpool.

*Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.*

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

HIBERNIAN, 2500 tons Capt. Ballantine.
BOHEMIAN, 2200 tons " Borland.
NOVA SCOTIAN, 2200 tons " Graham.
NORTH AMERICAN, 1800 tons " Dutton.
JURA, 2300 tons " Aiton.
DAMASCUS, 1213 tons " Brown.
PERUVIAN Building.
MORAVIAN "

*Carrying the Canadian & United States Mails.*

One of the under-noted or other Steamships will sail from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY for, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

These vessels will take the route via the Straits of Belle Isle or South of Newfoundland, as may be found most desirable.

Glasgow passengers are furnished with Free Tickets to and from Londonderry.

The following are the dates of sailing:—

FROM QUEBEC.

Jura Saturday, Sep. 12
Nova Scotian " " 19
Damascus " " 26
America " Oct. 3

And every succeeding Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

| CABIN. | STEERAGE. |
|---|---|
| (According to accommodation.) | |
| To Glasgow .. $66 a $80 | To Glasgow .. $30.00 |
| To Londonderry .. $66 a $80 | To Londonderry .. $30.00 |
| To Liv'pool .. $66 a $80 | To Liverpool. $30.00 |

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, Sept. 9, 1863.

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## *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—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia, Lott, | New York, | Wednesday, | Sept. 9 |
| Africa, Stone, | Boston, | Wednesday, | " 16 |
| Scotia, Judkins, | New York, | Wednesday, | " 23 |
| Arabia, Moodie, | Boston, | Wednesday, | " 30 |
| China, Anderson, | New York, | Wednesday, | Oct. 7 |
| Europa, Shannon, | Boston, | Wednesday, | " 14 |
| Persia, Lott, | New York, | Wednesday, | " 21 |

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 Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
New York.

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

Sept. 7, 1863.

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## MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

### Summer Arrangements.

1863. 1863.

Direct Steam Communication with GLASGOW.

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

ST. ANDREW 1500 Tons Capt. KERR.
ST. GEORGE 1500 Tons " WYLIE.
ST. PATRICK 1400 Tons " SCOTT.

The Steamship ST. GEORGE, Captain WYLIE, will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, *direct*, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Sept., instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents,
21 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

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## Machinists Wanted.

FORTY good Machinists can find steady employment in St. Louis, at the Western Foundry and Machine Shop, Marshall & Co., Proprietors. Wages from $2 25c. to $2 50c. per day.

MARSHALL & CO.

Sept. 9, 1863.

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## BOSSE & COOK,

*ADVOCATES.*

OFFICE: *Commercial Chambers,*
SAINT PETER STREET.

Quebec, Sept. 11, 1863.

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## A. McK. COCHRANE,

*Agent for Woollen Manufacturers,*
290 & 292 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.

CANADA TWEEDS, ETOFFES & FLANNELS
By the Case,

**Wholesale.**

June 15, 1863. 12m

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### Book-keeper, Accountant, or Salesman.

A GENTLEMAN of long and practical experience, wants a Situation as above. Cash deposit as Security. First Class Reference. Address ALPHA, at this office.

Quebec, Sept. 11, 1863.

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## NOTICE.

THE GRAND TRUNK FERRY STEAMER will run as under from and after the 24th Aug. instant, until further notice.

LEAVES

| QUEBEC: | | POINT LEVI: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.30 A.M. | | 7.00 A.M. | |
| 7.30 | | 8.00 | |
| 8.30 | Passengers for River du Loup | 9.00 | |
| | | 10.00 | |
| 9.30 | | 10.45 | Mails and Passengers from the West&Way Stations. |
| 10.30 | | | |
| 11.30 | | | |
| 1.30 P.M. | Mails and Passengers for Riviere du Loup. | 12.40 P.M. | Pass. and freight f'm R. du Loup |
| 3.00 | | 2.20 | Mails and Passengers from Riviere du Loup. |
| 4.00 | Express for Montreal and Portland. | 3.30 | |
| | | 4.30 | |
| 5.30 | Mails and Pass. for Montreal & Way Stations. | 6.30 | |
| 7.30 | | 10.45 | Express from Montreal and Portland. |

And on Sunday afternoons, making first trip from Point Levi at 12.30 P.M., return trip from Quebec at 1, and continue the trips every half hour throughout the day, making the last trip from Quebec at 7.30.

*FARE—Three Pence each Person.*

JAMES TIBBITS,
Proprietor.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1863.

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## *THE ANCHOR LINE*

OF

## Transatlantic Steam Packet Ships.

*(Unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances,)*

Are intended to sail regularly during the season of 1863, between

### Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow.

FROM GLASGOW.

BRITANNIA, Saturday, 4th July
UNITED KINGDOM, Do. 18th "
BRITANNIA, Do. 22nd Aug.
UNITED KINGDOM, Do. 5th Sept.
BRITANNIA, Do. 10th Oct.

FROM QUEBEC.

UNITED KINGDOM Saturday, 27th June
BRITANNIA, Do. 1st Aug.
UNITED KINGDOM, Do. 15th "
BRITANNIA, Do. 19th Sept.
UNITED KINGDOM, Do. 3rd Oct.
BRITANNIA, Do. 7th Nov.

*The Steamship "Brittannia,"*

Will be pointedly despatched from

QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,

ON

Tuesday, the 15th of Sept. inst.

RATES OF PASSAGE

FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin 60
Intermediate 30
Steerage (including an abundant supply of properly-cooked provisions) 25
Children in proportion.

Return Tickets granted at reduced rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Each ship carries a duly-qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. and D. SHAW, Montreal.

ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 17, 1863.

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## Drugs and Perfumery

THE Subscriber has just received by Steamer his Spring Supplies of DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c., amongst which are:—

Keating's Worm Lozenges,
Dinneford's Magnesia,
Fluid Extract of Senna,
Heedman's Soothing Powders,
Morton's and Cockle's Pills,
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid,
Russian Isinglass,
Brecknel & Turner's Yellow Soap,
Paris's Original Windsor Soap,
Piesse & Lubin's Sachets,
Turkish Smoker's Pastilles,
Rimmel's Perfume Almanachs,
And a large assortment of Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

JAS. H. MARSH,
Chemist.

Quebec, June 3, 1863.

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### Plantagenet Water Depot.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above celebrated MINERAL WATER received weekly.

JOHN E. BURKE,
Chemist & Druggist,
Upper Town Market.

Quebec, Aug. 29, 1863.

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## AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON,

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

Telegraph in the house to all parts of the country.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Sept. 14, 1863. 6m

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## IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N.Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N.Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

Quebec, Oct. 24, 1862.

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## GLOVER & FRY

Have Just Opened Out

## *43 Cases & Bales*

OF

## New Autumn Goods.

AND beg to call attention particularly to Novelties in their Millinery Department:

Felt and Plush Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
New Color Bonnets, do do
Feathers, Flowers, &c.

Novelties in Mantle Department:

New Materials, New Trimmings, &c.
Late-t styles in Wool Shawls and Scarfs.
French Merinos, New Shades of Color.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

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FAMILY

## Drapery Goods.

OUR Stock is now in full assortment, of a very superior class, from the best manufacturers:

Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes,
Table Linen, Towelling, Sheetings,
Long Cloths, Prints, &c., &c.,
Lambs' Wool Hosiery,
Merino and Lambs' Wool Yarns, &c.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, Sept. 4, 1863.

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## GENTLEMEN'S GOODS!!

We beg to inform the Public, that we have

REMOVED THIS DEPARTMENT

From our Lower Store,

TO THE

## STORE ADJOINING

OUR

UPPER STORE.

WE shall continue to receive from Europe, weekly, all Novelties in Gentlemen's Goods, so as to make this Establishment equal to anything to be seen in London or Paris.

GLOVER & FRY.

Quebec, July 15, 1863.

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## Family Groceries!

FAMILIES requiring their Fall supply of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS will find it to their advantage to call and inspect our stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

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### Dow's Montreal Ales.

IN CASKS and Bottle, at Montreal Prices.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

---

### Coffees! Coffees!

MOCHA,
JAVA,
LYAGURU,
JAMACIA AND RIO GREN.

Roasted and freshly Ground.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

---

### Choice Dairy Butter.

A SMALL LOT, finest quality, from the Townships.

Just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

---

### New Honey in the Comb.

BOXES HONEY in the Comb. Strained Honey.

Just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

---

### Choice American Cheese.

AN Extra Fine Lot just received.

WOODS & CO.

Quebec, Sept. 9, 1863.

HOSTETTER'S
HOSTETTER'S
HOSTETTER'S
HOSTETTER'S
HOSTETTER'S
HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!
STOMACH BITTERS!

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the genuine opinions of those who use and appreciate a genuine article should be confounded by the unthinking with the fulsome rigmarole put into the mouths of men of straw by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that facts important to the health and comfort of the public, and which can be verified at any moment by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and, at the same time, especially request all readers who may feel interested in the subject to address the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has long been a Standard Tonic throughout the Western Hemisphere, and is fast becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a Preventive or a Cure, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been protected and relieved; and, therefore, it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of Hostetter's Bitters, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "holds fast to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up; but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless and deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impression it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an advertiser of its merits among his friends. It is thus that Hostetter's Bitters have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the great STOMACHIC widely known; but it is the uniformly successful results of personal experiment that have rendered it a Household Medicine throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the Traveller, the Voyager, the Miner and the Pioneer.

During the summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safe-guard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

*Read Rev. W. B. Lee's Letter.*

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 28, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH.—*Gentlemen* :—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me in the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane; and, though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week, my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone; I relished my food; and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully,

W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Prepared and sold by
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by druggists and family grocers throughout the world.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.
July 20, 1863. 12m mr18

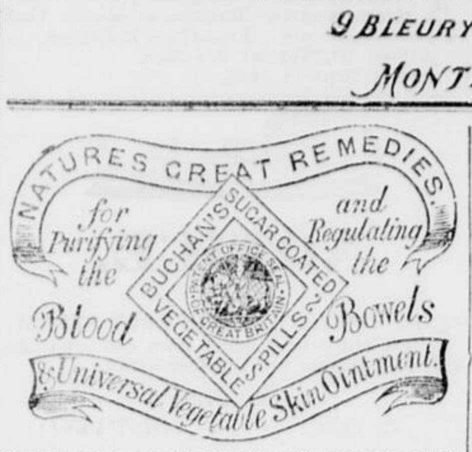
## Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per City of Hamilton, from LONDON, a FRESH SUPPLY of
Genuine English Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,
Combs,
Brushes, &c., &c.

JOHN E. BURKE,
Upper Town Market Place.
Quebec, July 6, 1863.

AWARDED AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1862

NOTMAN.
PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN.
9 BLEURY STREET
MONTREAL


NATURES GREAT REMEDIES
for Purifying the Blood
and Regulating the Bowels
BUCHAN'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN
& Universal Vegetable Skin Ointment.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONG LIFE are within the reach of all, by the use of Doctor BUCHAN'S VEGETABLE [illegible] MEDICINES prepared from the Prescriptions of the late Dr. Buchan, Fellow of 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 bowels, 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.

DR. BUCHAN'S INVIGORATING ESSENCE,

For Nervous relaxation and general weakness, at once restores and invigorates, with magical rapidity, the most debilitated constitution there by 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 derangement, 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 aid 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, 1862.

## MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

A REVISED LIST of CHARGES for MAINTAINING LOTS IN ORDER has been established and may be seen at the Cemetery, or on application to the Secretary or Treasurer. No work will be done upon lots unless specially ordered and paid in advance for the Season.

Owing to the difficulty that has arisen in collecting accounts, the rule which provides that all charges for Interments must be paid for when the order is given will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

Mr. ROBERT WATERS has been appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery.

By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
Quebec, April 22, 1863

## Fire Engines.

TWO SUPERIOR FIRE ENGINES, light and powerful—Lemoine's make.
For sale by
H. S. SCOTT & CO.
Quebec, May 29, 1863.

## *Roger's History of Canada.*

THE FIRST Volume of this work, commencing with the discovery of Canada, and extending down to the administration of LORD DALHOUSIE, is now for sale and may be obtained at the following Book Stores in this City.

DOLLIWELL & ALEXANDER,
Quebec News Depot.
SINCLAIR & SON,
St. John Street.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Mountain Hill.

☞ The Second volume will be ready in the course of a few months.

Quebec, Aug. 28, 1863.

## 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 | $1 25 |
| 2778 | Long Point to Lachine Rapids | 0 90 |
| 2777 | Repentigny to Long Point | 0 90 |
| 2775 | Contrecœur to Repentigny | 0 90 |
| 2779 | Lanoraie to Contrecœur | 0 90 |
| 2780 | Stone Island to Lanoraie | 0 90 |
| 2781 | West part of Lake St. Peter | 0 90 |
| 2782 | East part of Lake St. Peter | 0 90 |
| 2783 | Becancour to Port St. Francis | 0 90 |
| 2784 | Batiscan to Becancour | 0 90 |
| 2785 | Grondine to Batiscan | 0 90 |
| 2786 | Cap Santé to Grondine | 0 90 |
| 2787 | Frechette Island to Cap Santé | 0 90 |
| 2788 | Point Pizeau to Frechette Island | 0 90 |
| | QUEBEC TO THE GULF. | |
| 319 | Quebec Harbour | 0 90 |
| 317 | Quebec to Island of Orleans | 0 75 |
| 318 | Traverses | 0 75 |
| 316 | Orleans to Seal Islands | 0 75 |
| 315 | Seal Islands to Point Ouelle | 0 75 |
| 314 | Point Ouelle to Pilgrims | 0 75 |
| 313 | Pilgrims to Green Island | 0 75 |
| 1370 | Saguenay River | 0 75 |
| 312 | Saguenay River to Bersimis | 0 75 |
| 312 | Green Island to Father Point | 0 75 |
| 311 | Father Point to Point de Monts | 0 75 |
| 311 | Bersimis to Point de Monts | 0 75 |
| 309 | Bic to Cape Chat & Point des Monts | 0 75 |
| 310 | Bic to Quebec | 0 75 |
| | GULF. | |
| 2516 | Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. | 1 50 |
| 2727 | Gulf from Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland, including Cape Breton and St. Paul's | 1 75 |
| 271 | North of Newfoundland and Straits of Belle Isle | 1 40 |
| 1134 | Magdalen Islands | 0 75 |
| 304 | Island of St. Pauls | 0 25 |
| 307 | Point de Monts to Island of Anticosti | 0 75 |
| | NORTH SHORE. | |
| 307 | Point de Monts to Magpie Bay | 0 75 |
| 1133 | Mingan Islands, (West) | 0 75 |
| 1132 | Mingan Islands, (East) | 0 75 |
| 306 | Magpie Bay to Pashasheeboo | 0 75 |
| 305 | Pashasheeboo to Lake Island | 0 75 |
| 1119 | Watagheistic Sound | 0 75 |
| 1164 | Little Meccatina | 0 75 |
| 1431 | Lake Island to Esquimaux Islands | 0 75 |
| 1430 | Esquimaux Islands to St. Lewis Sound | 0 00 |
| | Belle Isle Straits | 0 00 |
| | SOUTH SHORE AND NOVA SCOTIA. | |
| 1163 | Gaspé and Mal Bays | 0 75 |
| 1715 | Bay Chaleur | 0 75 |
| 1943 | Shediac Bay and Harbour | 0 75 |
| 1989 | Picton Harbour | 0 75 |
| 2342 | Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay | 1 50 |
| 2517 | Green Island to Cape Canso | 1 25 |
| 2320 | Halifax Harbour | 1 50 |
| 2396 | Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harbour | 1 50 |
| 2519 | Liscomb Island to Green Island | 1 20 |
| 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 25 |
| 2060 | North Atlantic East | 1 25 |
| 2061 | North Atlantic West | 1 25 |
| 2203 | South Atlantic | 1 25 |
| 2488 | Portland Harbour, U.S. | 0 75 |

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

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

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Jul y29, 1863.

THE UNIVERSAL

## CLOTHES WRINGER.

*Sold by Canvassers throughout the Land.*

The best labour saving machine in the world.
No caution or skill required in its use.
Wrings everything dry, and ten times as quick as can be done by the hand.
A child of eight years can operate it.
No servant can break it.
It saves its cost in clothing in a family every six months.
Will wear for years without repair.
Warranted to please, or money refunded.

PRICES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1—LARGE FAMILY WRINGER | | $10 00 | With Cogs. Warranted. |
| " 2*—MEDIUM | " | 7 00 | |
| " 2½—MEDIUM | " | 6 00 | Without Cogs. Not Warranted. |
| " 3—SMALL | " | 5 00 | |
| " 8—LARGE HOTEL | " | 14 00 | With Cogs. Warranted. |
| " 18—MEDIUM LAUNDRY | to run by steam | 18 00 | |
| " 22—LARGE | " | 30 00 | |

* No 2 is the size generally used in private families.

THE ONLY WRINGER WITH THE PATEN COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

For terms or circular, address
R. R. BROWNING, Agent.
345 Broadway, New York.
March 31, 1863.

## 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 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 languor 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.

R & L Perry & Co

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents for Quebec.
Quebec, Nov. 21, 1862.

## MIDDLETON & DAWSON,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ACCOUNT BOOKS,
INCLUDING
*LEDGERS,*
*JOURNALS,*
*CASH BOOKS,*
*BILL BOOKS, &c.*

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN
TO
Merchants' and Bankers' Books,
AS THEY HAVE EVERY FACILITY
For having the different branches connected with their manufacture,
*PRINTING,*
*RULING,*
*BINDING &c.,*
*Executed on the Premises.*

All descriptions of goods required for the use of the
COUNTING HOUSE,
ARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NEW DAIRY CHEESE.

A FURTHER supply prime new Dairy Cheese, now receiving and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, July 8, 1863.

GINGER WINE.

17 CASES daily expected, ex "Resource," from Liverpool.
For Sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, June 17, 1863.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

ALL writers on Physiology declare that the proper mastication of food is necessary to healthy digestion; without it, the functions of the stomach are deranged, and dyspepsia and indigestion, with the attendant evils, follow. To secure the proper preparation of the food for the stomach, SOUND HEALTHY TEETH are indispensable. This desideratum is attained by the use of ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE: it prevents the decay of the Teeth, preserves them WHITE and CLEAN, renders the gums healthy, sweetens the breath, and by its constant use, Toothache is avoided.

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE has been used for fifteen years, and the thousands who have tried it declare that it is the safest, most agreeable and effectual Dentifrice ever employed. Each box contains four times the quantity usually put up in 1s. 3d. boxes.

The most eminent dentists and physicians use and recommend it; and the daily increasing demand for it by the public gives the best evidence of its value and utility.

☞ Each box bears the signature of the proprietors, S. J. LYMAN & CO.

☞ For sale by all the principal Druggist throughout the country.

Dec. 1, 1862.

## ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

Montreal, Canada East.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (the largest in Montreal) is situated on Great St. James Street, in front of the French Cathedral, or Church Ville Marie, Notre Dame Street, immediately adjacent to the Post Office, Place d'Armes, and Banks; is only one minute's walk from the Grey or Black Nunneries, new Court House, Reading Rooms, Champ de Mars (where the troops are reviewed), Mechanics' Institute, Bonsecours' Market and fashionable Stores. The new Theatre Royal is directly in the rear of the House, and several of the best boxes in the Theatre are regularly reserved for the guests at ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL has long been regarded as the most popular and fashionable Hotel in Montreal. It has been under the charge of its present proprietor over ten years. The building presents a front of some 300 feet on Great St. James Street, with a depth of over 300 feet, and has over 300 apartments.

A large part of the Hall was engaged by Government last season for the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during his visit to this city.

The American Consul-General, the Honble. Mr. GIDDINGS, has his office at St. Lawrence Hall.

Montreal, March 20, 1863. tf

## GRAY'S

*CELEBRATED*

## HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

$1,000 PREMIUM!

WILL CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS!

*Will Restore Grey or Diseased Hair*

TO ITS

ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR

Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and cure Nervous Headache; will give to the Hair a clean, glossy appearance, and is a certain Cure for all Diseases of the Head!

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

It is a perfect and complete Dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonial:—

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.

Dear Sir: Two months ago my head was almost entirely BALD, and the little hair I had was all GREY, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your *Hair Restorative*, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color; and after using two bottles, my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent *Hair Restorative*; and you may also refer any doubting person to me.

ROBERT MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

Other testimonials may be seen at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York.

Manufactured and sold by the proprietor (WM. GRAY) at the Restorative Depot, 301 Broadway, New York; and for sale by all druggists.

PICAULT & SON,
Agents for Montreal.
June 19, 1863.

QUEBEC

## MARBLE WORKS

*Best Material Purchased for Cash.*

THE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP in connection with this Establishment, obtained the

1st Prize, Silver Medal, for SCULPTURE, BUSTS, &c.
1st Prize, Silver Medal, for MANTELS, MONUMENTS, &c.
2nd Prize, Bronze Medal, for BAPTISMAL FONT,—

At the last Montreal Provincial Exhibition.

ECONOMY, ELEGANCE, AND UTILITY
BEING THE TESTS.

Every article in the trade always on hand, or made to order,

*At or Below Montreal Prices.*

Parties are invited to call and inspect a BOOK OF NEW DESIGNS, comprising MONUMENTS, MEDIÆVAL CROSSES, &c., &c., particularly adapted to the climate of Canada—by F. & J. MORGAN.

F. & J. MORGAN,
19½ St. John Street, without.
Quebec, Oct. 14, 1862.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

## THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

*Every Man His Own Physician.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

*DISORDERS of THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.*

THE STOMACH is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system, abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration, are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected, and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c., &c. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach; and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

*ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM*

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is, first, to eradidicate the venom, and then complete the cure.

*BAD LEGS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS.*

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

*ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN,*

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained, by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

*FEMALE COMPLAINTS.*

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence, that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

*PILES AND FISTULA.*

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this Ointment; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

*Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bunions,<br>Burns,<br>Chappedhands<br>Chilblains,<br>Fistula,<br>Gout,<br>Lumbago, | Mercurial Eruptions,<br>Piles,<br>Rheumatism,<br>Ringworm,<br>Salt Rheum<br>Scalds, | Skin Diseases,<br>Swelled Glands<br>Sore Legs,<br>Sore Breasts,<br>Sore Heads,<br>Sore Throats,<br>Sores of all kinds, | Sprains,<br>Stiff Joints,<br>Tetter,<br>Ulcers,<br>Venereal Sores<br>Wounds of all kinds. |

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*,* Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent free of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

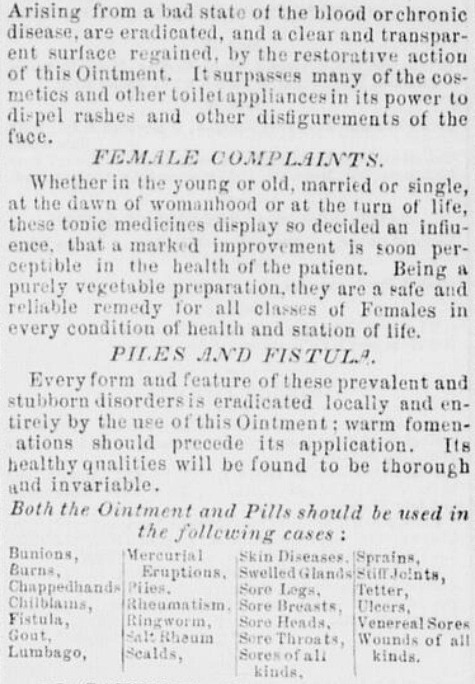
June 10, 1863.

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

AN OILY EXTRACT
FROM

*ROOTS, HERBS & BARKS.*


STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
DRAWN & ENGRAVED FROM LIFE.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this fifteenth day of April, 1861.

H. N. PARKER, Com. of Deeds,
City Hall, New York.

WE advise young persons, whose hair is beginning to fall out, to take warning in time, and save their hair, by using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. To those who have already lost their hair, the free use of the AMBROSIA will surely restore it, as it *has done for hundreds in the city of New York.*

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicate dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on. Try it!

USE

*STERLING'S AMBROSIA!*

☞ ITS EFFECTS ARE WONDERFUL. ☜

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is put up in a box containing two bottles.

*PRICE—ONE DOLLAR.*

DR. H. H. STERLING,
Proprietor,
493 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Feby. 18, 1863. 12m

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL,

**The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
*Practical and Analytical Chemists,*
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.
JOS. BOWLES & CO.

And by all Druggists in Quebec.
Quebec, Nov. 3, 1862.

## High School of Quebec

INCORPORATED 1845.

*Rector:*

The Reverend EDWIN HATCH, B.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

*Masters:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Classics | The Rector,<br>E. Hester, Esq. |
| Mathematics and English | Daniel Wilkie, Esq.<br>A. N. Shewan, Esq., |
| French | M. Berger. |
| German | Mr. Miller. |
| Gymnastics | Mr. Dearnally. |
| Drawing | M. Moreau. |

The system of instruction is based upon that of the public Schools of Great Britain, with special reference to the requirements of a mercantile community.

For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned.

D. WILKIE,
Secretary.
Quebec, Jany. 5, 1863.

## TAYLOR'S

Toronto Fire and Burglar-proof

*SAFES.*

A SUPPLY always on hand, and orders received at manufacturer's prices. These SAFES are warranted Better and Cheaper than any made in Canada, and fully equal to the Herring's Safe. An inspection is invited.

H. S. SCOTT & CO.
Agents.
Quebec, Feby. 6, 1863.

## *Rifle Ammunition.*

TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE.

Represents average shooting at 500 yards
WITH
ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

THE Subscribers have received ex S. S. *Anglo Saxon*, a fresh supply of ELEY'S celebrated ENFIELD CARTRIDGES and REGULATION CAPS.

H. S. SCOTT & CO.
Quebec July 4, 1863.