Quebec Gazette.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

No. 9114.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1860. [VOL. 98

THE ONLY DISCOVERY

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE

For Restoring the Bald and Gray.

MANY, since the GREAT DISCOVERY of PROFESSOR WOOD, have attempted not only to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. WOOD'S preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:—

BATH, MAINE, April 18, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.:—*Gents.:* The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are—first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer, invariably, yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true is, that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old, and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends, and thereby induced them to try it; many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask, as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success; and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results.

I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, RUN, KY., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now enjoy a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will, therefore, take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation of your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worth a place in among the rest, insert if you wish; if not, destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

Depot, 444 Broadway; and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes—viz., large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, Saint Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LYMAN, SAVAGE, & CO.,
Agents for Canada.

August 27, 1860. 3m

500 SHOT DEAD.

DR. McKENZIE'S
DEAD SHOT
WORM CANDY.

Is working Miracles beyond all conception. The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as of England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do more good than all other worm medicines combined. It has stood the test since A. D. 1765, (nearly one hundred years,) which almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify. It has always borne the name of

"Old Dr. McKenzie's Worm Candy-stick."

As it resembles a Candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconscious of taking medicine, and where worms exist, the results are beyond description.

A child 10 years of age of the Rev. J. McDougall, (Dundee,) passed over 500 WORMS in Three Days, which he testifies that he believes by God's blessing saved the child's life, and thousands of similar testimonials are given, without solicitation, to the present proprietor.

GENERAL SYMPTONS OF WORMS.

Restless, Sudden Starting and Grinding the Teeth in Sleep, convulsions, Ravenous Appetite, (sometimes No Appetite,) Paleness, Picking the Nose, Bowel Complaints, Fever, Fretfulness, Emaciation, Looseness of the Flesh, Dry Cough, Sour Breath, &c., &c.

All of the above symptons will immediately cease to exist by using this Medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no Worm exist. It is perfectly harmless, even to the most tender infant.

Warranted purely Vegetable in all its Combinations.

Sold at Retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7½ pence sterling (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings (50 cents) for four packages. Be sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on the wrapper.

Call for Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy.

CARTER, KERRY & Co.,
Montreal, C. E.,
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
Are General Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.

FINAL NOTICE.

Estate of the Late James Hewitt.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the above ESTATE, are requested to MAKE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT.

☞ On the FIRST OCTOBER, all Accounts NOT PAID will be given to an ATTORNEY for collection.

ESTATE LATE J. HEWITT,
Saint John Street.

Quebec, Sept. 14, 1860.

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 at the Druggists.

Quebec, August 8, 1859.

EAGLE
Life Insurance Co., of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

Canada Agency Established in 1825.

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

The ANNUAL INCOME is upwards of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

The number of EXISTING POLICIES is upwards of FOURTEEN THOUSAND, insuring SEVEN MILLIONS, Sterling.

The Divisions of Surplus are 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 very 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 Year, Seven Years, Whole Life, Joint Lives payable on the life attaining the age of Sixty, or sooner, in the event of death. Premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; one half credit for first five years.

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

Quebec, Jany. 11, 1860.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the CHEST AND LUNGS, COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in ONE DAY remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the flexibility of the voice, greatly improve its tone, compass and clearness, for which purposes they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y. Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Hoarseness and Sore Throat,
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes,
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

NORTHUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by JNO. MUSSON, JOSEPH BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, June 20 1860.

HEALTH, COMFORT & LONG LIFE

The way to secure the above is the judicious use of what is placed at our disposal, not forgetting the celebrated

Plantagenet Mineral Water,

which is for sale at the Stores of

M. ARDOUIN,
Corner of Market Square, Upper Town;
B. LAVERGNE,
No. 47, St. Peter St., Lower Town;
And A. PRUDOMME dit FAGUY,
Corner of Ste. Genevieve Street, St. John's Suburbs.

For information of the virtues of Plantagenet, see PAMPHLETS, to be had at the Dépot, Market Square.

Quebec, June 11, 1860. 1m

COFFEES.

Just received ex Grand Trunk and for sale by the Subscriber.

45 BAGS CHOICE JAMAICA and MARACAIBO COFFEES.

JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, October 23, 1860.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

WOTHERSPOON & CO.,
Glasgow & London

September 12, 1860. u

FANCY SOAPS.

Received, ex John Bull: Very fine Honey and Brown Windsor Soap, in 7-lb. boxes.

For sale by
E. & W. BOSTON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 19, 1860.

Salt ex Store.

4000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
For sale by
WM. HENNING & Co.

Quebec, Oct. 15, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

State Fire Insurance Company.

CHIEF OFFICES:
3 Pall Mall, & 32 Ludgate Hill, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856,
Under Charter of the Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL.........$2,500,000.

WITH UPWARDS *of* 1000 SHAREHOLDERS.

The Right Hon. Lord KEANE.—*Chairman.*
PETER MORRISON, Esq.,—*Managing Director.*
WILLIAM CANWELL, Esq.,—*Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be daily seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada Branch, Toronto.

TRUSTEES AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

Honorable John Ross.	W. P. Howland Esq.
John Crawford, Esq.	William Ross, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

This Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000!

which is retained in the country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, shown by the Parliamentary returns and the following taken from the late September Report:—

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE NEW POLICIES, producting an additional annual income of

$150,000!

Representing Property insured to the extent of

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the Shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio.

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board, who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART,
Manager for B. N. America.

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC:—
JOHN ANDERSON,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter Street, and St. Andrew's Wharf.
J. B. PRUNEAU,
Des Fosses Street, St. Rochs.

Quebec, Sept. 26, 1860.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES in Canada East intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required, by the 51st and following Rules (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application in the *Canada Gazette*, in English and French, and also in a newspaper published in each language in the district affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

ALFRED TODD,
Chief Clerk of
Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 2, 1860.

Quebec *Gazette* and Three Rivers *Inquirer* to copy till meeting of Parliament.

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY. HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

FOR all Throat and Lung Complaints, including, with most perfect results, *Whooping Cough, Chronic and Common Coughs, Bronchial and Throat Complaints,* always forerunners of Consumption. *As a Soothing Syrup* it has no superior. Freed from all Opiate or Emetic properties, may be used by most delicate constitutions, and with perfect confidence.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE. HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE THE GREAT NEURALGIC REMEDY AND NATURAL OPIATE. SIGNATURE OF J. L. Hunnewell OVER CORK OF GENUINE ONLY.

The Greatest Natural Opiate ever offered to the world, containing not a particle of Opium, nor any substance but its strictly vegetable and medical properties. A sure remedy for *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Tooth and Ear Ache, Catarrh, Rose or Hay Fever,* and all minor Nervous Complaints.

For Loss of Sleep, and Headache in all its varieties, it has no equal, and to which most undoubted testimonials are offered.

For Delirium Tremens it is a most perfect remedy.

For Bowel Complaints, after removing the pain it acts as physic, a most important contrast with the constipatory effects of Opium.

To Physicians, Formulas and Trial Bottles will be sent; and to Dealer or Invalid, a descriptive pamphlet without "postage-stamp."

Prepared under the special supervision of

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
No 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

To whom please direct all communications.

PRICES.	Large Cough Remedy, 50 cts. per bottle. Small Cough Remedy, 25 " " Tolu Anodyne, 50 " "

For sale in Quebec by J. MUSSON & Co., JOSEPH BOWLES, O. GIROUX, M.D., and by all Apothecaries in the city, and dealers in the country.

October 29, 1860. 3m

Landing, ex barge "Arctic,"

75 HHDS. PRIME BRIGHT SUGAR,
75 Puncheons Bright Syrup,
100 Puncheons Muscovado Molasses,
100 Barrels Muscovado Molasses,
100 Boxes Sweet Tobacco—10's and 5's,
25 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 9, 1860. 1m

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW AND ONLY SAFE MODE OF TREATMENT. *Through all Booksellers, and of all the agents for Dr. De Roos' medicines, or sent Post free direct from the Author for 2s. 6d.*

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on premature decay of the system, arising from excesses, infection, climate, &c., and its speedy restoration to health and vigor by an improved method of treatment. Chapters on all the more common diseases of the generative system, with the best means by which the most obdurate cases may be speedily cured; remarks on the use of the microscope; observations on marriages; directions for obviating certain disqualifications; rules and prescriptions for self-treatment, &c. By W. DE ROOS, M. D., *of the Ecole de Medicine, Paris, Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery,* 25, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C.

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

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

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

[TUTO ET CELERITER.]

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

As these complaints if neglected often become "chronic" or incurable, sufferers will do well before they waste valuable time in seeking aid from instruments, and other absurdities professing to supersede medicines, to make fair trial of a remedy, which, concocted on unerring scientific principles, cannot fail, and may be carried about the person, or left upon the toilet table, without exciting a suspicion of its nature. Price 11s., and four times the quantity at 32s. per bottle. The £5 packages, containing twelve 11s. quantities (by which a saving of £1: 12s. is effected), and the £10 packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from 25 Bedford Place only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house or otherwise.

Extracts from letters which can be seen by any one:—"I am happy to say that I am now quite well, thanks to you and your medicine of medicine."—*D. P., St. Asaph.* "I am happy to say that I shall not require more, thank God, and I hope He will reward you for what you have done for me."—*A. C., Hartlepool.* "If my tongue could speak, or my pen could write to express my gratitude to you, I should feel happy; but neither word nor pen of mine can do so."—*H. A., Birmingham.* "Without you I should soon have been in my grave, but now I am a happy man again."—*D. F. F., Inverness.* "I can never thank you sufficiently. Had I never read of the Guttæ Vitæ, where or what I might have been now I cannot tell."—*W. G., West Pelton.*

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

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

"I have taken your Pills, and always derived great benefit from them."—*W. W. H., Queen's College, Cambridge.* "I have taken your Pills with the most happy result."—*R. H., Cork.* "Your Pills do me great good; I feel better this last twelve months than for years before."—*F. G., Wareham, Ashford.* "Your Pills do me more good than anything I have taken."—*M. J. Dursley.* "I have tried your Pills, and derived the greatest benefit therefrom."—*V. G., Navy Hotel, St. Helier's.*

Sold by Ashton, Richardson & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Hulse & Nephew, Agra; Treacher & Co., Poonah and Kurachee; Smith & Co., Scinde; Dodsworth & Co., Clark, Romer & Co., and Gawin & Co., Colombo and Candy; Pestonjee & Co., 1, Military Square, Bombay; Stampa, Constantinople; Palsey & Fryer, 384, George-street, Sydney; and Ford, Chemist, Swanston-street, Melbourne, Australia, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER;" or, should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft or otherwise to 25 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., and they will be sent securely packed per return.

CAUTION.—There being highly injurious imitations of the above, sufferers should guard against the recommendations of other medicines by dishonest vendors who thus obtain a larger profit. TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AGAINST FRAUD, HER MAJESTY'S HON. COMMISSIONERS *have directed that the words* "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," *be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above; to imitate which is felony.*

November 14, 1860.

DE KUYPER'S GIN.

Just received, and in Bond: 50 Hogsheads DeKuyper's double-berried Geneva. For sale by

E. & W. BOSTON & CO.

Quebec, Oct. 19, 1860.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.

IN WASHINGTON.

Letters continue to be received from South Carolina, saying that the people of that state have no quarrel with President Buchanan. The apprehension is expressed here, however, that questions growing out of secession will have to be practically dealt with by the present administration, as it is stated from a distinguished source, that South Carolina will certainly secede as soon as the state convention shall so resolve. The opinion obtains in official quarters, that though the South has just cause of complaint against the North, no state is justified in secession or revolutionary movements; not, at least, until every constitutional and legal measures of redress have been exhausted, and that no state has the right to commit any act which would have the effect of precipitating such a condition of affairs as would induce or compel other states to join her in a disruption of the Union, and that a calm dispassionate deliberation on the part of the people may result in measures to restore general confidence and preserve the integrity of the constitution. Such is understood to be the position of the President.

The Constitution, which the secession interest in the Cabinet substantially controls, is daily laboring to distort every word uttered by him or his friends, and to aggravate the excitement by the most barefaced misrepresentations.

IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Wise has offered his services to Gov. Gist of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

It is reported that fourteen applications have been made to "Old Abe" for the post office in Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner regrets that the Southern states should adopt the policy of separate state action in preference to united action, as they seemed disposed to do. It still urges Virginia to unite with the other Southern states, and press the necessity and expediency of a Southern conference.

It is now pretty certain that Virginia has gone for Bell by about 200 majority.

A merchants' meeting was held in Richmond on Thursday night, when a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the various banks in that city upon the subject of Northern Exchange with a view, if possible, to fix upon some reasonable and uniform rate, and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held to-night.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.—The suspension of the North Carolina banks was legalised by the Legislature to-day. The proceedings were without special interest.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Mercury has relieved its mind by the following *jeu d'esprit.*

MEDICAL.—The North has been for years flooding the Southern country with patent pills, to cure all the ills flesh is heir to, but last evening we saw a banner in the window at "Cohen's Medical Depot," of a preparation called "Anti-Lincoln Pills," which are said to be a great Southern remedy for all abuses of the constitution. These are not strictly a patent medicine, as the Doctor makes no secret of their preparation, being composed of iron in the form of balls.

The Mercury says the Farmers' Exchange Bank, Charleston, suspended on Thursday.

The same journal yesterday ridicules the idea of blockading Charleston, and says a federal blockade would only hasten the consummation of a Southern confederacy, and would fail to isolate South Carolina from the sister cotton states, as the British embargo failed in 1774 to isolate Massachusetts from her sister colonies.

A ticket for the convention has appeared, embracing the names which it is generally conceded will be elected from the Charleston district. The ticket is headed by ex-Senator Rhett and Judge Magrath, and is composed partly of old secessionists, partly of former co-operationists, but the present political views of all of them are announced by authority to be expressed in the following propositions:

First—That the convention when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed.

Second—That after South Carolina withdraws from the confederacy of the United States she should never be re united with any of the non-slaveholding states of this Union, in any form of government whatever.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature, and will undoubtedly pass, providing that free negroes shall leave the state before the 1st of January, 1862, or then shall choose masters and be slaves.

A. B. RHETT ON THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The dissolution of the Union will by no means be the completion of our deliverance. There will be great difficulty in limiting the members of our Southern Confederacy. Many of the free states will desire to join us. But there are three things which as an humble citizen of the South, I would suggest ought sternly to be insisted on, in shaping its future destinies:

First—The Southern Confederacy ought to be a slaveholding confederacy. It is no experiment that free governments should exist in slaveholding countries. The republics of Rome and Greece—still the light and glory of ancient times—were built on domestic slavery. But it is an experiment to maintain free government with universal suffrage, and the whole population to control the government. Population increases faster than capital, and no prosperity can long stave off the dire conflict which must arise between want and affluence—population and capital. When the great majority of the population have no property, which is the case in Europe, what shall protect property under the control of this majority, from partition or confiscation? What is liberty worth with starvation? And what is property worth with confiscation? Our confederacy must be a slaveholding confederacy. We have had enough of a confederacy with dissimilar institutions.

The next point we should insist on is, that the power of taxation should be limited. We know how this power has been abused by the present Confederacy. The North has wielded it for their enrichment and aggrandisement, at the expense of the South. The taxes should be just, and to be just, no man should be made to pay tribute to another, or be taxed for the benefit of another. No monopolies should exist; but all should be left to employ their industry in their own way, saving where the exigencies of the government require revenue or restriction.

And the third condition which South Carolina should require is, that the forts and fortresses in our bay should never again be surrendered to any power on earth. We have seen the cannon, placed in them for our defence, turned against us for our subjugation. When our flag again floats over them, let it remain there, until our existence is blotted out as a free people.

With guaranties such as these, what shall prevent the people of the South from being a great and free people? Taught by the bitter experience we have had, we can frame a Constitution the best for securing justice and liberty the world ever saw.—With such a Constitution and our institutions, we can establish a Confederacy which shall endure for ages; and our Confederacy will be as powerful as it will be great. All nations want our agricultural productions, and all nations will tender the friendship their necessities require. We will expand as our growth and civilization shall demand—over Mexico—over the isles of the sea—over the far off Southern Tropics—until we shall establish a great Confederation of Republics—the greatest, freest, and most powerful the world ever saw.

My friends, the Union is dissolved. It has long since been dissolved, in sympathy and spirit. It is now about to be dissolved in form and fact. A few more weeks, a few more days, and by the fiat of South Carolina it will be among the wrecks of past things, which, designed for noble ends, man's folly and wickedness have destroyed. Would that the fingers of a man's hand could come forth, and write upon the plaster of the walls of the festive halls and palaces of the North these words of terror, "*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*"—"Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting"—"God hath remembered thy kingdom and finished it"—the Union is dissolved! Would that the dread news of its dissolution could burst like a clap of thunder over every homestead and hamlet in New England—the Union is dissolved! Woulp that I could speak, not in the voice of the earthquake, but could whisper to the startled ear of the oppressor and fanatic, in the still small voice of conscience—the Union is dissolved.

The Union is dissolved, and henceforth there is deliverance and peace, and liberty for the South. We leave it not in a time of public danger and trouble, but in a time of established security; not in a time of war, with a foreign enemy thundering on our coasts, but in a time of profound peace with all the world. We leave it victorious in three wars, led on by Southern generals; and with a vast domain of territory, stretching from sea to sea, greater than all civilized Europe contains—the glorious fruits of Southern statesmanship. We leave it, as our fathers left their union of Great Britain, after a patience of endurance, which they would have scorned; and armed like them, with the mighty consciousness of right, more powerful than armies with banners. The long weary night of humiliation, oppression, and danger is passing away, and the glorious dawn of Southern Confederacy breaks on our view. With the blessing of God, we shall soon be a great people—happy, prosperous, and free.

IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—It has been rumoured here for several days, but generally discredited, that six free negro seamen were forcibly taken on the night of the 17th, from the barque N. W. Bridge, of Cumberland Island, and were not afterwards heard of. It is also rumoured that three free negro sailors, a portion of the crew of the brig Ringold, were taken from Fernandina jail and removed to parts unknown.

The Fernandina East Floridan, of the 21st, asserts the truthfulness of the reports, and attributes the cause to retaliatory measures, but condemns the proceedings. Judge Putnam, in a charge to the grand jury, denounced these acts. The editor says it is probable the Legislature will pass an act preventing Northern vessels bringing such crews entering Florida ports.

The following resolutions have been submitted to the Georgia Legislature by Mr. Barclay:—

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Georgia demand a repeal by the Northern states of laws obstructing the rendition of fugitives, because the laws are unconstitutional, and have been so decided by the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the interests and honor of Georgia demand the enactment of Congress laws removing the obstruction to the introduction, and providing protection in the territories of all property recognised by the constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the repeal of the laws contemplated in the first resolution, and the enactments contemplated in the first resolution and the enactments contemplated in the second, are the only conditions upon which Georgia can remain, consistent with her rights and self-respect, in the Union.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 23.—A mass meeting of this and surrounding counties of Georgia and Alabama will be held here to-morrow. Prominent men from Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina will be here to hold a private consultation to devise a plan for probable secession. The merchants will close their stores during the day.

It is thought here that it will be advisable for the Southern banks to suspend in a short time.

The convention of Alabama has legislative powers and will undoubtedly authorize the suspension.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 20.

The stringency in money matters which now characterizes our commercial community, was not exceeded by the incidents of the panic of 1857. Not arising, it is true, from any actual want of capital to conduct and promote business relations, but from the uncertainty and suspense which prevails in regard to the action of other moneyed institutions with which we are so intimately connected. That our banks are perfectly solvent, no one doubts, and that their course is one dictated by the simplest feelings of prudence, is too plain to cause a question.

Under such a state of circumstances it seems the positive duty of our Legislature, now in session, to grant them the right of suspension for a certain length of time. It may not be necessary for them to take this step, and we believe they are all in a condition to avoid it, but if they are forced to the latter, it will be at the cost of much distress and sacrifice on the part of our whole state. South Carolina has already prepared for the emergency, and if she takes advantage of it while our banks are bound up so closely by legal restrictions, our own currency will be driven home, and this state supplied with bills from another state, where more liberal laws protect such vast interests as are involved in this matter. If the Carolina banks can suspend, and we cannot, we will have to import specie at our own expense for their benefit; for they will gather up all our currency and send it in for redemption—thus restricting our facilities while fortifying themselves, and attracting to their cities the commerce which belongs to our own.

THE SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

CASERTA, Nov. 2, 1860.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., our batteries opened on Capua; this morning, at dawn, the commander of the fortress sent out to say that he was ready to treat. The negotiations began at 10 a.m. at Santa Maria, and in the evening the capitulation was signed. Thus, the bugbear which has so long excited Neapolitan imaginations has at last disappeared.

When the approach of the Piedmontese from the North and Garibaldi's expedition across the Volturno made the main body of the Neapolitans withdraw behind the Garigliano, the preparations to reduce Capua began. Capua lies in one of the numerous sudden bends which the river Volturno makes in its course toward the sea. The whole town is built on the left or South bank of the river, and resembles in shape an ivy leaf, two sides of which are defended by the Volturno, while only the third, between the two river bends, opens out toward St. Tamaro, Santa Maria, and St. Angelo. It was against this side that the attack was directed. On the opposite side of the river a single battalion, with two field guns, was detached from the Piedmontese force at Sessa, to prevent any issue on the high road from Capua to Gaeta.

The line of attack was divided between our forces and the Piedmontese, who came under Sonnaz and landed at Naples. These latter consist of two brigades, both of them weak, and one of them, the Brigata Re, with two battalions at Naples. These two brigades, in all about 4000, took the left attack, from St. Tamaro and La Foresta to Santa Maria. The Cosenz Division remained in its position at Santa Maria, and was employed in the attacks on the centre; while Medici's Division, which had relieved the Piedmontese at St. Angelo, had the right attack. General della Rocca was sent from the Piedmontese headquarters to direct the whole attack, and took up his quarters in the centre at Santa Maria. Each side constructed its own batteries, and manned them, too; but, as we were short of artillery officers, some were lent to us for the bombardment by the Piedmontese. The points against which the batteries were directed were, on the Piedmontese side, the South-westerly angle, which lies close to the river, in the direction of La Foresta; from Santa Maria the bastion of St. Salvatore, which protects the entrance of the railway and of all the Southern roads from Aversa and Santa Maria into Capua; and on the right the bastion of Santa Maddalena, which looks in the direction of St. Angelo.

To reduce the first the Piedmontese erected two batteries, one of three rifled 12-pounders and two 10-inch mortars, at a distance of about 1600 metres from the St. Tamaro side; and another of seven rifled guns, to be left in the direction of La Foresta. Against St. Salvatore a battery of three rifled guns and three mortars was erected to the right of the Santa Maria road, and a battery of two mortars to the right rear of this battery. Against Santa Maddalena, finally, there was a battery of six rifled guns to take it in its left flank, and another of two 32-pounders to take it in front.

All these batteries had been prepared, without a shell being fired from any of them until all were ready yesterday afternoon. Thus the position of them remained unknown to the fortress up to the last moment. Partly to conceal the position of these batteries in case of a *reconnaissance* in force on the part of the enemy, and partly to protect them against a *coup de main,* the ouposts were gradually pushed forward until those on the right were at the edge of the glacis, at not more than 400 or 500 yards from the ramparts. Little parapets were thrown up to protect them. One must allow that the Neapolitans tried their best to break through this circle, which shut them in more and more, and scarcely a day passed without some demonstration or attack being undertaken against our outposts, above all against those of Medici toward St. Angelo. In spite of the assistance which these attacks derived from the vicinity of the fortress, they were invariably repulsed, but only with serious loss.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., the signal for the opening of fire was given at last, and our batteries went merrily at it. But neither did the fortress remain idle, and for the first hour a perfect shower of missiles was sent in the direction of the batteries, which, however, caused very small damage. The aim could be but imperfect, for the trees prevented a good view, and all was but guess work. It was the same on our side, only the bastions were larger objects, and therefore more easily hit. During the bombardment, Victor Emmanuel arrived at St. Angelo, and went up to the heights to have a view of the proceedings. But he very soon returned towards Sessa. Toward nightfall the fire became slack on both sides, and with the exception of now and then a shell which you could see traversing the air, all was still.—The outposts reported, however, to have heard great noise and confusion in the town, which increased every time a shell fell.

The plan was not to bombard indefinitely, but to recommence a few hours next morning, and then assault the place. And the dispositions were taken to effect this, all the troops receiving orders to be ready to march. But all these preparations became useless, for at dawn the message came from Gen. du Cornet, the Swiss commander of the fortress, that he was ready to capitulate. The negotiations, which were carried on with Della Rocca at Santa Maria, lasted several hours. The garrison, supposed to number about 6,000 men, will be prisoners of war.

NOVEMBER 3.—It seems that the garrison of Capua is much larger than was anticipated. They turn out to between 9,000 and 10,000 men, among them a number of the gendarmerie, who had taken refuge there as in a safe place.

The *Nazione* of Florence states that at Capua 10,500 men and six generals have been taken prisoners, and that, besides, the Piedmontese got possession of 290 brass guns, 160 gun carriages, 20,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, 80 military wagons, pontoons for a bridge 240 metres in length, 500 horses and mules, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and several thousand articles of clothing.

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THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, NOV. 28TH, 1860

IMPORTANT EXTRADITION CASE.

The Court of Queen's Bench, at Toronto, was engaged on Saturday last in the hearing of arguments in the matter of the application of the authorities of the United States for the surrender of a fugitive slave of the name of John Anderson, charged with murder. The case was brought before the Court under a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of the Government, for the purpose of having a legal decision on a point raised by the prisoner's counsel as to the construction of the Ashburton Treaty in the case of a slave killing a pursuer while attempting to gain his liberty—that is to say, whether it could be held that he was guilty of murder, and hence could be surrendered to the United States authorities. The Judges were Chief Justice Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., and Justices M'Lean and Burns. Mr. Freeman, Q. C., appeared on behalf of Anderson; and Mr. Eccles, Q. C., and Mr. R. A. Harrison (instructed by the Attorny General) for the Crown. Mr. S. B. Freeman opened the case by reading the warrant of committal made by Mr. William Mathews and two other Magistrates of the County of Brant, upon which the prisoner had been committed to the County Gaol. We subjoin, for the information of our readers the arguments of counsel upon this very important question.

Mr. S. B. Freeman opened the case by reading the warrant of committal made by Mr. William Mathews and two other Magistrates of the County of Brant, upon which the prisoner had been committed to the County Gaol. The enquiry, Mr. Freeman stated, had been commenced with a view to the surrender of a fugitive to the United States on a charge of murder; their lordships would have to decide whether the evidence taken before the Magistrates showed he had been guilty of murder according to our law. The learned counsel then read a mass of evidence to this effect—That on the 28th of September, 1859, William Anderson was seen upon the estate of a certain Seneca T. P. Diggs, in Howard County Missouri, and being asked where he was going said that he was the slave of one Macdonald who resided about thirty miles off. He had been "raised" upon the plantation of John Perkins, a slaveholder, whose estate was near that of Seneca Diggs, and was going to Perkins in order to get him either to buy him back from Macdonald, or to exchange him for some other slave. To this course he was prompted by two motives; he did not like his master, and he had a wife, the slave of a man named Brown, whose plantation adjoined that of Perkins. Seneca Diggs, after hearing his story, asked if he (John Anderson) had got a pass from his master. He replied that he had not. Diggs said that this looked very suspicious, and he could not allow him to go on towards Perkins' plantation until he had ascertained from his master, Macdonald, whether the account he had given was correct. Diggs further bid him go into the house and get some dinner. The two proceeded onwards together for some distance, when Anderson broke and ran. Diggs immediately called out to his black boys, and ordered them to catch him, telling them, at the same time, he would give them the State reward for "runaway niggers." Concerning this reward it may be proper to say, here, that one of the depositions read was that of a Missouri lawyer, who testified that, by the law of that State, any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation, without a pass, was liable to be apprehended and taken back, the person so apprehending him becoming thereby entitled to a reward of $5, and to a milage of ten cents. When Diggs called to his "black boys" to catch the runaway, they immediately started in pursuit, and hunted him round in a circle for at least half and perhaps for the space of an hour. Diggs himself, accompanied by a son, aged about fifteen being signalled by one of the slaves ran across the circle, and met Anderson just as he came to a fence, his black pursuers then being within twenty yards behind. Anderson, during the chase, exhibited a large dirk knife, and threatened to kill any one who laid hands on him; and when he came to the fence, also threatened Diggs. The planter, however, instead of returning, struck Anderson with a light stick which he had in his hand, and broke it. Anderson stabbed the planter, first in the breast and then, as he turned to flee, in the back. Diggs was carried home, and died a day or two after. All the witnesses acknowledged, and Diggs himself, according to the evidence of a son, aged twenty-five years, acknowledged, when in full prospect of death, that they intended to capture Anderson with a view to sending him back to slavery. Mr. Freeman, having read the evidence, and stated the main points, said:—The fair inference was that when Anderson left Macdonald, it was with the intention of leaving him for good; that he was really going to Mr. Perkins' for the purpose of seeing his wife to make arrangements for their mutual liberation and the declaration that he wanted Perkins to buy him was made for the purpose of eluding the observation of Diggs. According to our law, the killing of Diggs under the circumstances proved could never be considered a murder; in fact it was no crime at all. After justifying this position, Mr. Freeman said, assuming it was our own law that we had to administer, and not any foreign statutes, he would turn to the 89th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, based upon the Ashburton Treaty, under which the application for the surrender of Anderson was now made. The crime with which the prisoner was charged was included in the category—there was no doubt of that. But the question was not whether according to our law he was guilty of murder, but whether we were to administer the law of slavery. If the Court said the man must be surrendered, the decision would be so given because he had committed murder according to the law of Missouri. Whether the excuse he made to Diggs were false or true, had nothing to do with the question; because if the slave told him a lie, that would not give him (Diggs) any right to interfere with the runaway's liberty. The words of the Canadian statute ran thus;—It was agreed that Her Majesty should deliver up all persons being charged with the crime of murder, "provided "that this only should be done upon such evi"dence of criminality as according to the laws "of the place where the fugitive so charged "should be found would justify his apprehen"sion and committal for trial, if the crime or "offence had been committed." If these words could be so perverted as to be made to mean that the fugitive should be surrendered if by the laws of evidence of this country there was sufficient proof to sustain a charge of murder according to the laws of Missouri, the whole spirit of the Treaty and of the Act would be violated. For it had been suggested by counsel acting for the United States, that the meaning of the section was, that the rule of evidence should be the rule existing in Canada; but that the law of the crime should be the law of Missouri. It was contrary to the whole spirit of the British nation ever since the question of slavery had been discussed, that any such interpretation should be put on the words. It had been said that this Act did not apply (cap. 89, Consolidated Statutes) to the case, but that the Act, Cap. 96 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, was still in force. It was in print, and possibly it was still in force—

Mr. Harrison said it was expressly repealed last session.

Mr. Freeman.—Very well. Even in the eyes of national jurisprudence there was no obligation for one nation to recognise the law of slavery under another constitution. Far less could an independent nation be called upon to recognize slavery as it existed in a municipality. The laws of the Free States differed from those of the Slave States. The law under which the prisoner was charged was only the local law of Missouri. Where a slave was brought out of a Slave State into a Free State, there was no law for surrendering him (so the learned counsel was understood by the reporter to say) because each state was an independent country, and would not recognise the municipal arrangements of the others. In support of his view, Mr. Freeman referred to several cases which had been argued in the States Courts, and then proceeded to argue that it was plain the British Parliament, in consenting to the Ashburton Treaty, never for a moment intended it to apply to such cases as the one now before the Court. Before the Ashburton Treaty was negotiated occurred the celebrated Creole case. A number of slaves being taken from Cuba to a United States port, gained their liberty, and found refuge on British soil. The Government of the United States demanded their surrender, but the British Government refused. Lord Brougham and other law lords laid it down plainly that the Executive then had no power to surrender any person accused of commiting an offence against the United States law, however grave that offence might be, "until the Legislature should arm the Executive to do so." Lord Denman spoke to this effect—"All Westminster Hall was of the same opinion. It was perfectly clear an alien seized in Great Britain for a crime committed in a foreign country might resist by force. It was desirable that a power should be established by which countries might be enabled to seize escaped criminals; but such a power must be founded upon the supposition that the laws of the country were based upon justice. * * * He could not but observe that the existence of the slave trade formed an insuperable difficulty in the way of this country entering into a compact with America. Such a law might involve the question of slavery, and the British Government would never lend themselves to be policemen and gaolers of the slaveholders."—The learned counsel made other quotations of a like kind, and said, such language being used so shortly before the Ashburton Treaty was made, showed clearly the spirit in which it was conceived. He concluded by reminding the Court that if Anderson were taken back to Missouri he would lose his life for an act which, according to our law, was perfectly justifiable, and asked that he might be discharged at once without waiting the order of the Government.

Mr. Eccles submitted that, unless the prisoner came within the strict letter of the treaty, he must be discharged: there was no pretence that he was held for an offence which could be brought to trial in this country. The only thing to be ascertained was, whether the offence came within the meaning of the treaty. That the prisoner had committed homicide there was no doubt; and if nothing more than that appeared in the evidence, he (Mr. Eccles) apprehended there could be no more question about it. But the reason that the learned counsel said the prisoner should not further be detained, although he had committed homicide, was, that he had committed it under circumstances which either justified it altogether, or which reduced the crime to that of manslaughter; in either of which cases, Mr. Freeman argued the prisoner should be discharged, because, as he was only held to answer the purpose of the treaty, he could only be held for that purpose for a crime within its meaning. The reason why the prisoner was justified in killing Diggs, it was argued, was that he was pursued by a number of persons, of whom deceased was one, who attempted to deprive him of his liberty, and that, if such a state of things had occurred in this country, he would have been justified in killing him. So far he (Mr. Eccles) agreed with his learned friend. But now he came one step further. Mr. Freeman said the deceased pursued Anderson to deprive him of his liberty, because he was a slave and was attempting to fly from bondage, or was a slave found at a certain distance from his master's abode without a pass, and that by the law of the State in which this occurred, any person was justified in arresting him, and returning him to his master. But of this it was urged, our courts could know nothing. Still as it was the law of Missouri, those persons who attempted to arrest the prisoner were acting legally; and if so, then any resistance on the part of the prisoner was illegal, and death ensuing from any act of resistance by him must necessarily be murder. Mr. Freeman had urged that their Lordships would not hear of the law of Missouri, because it was a law of slavery which could not be recognised in a free country. No doubt it was contrary to the spirit of every law of Great Britain that anything which savored of slavery should be recognized. But their lordships must look at the law of slavery for one purpose. It would be impossible to know in what cases persons could be guilty of a crime in the United States, unless the court looked at the law of the State. Suppose, instead of this being a question between master and slave, it had been a question between two ordinary white men, and some statute law of that State were shown that under certain circumstances one free man might arrest another free man and deliver him up to justice, no such law could exist in this country, and we could not recognize any such right, but surely where such a law was shown, our courts must take cognizance of it. The treaty did not mean that crimes under our law only were to be included, but crimes according to foreign law proved by such evidence as was applicable in courts. Suppose a man had committed perjury according to the law of the State, and had been pursued and had killed the man who attempted to arrest him, surely he would be liable to be surrendered. Then why should any distinction be made between the laws of a State. If there were any doubt about the matter whatever, of course the Attorney General had no desire to press it in the slightest degree. But he (Mr. Eccles) was unable to see that the mere fact of the attempted arrest being under the authority of a slave law would warrant any distinction between it and any other law.

Mr. R. A. Harrison said the question involved was not one of the mere interpretation of a Canadian statue, but of a treaty between two great nations. The law of nature was said to be the foundation of all international law, and by the law of nature every man was entitled to absolute freedom. It was said the moment a man entered society he gave up a portion of his natural liberties to secure the remainder, and hence it was that every man in a particular State was bound to submit to its law. But one State was not bound by the law of nations to look at the local law of another. But the question here was not whether a fugitive slave should be returned to Missouri under a law of that State, but whether we should return to that State a man guilty of the crime of murder. Slavery had nothing to do with the question at all. At one time it was held that independently of any treaty, one nation was bound to render up fugitives from justice to another. But the case was different now. We had no power to surrender a fugitive from justice in the absence of a treaty providing for the same. Now, as this was an international question, he proposed to refer the Court to some cases in the United States under a law similar to our own. It was there held that though every sovereign State might surrender a criminal, yet the Government had never recognized the right of foreign nations to demand fugitives without treaty. (Having referred to certain authorities, Mr. Harrison continued.) Thus, as between the United States and Canada there was nothing to warrant the giving up of a fugitive unless there was a treaty for the purpose. This brought him to the Ashburton treaty. What then was the proper rule of construction to place upon the treaty? We were not to be governed by the rules which applied merely to Acts of Parliament, but must be guided by the law of nations. And according to Vattel, page 263, one law was this—"that everything which tends to the common advantage or convenience or that has a tendency to place the contracting parties on a footing of equality, must be considered." Now, apply to that this rule of our criminal law—"that when a person has authority to arrest and is resisted fatally, the offence is murder." To say as Mr. Freeman did, that we were to look only at our own law, was one-sided. We had a law in this country which, in a modified form, allowed imprisonment for debt. There are many States in the Union where there is no such law. Suppose a prisoner killed his gaoler, were we to be told by a State of the Union, when demanding him: "We have no such law." Suppose that Diggs had arrested the fugitive, and that, instead of killing Diggs, he had killed his gaoler: were we to enter into the question how he got to that gaol before we gave him up? Suppose Diggs had no authority to do what he did: the question was not whether there was evidence to warrant conviction for the offence of murder, but whether there was evidence to warrant the commitment for trial—that was, whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant, on preliminary investigation, his commitment for trial.

Chief Justice Robinson—That is the language of our Act, not of the treaty. The Act, I think, goes beyond the treaty.

Mr. Harrison read the Act and the treaty. They differed in this The act says a fugitive from justice shall be delivered up, "provided there is "such evidence of criminality as according to the "laws of the place &c., as would justify *his apprehension and commitment.*" The treaty says "*as would sustain the charge.*" The Canadian legislature, said Mr. Harrison, had no power to over-ride the treaty.

Chief Justice Robinson—I merely mention the fact at present.

Mr. Harrison concluded by pointing out to the Court, that the prisoner had stabbed Diggs in the back after he had turned to run away. It was for their Lordships to judge whether upon the evidence this was justifiable.

Mr. Freeman made a remark, but we indistinctly heard, to the effect that it was inconsistent to argue that by the law of nations fugitives could not be delivered up, but that a special stipulation was necessary, each crime being particularised, and then to bring in the law of nations to decide whether or not an alleged offence came within the meaning of a treaty. He also read a sort of confession made by Anderson, in which he stated, that when he left his master it was with the intention of going away altogether.

His Lordship the Chief Justice informed the counsel, that judgement would be rendered on Thursday next.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

In our last, when noticing the Anniversary Sermon to be preached in Chalmers' Church on St. Andrew's Day, we committed an inadvertent error in stating that the Rev. Mr. Clark would officiate on that occasion; the sermon will be preached by Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's Church. We would also mention that a meeting of the Society will be held in the St. Andrew's School Room on Friday forenoon, at ten o'clock, for the transaction of important business, when a full attendance of the members is requested.

THE UNITED STATES.

We give up a portion of our space to reports on the state of public opinion in the Southern part of the American Union, respecting the question of secession. In addition to the information which appears in other columns, it is stated that a bill had been read for the first time in the South Carolina Legislature, having for its object the arming of the state and to raise $40,000 for that purpose. Great enthusiasm in favor of secession prevails there, and it is said that tenders of aid from the other states continue to come to the Governor.—Chief Justice Tanly of the Supreme Court of the United States, had resigned his office. Advanced years is the cause, he being nearly 83 years of age; and he has occupied the office he has now resigned since 1837. Attorney General Black and the Hon. Caleb Cushing are said to be aspirants for the post.

A Sermon, in aid of the funds of the Sabrevois mission, will be preached on Sunday morning next (D.V.) in St. Matthew's chapel, by the Revd. Dr. Hellmuth.

Choked by a Potatoe.—A child about two years of age was choked by a piece of potatoe given to it by an elder sister, in the Township of King, C.W., on the 9th instant. It appears that the mother had directed the girl to give the child a potatoe to keep it quiet, while she went about her work. The girl took a potatoe and cutting it in two, gave the child one-half and ate the other herself. A piece of that given to the child stuck in his throat and choked him. A suspicion of foul play arising, an inquest was held, but the jury exonerated the mother from all blame.

Requiem.—As announced before a requiem was chanted in the French Church on Sunday evening for the benefit of those slain while fighting the Pope's battles in Italy. The Church was decorated suitably for the occasion, having a huge catafalque in the centre, on which streamed the light of innumerable candles. Under the large canopy, suspended from the roof, a coffin was placed, overlaid with guns and bayonets, beneath and around which more guns and bayonets were ranged, forming a ridge of steel, which, in church, had an impressive effect. The music, consisting of Mozart's requiem, was pronounced very fine, but the execution of the College Band was not so well liked. The address was delivered by Revd. Mr. Desaulniers, of St. Hyacinthe, and, like all delivered at such times, was a condemnation of the Pope's enemies, and an eulogy on his friends, among whom the illustrious Lamoriciere was most distinguished.—About 15,000 persons attended, for all of whom there was, of course, not sitting room. The services commenced at six, and ended at nine o'clock.—*Montreal Witness.*

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE CASE OF THE LATE SUPPOSED MURDER.

On Monday afternoon the Coroner proceeded to the residence of the late Ferdinand Gauvreau, at St. Sauveur, whose death, under most mysterious and suspicious circumstances, we noticed in our last; and a jury having been empannelled, the following evidence was brought before it, upon which the jury returned a verdict of death by apoplexy:—

Charles Fremont Esq., M. D., being duly sworn:

I have examined the body of Ferdinand Gauvreau. The deceased appeared about fifty years of age. The examination took place some thirty hours after death. Decomposition had not set in—none being visible. Outwardly the body was considerably discolored on the face, breast, and along the back. From the right ear a stream of blood was running. The discoloration in question was not the effect of the ecchymosis, but rather the effect of the gravitation of the blood. There were no contusions, except over the right eye. The contusion in question was very slight, and had evidently been caused by a fall. No wounds were found on any part of the body. I proceeded to open the body, and to open the organs contained in the breast. The latter presented no signs of disease. In the region of the stomach there was every appearance of health, and it contained a very large quantity of mucus. The other organs contained in the cavity were equally without any pathological sign. The bladder was full. The head showed no contusion with the exception of the one already mentioned. After removing the top of the skull, the membranes of the brain were excessively marked by congestion. The opening of the external membranes caused the extravasation of several ounces of blood coming from the vessels affected by the congestion. The cerebral substances also presented appearance of congestion. The incision of these substance allowed the escape of drops of blood over innumerable parts of the surface. I am of opinion, that the deceased Ferdinand Gauvreau came to his death by an attack of cerebral apoplexy. It is impossible that the fall which caused the contusion over the eye, which I have mentioned, could have caused death. From the examination of the body I do not hesitate to say that there could not possibly be any external violence sufficient to cause death. I cannot say from the appearance of the body of the deceased, whether he was subject to fits of apoplexy or not.

By a Juror,—From the examination of the body, are you of opinion that the deceased might possibly have been seized by the throat and choked until death ensued, and that this might have caused congestion.

Dr. Fremont.—It is not probable that a state of apoplexy of the extent in question, could have been produced without some external mark of violence.

Joseph Chamberland, of St. Rochs, master shoemaker, being sworn deposed: I am the brother-in-law of the deceased Ferdinand Gauvreau who in his life time, had charge of the shop in Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town. The body opened at the *post mortem* examination by Dr. Fremont, whose deposition has just been taken, is that of the deceased Ferdinand Gauvreau; the deceased was in his fifty-first year. I saw him, for the last time, alive, on Saturday night at eleven o'clock. He appeared to be in a state of consciousness. He spoke on that occasion, asking for a drink, and afterwards saying that he found it difficult to drink. Shortly after, he said, placing his hand over his right ear, "My head is broken" (*defonc.*) He died shortly after.

Onezime Gauvreau, of St. Sauveur, being sworn.—I am the son of the deceased. I saw him for the last time, alive, about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night. On that occasion he asked me if his eyes were blackened. I replied that his right eye was marked, his right temple swollen, and a cut in the vicinity of the right ear. Shortly after, he called me saying:—"Raise me up, my head is very sore; I think they have broken it." (*qu'ils m'ont défoncé la tete.*) He died about two o'clock. On examining the body at present I perceive no wound in or about the right ear of the deceased, and the wound which I fancied I saw on Saturday night, was probably only a mark of blood.

Isidore Juneau, being sworn, deposed to the same facts as the foregoing witness, and corroborated his evidence in every particular.

The evidence being terminated,

The Coroner addressed the jury stating that from the medical evidence it was clear that the deceased came to his death by apoplexy. If such was the opinion of the jury, it would not be necessary to visit the shop in the Lower town, as the imputation of violence having been used against the deceased was thus contradicted. After some further remarks the Coroner asked the jurymen if they were agreed on their verdict.

The latter having replied, unanimously, in the affirmative, the verdict of the jury, that the deceased had died from the effects of a fit of apoplexy, was taken and signed, upon which the proceedings were declared closed.

The next Canadian Mail to England.—By a communication from Postmaster Sewell, addressed to Mr. Lane, superintendent of the Exchange, we learn that the next English mail, per Canadian steamer, will be closed at the Post-Office here on Friday, 30th instant, at two o'clock p.m.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Gov. Stewart has ordered Brig. Gen. Frost to hold his brigade, consisting of the first regiment of the Missouri militia, engineer corps company, and artillery, in readiness, to repair to the south-west border, to repel the invasions of the State by Montgomery's band of outlaws.

Gen. Harney will start for Fort Leavenworth this afternoon.

Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 22.—Judge Williams, U. S. District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived in town to-night. A meeting of the citizens was immediately called, and Judge Williams delivered a calm, cool statement of affairs in the Territory. He has been for 29 years a presiding Judge on the borders of civilisation. Judge Williams said, since Sunday night he had been upon the saddle. He came to warn Missourians of the approaching danger. Southern Kansas had been delivered over to abolition outrages under Montgomery and others for three years and a half. He had been Presiding Judge there, endeavoring to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to that end had used his efforts on and off the bench faithfully, notwithstanding the evidence of marauders and lawless men, who were there for that purpose only.—He had organised and held courts in all the counties of this district. These marauders and murderers are sustained by men who procure means from the States under the pretence of aiding the sufferers at Kansas, but appropriate them to carry out their designs or rebellion against the law. They are the same men who procured the passage of their amnesty and other indulgences by their promise that they would maintain the laws and preserve order in Southern Kansas, but this has only proved a respite to enable them more effectually to prepare the accomplishment of their designs. A messenger of undoubted veracity arrived stating that yesterday 10,000 men had entered at Missouri fully armed, and has passed down the Passage river to Ball's mills, twenty miles over the Border, with four negroes in advance with coils of rope, all armed.

The Judge then made the same statement, in substance, as has previously been telegraphed, and closed by urging the people not to go into Kansas but to protect themselves within their line, and to send aid to the border counties at once, as they are at the mercy of these outlaws.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

NOVA-SCOTIAN.

Five Days later from Europe.

Portland, 28th Nov.

The *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool on the 15th has arrived.

The weather is fine. Flour quiet, reduced 6d to 1s during the week. Western Canal per 196 lbs. 29s to 30s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s 6d a 31s 6d. Wheat quiet at the fall of 1d a 2d per 100 lbs on the finest kinds, and 3d on inferior kinds; white and mixed per 100 lbs 12s 6d a 13s 6d; red 11s 6d to 12s 9d. Corn shared the dulness of other articles, a fall of 1s 6d to 2s per quarter; white per 480 lbs. 44s to 45s. Yellow, 38s; mixed, 37s 6d to 38s. Ashes—Pots 28s 9d, Pearls, 29s 6d. Sugar quiet but no decided alteration in prices. Tea very dull and cheaper. Coffee sold readily at extreme rates. Consols 93⅞. The minimum rate of discount has been raised from 4½ per cent, at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 5. The minimum rate of discount for bills not having more than 95 days to run is raised to 5 per cent

Arrival of the Steamship "Arabia."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, 27th Nov.

The Arabia, with dates to the 18th, arrived this P.M.

The City of Washington, hence, touched at Queenstown on the 16th.

London—Consols closed at 93⅛ a 93¼ for money, and 93¼ a 93⅜ for account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £582,000. The Bank raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent. on the 15th inst.

Breadstuffs quiet and quotations barely maintained.

Liverpool, 15th Nov.—R. Spence & Co., report Flour dull and offered at a reduction, quotations are 28s a 31s 6d. Wheat dull and declined 1d a 2d per cental. Red Western, 11s 5d a 12s 10d; White, 12s 6d a 14s. Corn firm, Mixed and Yellow, 38s 3d; White, 43s a 45s.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., say fine wheat generally unchanged, but inferior unsaleable at a reduction. Provisions generally quiet. Pork quiet. Lard fair and the market closed at 63s 6d. Ashes steady—Pots, 28s 6d a 29s; Pearls, 29s a 29s 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales' fleet had arrived. The details of the return voyage show that the fleet had experienced head winds and bad weather during the entire passage. The vessels were within a day's sail of England on the 6th, when a heavy gale prevented any further progress. They had only another week's provisions on board, and the Royal party for the last few days lived on salt and preserved provisions. They, however, landed all well, and the Prince reached Windsor Castle on the eve of the 15th. The return of the Prince is made the theme of congratulatory editorials by the press generally, and the reiteration of warm compliments to the American people.

The *Times* says that the Prince, while showing the feelings of a true born Englishman, has elicited the feelings of all true Americans, and brought the two face-to-face, and made them feel that they are brothers.

The Empress Eugenie arrived in London on the 13th instant, and remained there two days in the strictest incognito. She will make a visit to Scotland, in the hope of repairing her impaired health.

The Bishop of Worcester is dead.

The minimum rate of discount was raised by the Bank of England on the 15th instant, to 6 per cent., although no gold was withdrawn that day, and none has been since. This movement was telegraphed to the Bank of France and the contemplated additional withdrawal of more gold from the Bank of England by that bank was suspended.

Australian gold to the value of £570,000 arrived on the 16th, which was immediately bought for the Bank of France, and this temporarily prevented any further withdrawals from the Bank of England.

The shares of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, rallied 3 per cent on the 10th.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Newcastle is to receive the Order of the Garter, now in the gift of her Majesty, owing to the death of the Dukh of Richmond.

The express mail from Glasgow to London, when at full speed, ran into a cattle train, on Trent Valley railroad. Nine persons, mostly drovers, and thirty head of cattle were killed All the passengers miraculously escaped unhurt.

There were rumors of ministerial changes rife.

It was reported that M. Lachaye who figured in the Savoy negotiations was to be Minister of the Interior.

It was said that at the Cabinet Council a plan for the army reserve was finally settled.

The Commercial treaty of France and England was completed at Paris on the 16th, and received the final signatures.

Mr. Cobden was completely prostrated by his labors.

Bourse on the 16th was firmer, and a ¼ higher, consols closing at 69¼.

ITALY.

There was no movement of importance.

There was a report that a conspiracy had been discovered at Gaeta against Francis II. Two officers and two men were shot. The official Piedmontese Gazette of the 15th says that the Neapolitans under Gen. Sabrear had proposed to Fanti the surrender of the Neapolitan troops who remained outside of Gaeta, consisting of 10 battalions, but a despatch announces that two merchant steamers carrying the French colors, had left Gaeta with troops, supposed for Civita Vecchia.

The lazzaroni at Naples indulged in a demonstration in favor of Garibaldi and the Dictatorship, and were dispersed by the troops.

Victor Emmanuel had prohibited the destruction of Fort Stalmes.

AUSTRIA.

An attempt has been made to introduce arms into Hungary. English vessels were engaged in the enterprise.

The Austrian preparations for war were going on at Mantua, &c.

It is reported that the Queen of Spain is in an interesting way.

CHINA.

The Paris *Moniteur* asserts that the latest telegraph from Sir Hope Grant fully authorises the hope that a recource to arms will not be necessary in China.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Arrival of the Arago.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 24.

The Arago, from Havre on the 13th, and Cowes on the 14th, passed Cape Race at 9, p. m. She has 965 passengers, and experienced westerly winds most of the passage.

MARKETS.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Flour dull, and declined 6d. per barrel.

Wheat quiet; red western, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 2d.; southern, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 10d. Corn dull, and declined 1s. per quarter. Mixed and yellow, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 3d.; white, 43s. to 45s. Pork steady. Lard firm at 63s. to 64s. Sugar steady. Coffee do. Ashes quiet at 29s. for Pots and Pearls.

Consols 93⅜ for money, and ¼ to ⅜ for account.

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount, in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 for the Bank of France, which was to be followed by £300,000 more.

The Arabia arrived out on the 11th; New York put into Plymouth on the 12th short, of coal; and the City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

The Squadron with the Prince of Wales on board had not reached England.

Bank rate had been advanced to 5 per cent.

The Bank of France had raised its rate to 4½.

CHINA.

It is reported that the settlement of negotiations had been delayed on a question of money and unity of understanding.

The allied army was marching to Pekin, where Tang Kee Sing had a large force to defend the city.

Lord Elgin was to follow the troops on the 19th Sept.

The army reached Yang Tsin Yeh on the 10th.

The coolies were deserting and carriage was difficult. 2000 men were left at Tien Tsin to protect it from the rebels, who were inactive.

At Canton trade was obstructed by the rebels.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel was to leave for Sicily on the 11th.

No fresh intelligence respecting negotiations for the capitulation of Gaeta. It is asserted that the garrison is composed of only a few battalions.

The Austrian Government denies that a circular note of the Warsaw interview had been addressed to Rome, Naples, and the Ex-Dukes of Italy.

The Neapolitans had entered the Papal States through their General's treachery.

It was said Goyon considers his position untenable.

Garibaldi has issued a farewell proclamation to his late army, concluding by telling his companions in arms that an army of 1,000,000 men will be wanted to follow him again to a fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy by March next.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will commence. Francis II. had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that he commands the troops, 13,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED).

KITES, ETC.

In our last article under this head, we showed that there is a class of bills discounted here which answer the same purpose, and stand in the same position, as the cash-credits or loans of a bank in Great Britain. These bills correspond in form with the accommodation paper, so justly reprobated there; and our argument was that the condemnation they meet with is not applicable here, owing to difference of circumstances.

But, let it not be imagined that there are no bills afloat here which correspond to the kite paper of other countries; or that, because we choose to say no loan paper should be discounted, we mean that *all* promissory notes are legitimate. Far from it. As there is paper here corresponding to the business loan, so there is paper corresponding to the odious "kite"; and it is a part of a banker's business to distinguish between them, and govern himself accordingly.

Messrs. Sawmill and Co., we will suppose, are engaged in the lumber trade, and in the fall of the year propose to their banker to advance them $40,000 for the purpose of laying in supplies and paying men's wages during the winter season. They offer their own notes, endorsed by a retired merchant, who is worth twice the amount, and has confidence in their integrity and business character. The notes are to be kept running until the lumber is sent to market and disposed of, when they are to be taken up by bills drawn upon the buyer of the lumber, or by cash received from him. This is a *bona fide* business transaction, and the promissory notes are legitimate—though, in form, like accommodation bills.

Or take this:—John Produce is a miller and corn merchant, with a fair amount of capital in his business. But the heavy grain trade of the Fall, when the close of navigation comes so early after the reaping of the crop, requires more means than he has at disposal, and he applies to his banker for an advance. He offers a responsible endorser, and gets his promissory notes discounted; which notes are in due time exchanged for cash, or drafts upon the shipping or commission house he sells to. These notes, too, are legitimate. So are those of a provision merchant for pork; of a cattle-dealer for beeves and sheep; of a woollen or other manufacturer for a stock of raw material;—the principle which determines their character being this: that the money advanced is laid out in the purchase or creation of a merchantable article. The lumberer takes the money, and with it turns the trees of our backwoods into a profitable article of use or export; the miller, with money lent him, buys up the surplus of surrounding farms, and forwards it to centres of consumption; the cattle-dealer buys cattle to sell to the butcher; the manufacturer turns money into saleable clothing, hardware, or other needed articles. But a great deal of paper manufactured is unlike any of the above.

Henry Smith is a man-about-town. Educated for a lawyer, he does not take well to work, and lives partly on an income received through his wife, and partly by his wits. He and a few choice spirits like himself are pretty deep in speculations of one sort or another, and raise money on each other's notes—Henry endorsing for Tom, and Tom endorsing for him. Henry buys wild lands, and lays out town lots, selling them to boobies who cannot pay, or rogues who will not. He bets now and then, and drinks champagne. Tom trades in horses, dabbling a little in real estate, too; and, being a smart fellow, is on hand at elections, always on the Government side. By dint of assurance and hard talking, with a show of wealth, so far as free spending goes, the friends keep each other's heads up for a year or two. But the notes are still afloat, and the inevitable pay-day comes round at last. The banker, if one has been caught napping and entrapped into discounting, sues and gets judgment; the "shaver," who has got tired of renewing, even at thirty-six per cent per annum, is determined to have his money. But money is not to be had. It has been converted into champagne, dissipated in feasting, paid for debts of honor, lost at cards, spent in showy furniture, which the landlord has taken for rent. Or it has been laid out in wild lands, at five times their real value; invested in mining stock, which has fallen one hundred per cent.; spent in some fancy manufacture, of which nothing was understood, and returns were all loss. So the bills lie unpaid, while Mr. Stylish and his friend betake themselves to parts unknown.

These, we must confess, are as bad cases as are likely to occur, and belong rather to the past than the present. They are the product of infidel times, and cannot be carried on when men have been sobered down by a panic. And it can only be a very small proportion of the Forty Million Dollars, now under advance by Canadian Banks, that belongs to such a category—if, indeed, there is any.

There are, however, other forms of illegitimate or imprudent advances, and our Banks have by no means escaped them in the past; and nothing but constant vigilance can prevent them at any time. These advances, let it be understood, may be perfectly safe, yet illegitimate and imprudent for all that. A banker, when applied to for discount, will probably ask himself the following questions:—

1st—Have I the money to spare?
2nd—Are the parties good?
3rd—Can they do a corresponding amount of business?

The last is a test question; and, fairly put, would solve almost any case of doubt as to discounts being legitimate or otherwise. But a prudent banker will enquire, also, whether a proposed advance is in proportion to his general business, it being a well-known fact that banks have not seldom been ruined by taking accounts too large for them to manage. He will see, also, that there is a reasonable prospect of the advance being repaid at a specified time—it being a good rule, even where cash credits are arranged, that the account be cleared off once in the year, at least.

The granting of loans is thus a matter involving many considerations; and these of so fundamental a nature, that none can be violated without embarrassment ensuing.

In view of the importance of mature judgment being exercised whenever they are applied for, it is a question whether a system of cash credits would not be an improvement on our present plan of discounting promissory notes. It would have these two good points:—

1st—Loans would be more deliberately undertaken.

2nd—Discounts would be confined to pure business paper, and accommodation paper might be utterly done away with, so far as banks are concerned.—*Montreal Daily Witness.*

Army Rank under Garibaldi.—It was a strange assemblage, as various in language as in rank and costume—French, English, Germans, Swedes and Scotchmen—a cook, a general, a doctor, a runaway apprentice, and an Indian veteran. Grades and business are very indefinite in Garibaldi's army. "What is your position here, sir, may I be permitted to ask?" inquired a little man, who was poking about in the crowd, of my Colonel. His face bore such a look of innocent inquiry that my Colonel could not resent the impertinence. "I give you my honor I don't know," said he. "When there's fighting, I fight. When I receive orders, I execute them. I'm on the staff, I take it. At least, the General thinks so. I have some indistinct impression that my rank is Colonel. I get my two francs a day, like everybody else, and it pays for my tobacco." "What is your position, Colonel, may I be allowed to inquire?" asked the little man, presently, sidling up to Colonel Dowling. "Now, if you'll believe me, I haven't the remotest conception," replied that officer, who was hacking away at a lump of hard beef, placed upon a harder loaf, by way of platter. "Somebody mentioned that I was inspector general of artillery. I haven't heard of anybody above me in that department, and I haven't had time to look out for those below. Major G——— constructs the batteries and I find the guns."

"And the men?" "I don't know precisely how I get the men. I always find a lot of chaps about me, and soon know whom to select. I lost my best man to-day, poor fellow. But here's a lad worth any two that are left." He pointed to an individual in a yellow stable jacket and overalls. He was a livery stable keeper in Naples. He had never seen a shot fired until the battle of the 1st of October, when, being accidentally present, he took such a fancy to the "sport of princes" that he could not find it in his heart to quit the playground again. His great delight was a battery. He liked plenty of noise, and attached himself especially to Colonel Dowling's big thirty twos; proving himself not only perfectly cool and self-possessed, but a very skilful and efficient gunner. There was a sad paucity of artillerymen, and such a hand was highly appreciated. A day or two before, the officer commanding a battery on the left which had lost several men, had applied to Dowling for assistance, adding: "And for God's sake, send one Englishman!"—*All the Year Round.*

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 27.

Brigantine Santa Clara, Morenci, Caraquette, November 15, Babineau & Gaudry, fish and oysters.

Nov. 28.

Schooner Notre Dame de la Victoire, Descroisville, Prince Edward Island, H Plamondon, oysters and fish.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

On Wednesday night, the 7th instant, the barque Phœnix, of Liverpool, Power, master, from Quebec to Waterford, with lumber, went ashore on the east end of the Magdalen Islands, during thick weather. The vessel is a total loss. Crew saved.

A schooner, which arrived here from Montreal, on Sunday last, reports that some ten or twelve small craft (batteaux and schooners) were driven ashore in the gale from the north-west last Sunday night, at different places between Three Rivers and Quebec. Among the number so driven ashore and sunk, were the barges Scotland and Victoria, from Montreal for Quebec, which were sunk about fifteen miles above Three Rivers: one was loaded with wheat and the other with flour. The wheat, it is said, will be a total loss, but the flour will be saved in a damaged state.

[Per Africa.]

(Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from the 7th to the 8th Nov., inclusive.)

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM QUEBEC.

Clyde, Nov 5th—Envoy, Masterton; John Bunyan, Gibb Margaret Pollock, Cruickshanks. 10—Miramichi, ———.
Crookhaven, Nov 4th—Frances Barclay, Stewart.
Dundee, November 8—In the Roads—Rectitude, Gibson; Sheridan, Robertson.
Dundee, Nov 7th—Wanderer, ———.
Greenock, Nov 7th—Marion, Delgarno.
Liverpool, Nov 6th—Lady Russell, Mosher. 9—Onward, Chivers.
Oporto, October 30—Nigra, Viana.
Leith, Nov 8—Columbus, Wanless; Industry, Elingsen.

FROM MONTREAL.

Pill, November 1—Louise, Clark.
Gloucester, November 3—Harbinger, ———.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Spoken.—The Symmetry, from Quebec for London, Oct. 31st, lat. 49 N., 10 W., by the J. S. Mitchell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Temple of Health.—Pleasure or Pain? choose between them!—Ye who suffer from the pangs of dyspepsia, the excruciating tortures of rheumatism, or the agonizing twinges of gout—whose minds are depressed by hidden sorrow, or bodies afflicted with internal disease—whose nights are rendered hideous by frightful dreams—whose days are spent in sighing for the silent repose of the tomb—whose souls, steeped in the fathomless lethargy of despair, dare to entertain the thought of self-destruction as the sole relief of grief and misery—hold!—and hearken to the voice of the multitude who have drank at the fountain of life and health. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the only great antagonists of disease, whether of mind or body. n21

Doctor Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.—It should be understood that these remedies are not made of drugs, as are nearly all other medicines, but that they have been produced from certain plants of great medicinal virtues. We will mention, for example, three of these plants—*Dandelion*, *Sarsaparilla*, and *Wild Cherry*, whose virtues are well known. The others are found growing in the mountains and forests, and their medicinal properties are ten times greater than those we have named. Were it not for making known the secret of a discovery, which Dr. Halsey places great value on, we would give their names. Suffice it to say, that this delightful wine and the pills have acquired a high reputation in every part of the country. We never knew a single instance, where these remedies have been taken according to the directions, in which they do not produce the most decided benefit. Even in old standing complaints, where the patient persevered in them for a reasonable length of time, cures have been effected. Dr. Halsey's advertisement can be seen in another part of our paper. nov2

Hunnewell's Great Remedies.—Their character is sustained by testimonials which all are invited to investigate. Their effect, which is perfectly natural, and their relations to disease, by strict adherence to laws of medicine.

Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, which can have no superior for all Lung, Throat, and Bronchial Complaints, to actual Consumption.

Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, the great Natural Opiate and Neuralgic Remedy, which adapts it to all complaints of the Bowels, and of Spasmodic and Nervous nature, to that chief of all diseases, *Loss of Sleep.*

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills, prepared to assist the work of the Tolu Anodyne in cases of indigestion, have proved a most perfect substitute for *mercurials*, so destructive to the effect of the Anodyne. For Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Worms in Children, and all derangement of the digestive organs, they have proved, by fair trial, all that is expected of them, and will be sent free until plans for sale are completed. The remedies and their connection is more fully described in the pamphlets to be found with dealers, or will be sent on demand without "postage stamps." Prices of each preparation within reach of all. See advertisement.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

OVER 60 LIVES LOST.

A little girl of Mr. Sutherland, in the Township of York, had been declining in health for two years, the Doctors far and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stages of Consumption. Slow but surely was death approaching when the little girl took from the shelf (slyly) what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, and ate nearly all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms some of them 10 inches long, *Consumption has left* she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system? (Parents open your eyes to this fact.

One trial of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, will satisfy the most sceptial mind.

Price only 7½d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2 shillings, 50 cents, for four packages. Sold by every Druggist and Medical dealer in Europe and America.

None genuine without a fac-simile signature of H. E. Mckenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper.

See advertisement in another Column.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!!!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

Quebec, June 20, 1860.

☞ Thousands of females die annually for want of a remedy for the ailments to which they are incident. The only remedy we know of is Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. They are put up in bottles, containing 50 pills, with a circular containing explicit directions, and sent post-free for $1 and 6 post stamps. They are well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female diseases and obstructions from any cause.

In London, England, on the 12th inst., Capt. John Andrew Pope, 67th Regt., aged 38 years. He was born in Canada. After a lengthened period of service in Jamaica, Capt. Pope was gazetted to the 47th Regt., on the commencement of hostilities against Russia. He served throughout the whole of the Crimean war, and was present at Alma, Inkerman, and the sortie made by the Russians on the day following the battle of Balaclava (medal and clasps.) On the breaking out of the mutiny in India, (being then stationed in England,) he exchanged into the 67th, and proceeded to Bengal where he remained till the revolt was suppressed. He then accompanied the Expeditionary force to China, where he served until ill-health compelled him to return home.

On Friday, the 23rd inst., after a short illness, Robert Gilchan, aged 15 years, son of Mr. Thos. Gilchan.

MARRIED.

At Sorel, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Anderson, David Stark, Esq. of Montreal, to Henrietta Susan, daughter of the late William Phillips, Esq., of Quebec.

DIED.

On the 26th instant, Geraldine, the infant daughter of R. W. Meadows, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Canadian Rifles.

On the 24th instant, Sarah, wife of Mr. E. McConkey, aged 45 years.

On Monday, the 26th instant, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, Rachel Lenfesty, wife of Mr. Peter LeRossignol, aged 34 years.

On the 26th instant, Samuel John, infant son of Mr. S. Hawksett, Artist.

On the same day, Mr. Alexander King, stonecutter, aged 38 years.

At Point Levy, on Sunday, 25th instant, M. C. Laeticia, aged 3 years and 21 days, daughter of Mr. P. C. Dumontier, Merchant.

RELIEVE THE DISTRESSED

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE in CHALMERS' CHURCH on FRIDAY, the 30th Nov. at 11 o'clock A.M. A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Cook, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the St. Andrew's Society.

Members of the Society, Scotchmen and their descendants generally, are respectfully requested to meet at the ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL HOUSE, at 10 o'clock, on business of great importance.

By Order,
JAMES DEAN,
Secretary.

Quebec, 28th Nov., 1860.

FOR SALE.

CROSS and BLACKWELL'S Pickles, Sauces, Essences, Potted Meats, Catsup, Tarragon Vinegar, India Currie, Cayenne Pepper, French and Spanish Olives, Capers, Green Peas, Petit Pois, Jams, Jellies, Preserved Ginger, Sardines, Crystallized Fruits, Fruits in Syrup, Tart Fruits, Essence Coffee, Mushrooms, Truffles, Chutney, Parmesan Cheese, &c.

A complete assortment for sale.
ADAM WATTERS.

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1860.

FINNAN HADDIES,

CURED BY T. McEWAN,
For Sale only by
A. WATTERS,

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH FILBERTS.
Turkey Figs, in Boxes, Crop 1860.
French Prunes, in Cartoons and Jars, do,
Arabian Dates,
Preserved Ginger,
by
ADAM WATTERS.

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1860.

NOTICE.

LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION, No. 16, Sons of Temperance, MEETS on FRIDAY EVENING next, 30th NOVEMBER, at 8 o'clock, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis Street, U.T.

Strangers (Brothers) visiting the city, are particularly requested to attend.

Parties requiring information, or desirous of joining the Division, may apply to Brothers W. Sweatman, Saint John street; J. Rickaby, Saint John's Suburbs; and A. Woods, (of the firm of Hossack & Co.), Lower Town.

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1860.

Newcastle House Coals.

FOR SALE by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 28, 1860.

Newcastle Smith's Coals.

FOR SALE by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov, 28, 1860.

Startling but True.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE HISTORY of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma,
Bowel Complaints,
Coughs,
Colds,
Chest Diseases
Costiveness,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Complaints,
Headaches,
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Inward Weakness,
Liver Complaints,
Lowness of Spirits,
Piles,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Venereal Affections,
Worms 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 the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

November 28th, 1860.

ERIN GO BRAGH

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Quebec.

THE QUARTERLY General MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the St. ANDREW'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Society.

By order,
JOHN ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Quebec, November 26, 1860. 4

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

PARMESAN CHEESE,
GRUYERE CHEESE,
PINE APPLE CHEESE,
QUEEN'S ARM CHEESE,
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE,
NORTH WILTSHIRE CHEESE.
4000 lbs. very choice AMERICAN CHEESE.
For sale by
ADAM WATTERS.

Quebec, Nov. 26, 1860. 3

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

H. AND W. BANSLEY,

HAIR DRESSERS

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales & Suite.

NEW ARRIVALS by the last Steamship North American: splendid assortment of the finest TOYS, GAMES and FANCY GOODS, ever imported to Canada, to be found at

THE PRINCE'S HAIR DRESSERS,
For Christmas & New Year.

☞ Call early and select.
REMEMBER NO. TEN.
ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 26, 1860.

ON VIEW.

A SPLENDID Water-Colored PAINTING, 16 x 20 inches, comprising the Portraits of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Duke of Newcastle, Col. Bruce, and the Governor General. As this is only on view for a few days an early inspection is requested.

—ALSO, ON SALE—

PHOTOGRAPHS, 16 x 20 inches. Views of Montreal, Quebec, and Niagara; also, Portraits, of the same size, of Canadian Celebrities.

—AND—

Stereoscopic Pictures of Quebec and vicinity; also, a few Hand Stereoscopes, on a new and portable frame.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1860.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having ACCOUNTS against the COMPANY'S VESSELS are requested to have the same PRESENTED at the OFFICE of the undersigned Agents, on or before the THIRTIETH instant.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO.

Quebec, 23rd Nov., 1860.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA, Fancy, and Superfine FLOUR, FINE and MIDDLINGS FLOUR, WHEAT, PEAS, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,
Broker.
19 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

November 14, 1860. 1m

NOTICE.

HAVING used and sold large quantities of FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATION and WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING, we are pleased to have the privilege of recommending it to all who are interested in the wear and durability of LEATHER, as it not only renders Leather WATER-PROOF, but SOFT, PLIABLE, and MUCH MORE DURABLE.

SISSONS & CARPENTER,
CHILDS & HAMILTON,
BROWN & CHILDS,
SCHOLES & AMES,
Toronto, C.W.

For sale by
JOSEPH LOUIS.
W. & J. WOODLEY.
JOHN LEMESURIER.
O. L. RICHARDSON & SON.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1860. 2wp

SMITH'S COALS.

FOR SALE by
WM. DINNING & CO.,
St. Andrew's Wharf.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1860.

Practical Book-Keeping.

AN ACCOUNTANT, of FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, having been requested by some friends to TEACH BOOK-KEEPING by DOUBLE ENTRY, and the general working of a MERCHANT'S OFFICE, by a practical system not heretofore adopted in schools, will OPEN, on the FIRST of DECEMBER next, A CLASS for the above purpose.

☞ Parties intending to join EVENING CLASSES next winter, would find it to their advantage to be taught in a practical manner, and are requested to make early application, as only a few can be taken. Address

C. M.,
Box 312, Post Office.

Quebec, Nov. 14, 1859.

☞ The above CLASS will be RE-OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER next.

Quebec, November 21, 1860.

STEAM COALS,

FOR SALE by
WM. DINNING & CO.,
St. Andrew's Wharf.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1860.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Or be we clad in braid claith coat,
Or hame-spun hodden gray,
Let Scot rejoice wi' brither Scot
Upon St. Andrew's day.

THE
ANNIVERSARY BALL

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday, the 30th November, 1860.

AT

RUSSELL'S HOTEL.

By kind permission of LIEUT.-COL. GORDON, and Officers, the BAND of H. M. 17th Regt. will be in attendance.

ROBERT CASSELLS, President.
JOHN LAIRD, 1st V. P.,
DANIEL WILKIE, 2nd V. P.

STEWARDS:
DUNCAN McPHERSON,
PETER McNAUGHTON,
JOHN C. THOMSON,
J. F. TURNBULL.

TICKETS—$3 each, including Supper and Refreshments, and admitting a Gentleman and Ladies of his family, or a Gentleman and Lady—may be procured of the above or of

JAMES DEAN,
Secretary.

Quebec, Nov. 19, 1860.

MISSES WOODS & DOBBIN,

MILLINERS.
No. 2, Fabrique Street,
NEXT DOOR TO "MERCURY" OFFICE.

☞ Always on hand a select assortment of Goods, of latest styles, in the above line.

Orders punctually attended to.

☞ TWO APPRENTICES WANTED.

Quebec, Oct. 17, 1860.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE	130 dollars
SECOND CABIN "	75 "

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE	110 dollars
SECOND CABIN "	60 "

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

Persia, Capt. Judkins,
Arabia, Capt. Stone,
Asia, Capt. Lott,
Australasian, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
Africa, Cap. Shannon,
Canada, Capt. Lang,
America, Cap. Moodie,
Niagara, " Anderson.
Europa, Capt. Leitch.
Scotia, (now building.)

These Vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Persia, Judkins,	N. York,	Wednesday,	Nov.	18
Canada, Anderson,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov.	22
Africa, Shannon,	N. York,	Wednesday,	Dec.	5
Arabia, Stone,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec.	12
Asia, Lott,	New York,	Wednesday,	Dec.	19
Europa, Moodie,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec.	26
Persia, Judkins,	N. York,	Wednesday,	Jany.	2
Canada, Anderson,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jany.	9
Australasian, Hockley,	N. York,	Wednesday,	Jany.	16
Arabia, Stone,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jany.	23

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, Jewelery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. C. & J. G. BATES,
99 State street, Boston;
Or, E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York.

November 21, 1860.

PUBLIC LANDS.

DEBTORS TO THE CROWN will take NOTICE, that THE REGULATIONS requiring PAYMENT of ARREARS DUE ON PUBLIC LANDS are in FULL FORCE, with the sanction of Parliament.

Squatters are reminded that they can only acquire a right in PUBLIC LANDS by purchase from the Crown, and that these Lands are sold to the first applicant.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, Nov. 14, 1860. 1aw6

HOUSE COALS,

FOR SALE by
WM. DINNING & CO.,
St. Andrew's Wharf.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1860.

DAVID KLEIN,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
CORNER OF FORSYTH & BRIDGE STREETS,
ST. ROCHS, - - - - - QUEBEC.

D. KLEIN is prepared to RECEIVE and SELL CONSIGNMENTS of GOODS, of every description; attend to FURNITURE and other SALES, at the residence of parties selling; and to give the strictest attention to the execution of commissions with which he may be favored. Attention, punctuality, and prompt settlements, are the grounds upon which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quebec, Nov. 12, 1860.

FOR SALE

800 ACRES of LAND, in ACTON, Canada East, situated near the Acton Mine; viz.:—

Lots Nos. 13, 15 & 18 in the 3rd Range of Acton.
Lot No. 20 in the 4th Range of Acton.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL,
19 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

November 14, 1860. 1m

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS

IN THE

PUBLIC FORESTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons CUTTING TIMBER on PUBLIC LANDS without authority of LICENSE, will be punished as the Law provides:—

That is, they will lose their Timber and cost to its manufacture; and parties removing, or causing to be removed, or assisting in removing, such Timber out of the reach of the Officers of the Department of CROWN LANDS, subject themselves to a Penalty of $3 per Tree, with costs.

Persons hindering any Officer or Agent of the Department of Crown Lands in the discharge of his duty in seizing Timber illegally cut, or taking away, or causing to be taken away, any Timber seized under the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 39, are guilty of Felony.

Parties cutting Timber on Lands purchased by them on pretence of settlement, but really for the purpose of cutting the Timber, are Trespassers as above.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 19th Nov., 1860. 6

ROOM PAPER! ROOM PAPER!!

RECEIVED, per steamship CANADIAN, Flock and Gold, Gold and Satins, for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms; also, Sienna and other Marbles, for Halls, Staircases, Vestibules, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

White Lead, Zinc, Black, Brown, Red, Yellow, Paris and Saxon Greens and Umbers, in OIL.

Vermilion, Vandyke Red, Vandyke Brown, Terra-Siennas, Umbers, Chrome Yellows, Purple and Mahogany Browns, Fire-proof Ochres, &c., &c., in POWDER.

Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Coach-body, Cabinet and Darnar Varnish, Black and Brown Japans, Patent Knotting, Patent Dryer's Putty, Window Glass, &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by
S. CORNEIL,
41 St. John Street.

Quebec, October 29, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to draw particular attention to the following articles which, for CHEAPNESS and QUALITY, are unsurpassed in this City; namely: a superior assortment of TEAS, consisting of Old and Young Hysons, Gunpowder and Hyson Twankay, finest English Breakfast Souchong, Congou, and very fragrant Oolong, &c.; Mocha, Java, and other COFFEES; Loaf, Dry Crushed, Crushed A. and Porto Rico SUGARS; English and American CHEESE, consisting of Queen's Arms, Double Gloster, Sweet Cream, and English Dairy, &c.; also, 25 Tinnets first quality BUTTER; fresh BISCUITS of every description. Plain and Sweet; LIQUORS, consisting of United Vineyard, Henessay's, Penet, Castillon & Co., and other Brandies, very old in wood and bottle, fine Old Port and Sherry, D. Kuyper's Holland Gin, fine Old Jamaica Rum, Old Tom, Scotch and Toddy Whiskies, all in wood and bottle, Champagne, various brands, together with an endless variety of PICKLES, SAUCES, FANCY SOAPS, Sperm and other CANDLES, Coal, Olive and other OILS, all kinds of Cut TOBACCOS, CIGARS, different brands, &c., &c., with other articles too numerous to mention.

—ALSO,—

Just Received: 30 Barrels HAND-PICKED APPLES, consisting of Fameuses, Golden Russets, Greenings, Spitzenbergs, Baldwin and other choice keeping Apples.

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

Quebec, November 2, 1860.

White Wine & Cider Vinegar.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above of very superior quality for sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 2, 1860.

To the Municipal Electors of St. Lewis Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—Having repeatedly declined the honor of representing you in the City Council, but seeing the absolute necessity that now exists for MUNICIPAL REFORM, I offer you my services as Councillor for St. Lewis Ward, at the approaching Election, if you desire it.

WILLIAM MARSDEN,
Place D'Armes.

Quebec, 14th Nov., 1860. 6 3-e-w

WINTER
MANTLES & JACKETS,
At Wm. Laird & Co.'s.

We are now shewing the largest and best variety of

WINTER MANTLES & JACKETS
Ever shewn in Quebec,
ALL THE
Newest Shapes & Materials.

☞ LADIES in want of Comfort and Taste combined in those articles, will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Mantles and Jackets made to order, of any pattern, on very short notice.

WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.

Quebec, Nov. 21, '60. 1m

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and, after a while, to incorporate them into our own: thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy; but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others, whose distinction, as foreign words, has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manner born."

—ooo—

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries, hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard?" says 'he. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that he gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

—ooo—

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and, viewed in this light, it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headache may be classified under two names—viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies; and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting: under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache, the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

—ooo—

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills; but I'm thinking that's not just it naither: but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it; here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it aither.

—ooo—

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and, unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant, are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature; while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs; and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

—ooo—

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes; and I wish you would send me more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet; *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail on receipt of the

PRICE—25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street,
New York.

November 19th, 1860. 12m

ON 5th DECEMBER NEXT,

THE NEW SCHEME of UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES

recently adopted by the

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

will be closed for the current year.

ENTRANTS to the PROFIT CLASS, on or before that date, will be entitled to a FULL YEAR'S BONUS more than later Entrants.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME:

OMISSION to pay a Premium, by oversight, does not affect the Assurance, and, after five years, payment may be intentionally Postponed for a Year, and no Certificate of health is necessary.

NO RESTRICTION is imposed as to Occupation or Residence.

NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can be payable.

The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable, the Sum Assured being payable even in the event of Death by Suicide or from Duelling.

The POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw a fixed and unusually large portion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the sum as a Loan, and continue the Policy.

ONE THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS for the first five years may remain unpaid so long as the Assured pleases, and WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR INTEREST. *The following are Examples of the first five payments on this System:—*

AGE.	POLICIES OF £200 STERLING.		POLICIES OF £500 STERLING.	
	WITHOUT PROFITS.	WITH PROFITS.	WITHOUT PROFITS.	WITH PROFITS.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
25	13.62	15.98	34.07	39.94
35	18.09	20.69	45.22	51.71
45	24.98	28.14	62.45	70.36
55	36.66	41.20	91.65	103.01
65	55.96	63.02	139.92	157.55

Policies of ANY AMOUNT *may be effected on this System.*

NO EXPENSE in effecting a Policy, except the Premiums.

So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of *Thirteen Thousand Policies* for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly *Six Million Pounds Sterling.* The *Annual Income* is upwards of £150,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
9, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Medical Officers:
JOSEPH MORRIN, ESQR., M. D.
ALFRED JACKSON, ESQR., M. D.

JAMES GRANT,
Secretary.

AGENT FOR QUEBEC:
A. D. RIVERIN, *Quebec Fire Office.*

November 21, 1860.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office on the 17th July, 1860, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,—

Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, of Craighall and Pinkie, Bart., in the Chair.

The following are the principal Statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

During the year ending 5th April last, the APPLICATIONS FOR NEW ASSURANCES were.........1429 for £641,936 stg.

Of which the Transactions were.................1177 for £531,820 "

ANNUITIES were also purchased on 14 Lives, at the price of........£7,147 "

The ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums and Interest on Investments, is now..........................£163,177 "

The ACCUMULATED FUND amounts to..........................£495,801 "

The DEATHS amongst the Assured still continue under the calculated amount. There were during the year 106 Deaths, covered by 142 Policies, for..................£56,632 "

The TOTAL ASSURANCE TRANSACTIONS since the commencement of the Business, amount to £5,888,464 sterling.

The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

ASSURANCES since December, 1838, up to these Dates.				ANNUAL INCOME.
5th April, 1842..	258	for £	181,824 stg.	£4,524 stg.
1845..	610	for	327,249 stg	10,492 stg.
1848..	1,195	for	617,948 stg.	19,656 stg.
1851..	3,878	for	1,571,961 stg.	45,970 stg.
1854..	7,015	for	2,770,666 stg.	80,673 stg.
1857..	10,203	for	4,319,760 stg.	124,318 stg.
1860..	13,397	for	5,888,464 stg.	163,177 stg.

THE NEW ASSURANCES for the last Eight Years have been, on the average, 1071, for £504,000 sterling *per annum.*

THE POLICY-HOLDERS entitled to participate in the Profits during the Year ending 5th April, 1861, will be called on to pay only 62½ per cent. of their premiums—that is, 12s. 6d. per £1—the difference of 7s. 6d. per £1 being to be met by the Profits allocated for the year.

THE BALANCE SHEET has been certified, as usual, by the Auditor, after a minute and continuous audit of the Accounts and Books throughout the year. This especial operation is conducted by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, who is a professional Accountant, and entirely unconnected with the Directors. The Accounts have for many years been checked by the Auditor in a complete and satisfactory manner; and the Directors will not only continue this practice, but will render this audit even more perfect if possible.

CONVINCED that LIBERALITY in their dealings with the Public is the best policy, the Directors have, from time to time, adopted many improvements, and given unusual facilities to the Policy-holders. Accordingly, the Policies issued by the Association for many years past have been free from not a few of the ordinary restrictions and conditions; and they seem fully to meet the wants of the majority of Assurers. Of late, however, a desire has, in some quarters, been manifested for a system of Life Assurance still more simple; and the Directors have arranged a scheme of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which Assurers will in future have the option of joining. This scheme is based upon sound principles and precise calculations, and will, no doubt, contribute to the success and reputation of the Institution.

IT IS WITH THE DEEPEST REGRET the Directors have to announce the death of Sir James Forrest, Bart. He was connected with the Association as Director and Chairman since its commencement, was ever most attentive to its interests, and succeeded in gaining the respect of all the members of the Board. The Directors were fortunate in securing the consent of Sir Arbhibald Hope, of Craighall, Bart, to fill the Chair in his room, and nominated him temporarily, until the appointment could be confirmed at this Meeting. They cordially recommend him as in every way well qualified, and likely to be most acceptable to the Association and the Public.

The REPORT was unanimously approved by the Meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to the Directors and the several Boards of Management at the Branches, and to the Office-Bearers.

☞ *Copies of the PROSPECTUSES of the ORIGINAL SCHEME of the Association and of the NEW SCHEME OF UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCES, mentioned above may be obtained on application at any of the Offices or Agencies.*

Head Office in Canada—MONTREAL, 9 Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS:

J. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., of J. G. Mackenzie & Co., Merchants.
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., of D. Torrance & Co., Merchants.
GEORGE MOFFATT, Jr., Esq., of Gillespies, Moffat & Co., Merchants.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., Advocate.

Medical Officer—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D. | *Solicitors*—Messrs. TORRANCE AND MORRIS.

SECRETARY—JAMES GRANT.

AGENTS:

QUEBEC.—A. D. RIVERIN, QUEBEC FIRE OFFICE.

Quebec, October 29, 1860. 1m

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT

St. Lewis Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he has LEASED and OPENED that extensive Establishment opposite the CITY HALL, ST. LEWIS STREET, known as

HENDERSON'S,

WHERE HE PURPOSES KEEPING
A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT
—OF—
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
PICKLES, SAUCES, &c., &c.,
IN A WORD,
EVERY ARTICLE FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY,

which will be SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, cheap for CASH.

H. F. WALLACE.

Quebec, Oct. 23, 1860.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

WHEN completed, six years ago, the St. Nicholas was universally pronounced the most magnificent, convenient, and thoroughly organised establishment of the kind on this continent.

What it was then, it remains to-day—without a rival in size, in sumptuousness, and in the general elements of comfort and enjoyment.

The Hotel has accommodations for 1000 guests including 100 COMPLETE SUITS of APARTMENTS for families.

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS can be comfortably seated at the tables of its three public dining rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and gratification of the travelling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in its practical details.

The early reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, its superb appointments, and its home-like comforts and luxuries, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the Proprietors.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Sept. 14th, 1860. 8m

REMOVAL.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FORWARDERS,
Ship and Insurance Agents,
Have REMOVED to the
NUN'S BUILDINGS, SAINT PETER STREET.

Quebec May 12, 1859.

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 POL .

LIFE INSURANCE

Also effected c advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, April 27, 1860.

PIERIAN FLUID.

A Sure Preventive of the Hair Falling off, or turning Grey.

IT PREVENTS DANDRUFF, REFRESHES THE HEAD, RELIEVES HEADACHE, and PROMOTES the GROWTH and LUXURIANCE OF THE HAIR, better than any Preparation now before the public

W. HICKMAN,
AGENT, Quebec.

Quebec. Aug. 8, 1859.

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.

The best in use for rendering the TEETH clean and healthy.

IT PREVENTS DECAY & TOOTHACHE, and imparts a HEALTHY WHITENESS to the Teeth, without the slightest injury; at the same time gives HEALTH AND VIGOR TO THE GUMS. Ask for *Elliot's Dentifrice*, as three imitations are before the public.

For sale at Messrs.

MUSSON, ARDOUIN & BOWEN.

Quebec, July 29, 1859.

A New Preparation.

WINTER CREAM FOR CHAPPED HANDS
LIPS, BURNS, FROSTS, &c.

IS FAR SUPERIOR to COLD CREAM, or any other preparation now in use, affording instant relief. For sale by

J. MUSSON & CO.

Quebec, Jany. 23, 1860.

OFFICE TO LET.

THAT MOST CENTRAL SITUATION, corner of the NUN'S BLOCK, St. Peter Street, opposite Mountain Street, occupied by

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, April 13, 1860.

CASEY'S SOAP.
1000 boxes Casey's LIVERPOOL SOAP, Crown brand, now landing. For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, July 2, 1860.

AMERICAN CHEESE.
A small lot, very fine, just received.

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, July 6, 1860.

CLARET BOTTLES.

35 BASKETS. 1 gross each, in very fine order.
For sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, June 27, 1860.

YSAI & CO.'S SHERRY.
18 qr.-casks very pale Table Sherry.
8 qr.-casks very pale and very old choice Sherry,
3 qr.-casks very particular. Nin's Pinto.
Daily expected ex "Charles Booth," Cote, and for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec June 29, 1860.

Quebec Masonic Hall Association.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Association, has been made, and the same is hereby required to be PAID as follows; viz.:—

5s per Share on 20th June,
5s. " " July,
5s. " " August,
5s. " " September,
5s. " " October,
5s. " " November,

to the undersigned, at No. 6 QUEBEC CHAMBERS, St. Peter Street.

H. P. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

Quebec. June 8. 1860.

CRICKET.

JUST RECEIVED:
The English Cricketers' Trip to Canada and the United States. by Frederick Lillywhite.
For sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec. July 27, 1860.

BRITISH & AMERICAN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH and AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY are prepared to forward SALMON and other fish to all parts of Canada and the United States, at reduced rates, and with the greatest possible despatch.

Fish must be well packed in ice or snow.

W. C. SCOTT,
Agent.

Quebec, June 27, 1860.

Port Wines.

Landing ex "Niagara," from Oporto,

10 PIPES Superior PORT WINE,
20 Hhds. Superior Port Wine,
54 Qr. Casks, do do.
112 Octaves, do do.
Various grades of Messrs. Bruno, Silva & Son's Superior Port Wine,
For Sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Aug 22, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,

Notaries,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to MACPHERSON'S BUILDINGS, adjoining Bank British North America.

Quebec, May 7, 1860.

R. MITCHELL,

Produce, Stock, and Exchange Broker, and Commission Merchant,
19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

May 21, 1860. u

Wines, Brandies, Gin, &c.

25 QR.-CASKS, 25 Oct. } Cette Madeira.
30 Qrs. Burgundy Port,
7 Qr.-casks, } Cognac Brandy. J. Bertol's,
7 Octaves, } PALE.
9 Qr.-casks, } Cognac Brandy. C. Damsir's.
12 Octaves, } PALE.
80 Qr.-casks Port Wine, "Ysazi & Co."
20 Qr.-casks Sherry (A) do.
10 Qr.-casks Sherry, (V) do.
50 Hhds. Hollands Gin, } J. DeKuyper and
100 Green Cases do., } Son's.
30 Hhds. Hollands Gin, }
20 Qr.-casks do. } Vase Brand, Col-
50 Red Cases do. } lings & Maingay.
100 Green Cases do. }
5 Qr..casks Old Bourbon Whiskey.

For sale, to arrive ex Wollin, Loda, and other vessels, by

JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, May 23. 1860.

JOHN PATERSON

OFFERS FOR SALE:

100 ROPES Honey Dew Tobacco, 1 lbs., ½ lbs., 5's, & 10's.
240 Boxes Smoking Tobacco,
20 Cases Regalia Tobacco,
100 Mills assorted Cigars. Regalias, &c., &c,
250 Cases Candles, Patent Sperm, Belmont Sperm, French and Adamantine,
350 Boxes Pure Starch, Glenfield, Oswego, Corn. &c.
100 Boxes Button Blue, Powers,
50 Bags Black Pepper,
25 Bags Pimento,
200 Mats Cassia,
12 Bales Cloves,
100 Boxes Valencia Raisins,
100 Boxes M. R. do.
100 Bbls. Zante Currants,
250 Kegs. Bi-Carb. Soda.
100 Barrels Crystals of Soda,
750 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.
50 Cases No. 1 and 2. Blacking,
5 Cases Playing Cards. Gilt & plain.
25 Packages Crosse & Blackwell's, Pickles & Catsup,
30 Cases Crosse & Blackwell's Mustard and Olive Oil,
100 Bbls Redpath's Refined Sugars,
10 Tierces Loaf Sugar,
4 Cases assorted Shoe Threads,
50 Casks Vinegar, French & American.

For Sale by

JOHN PATERSON,

Quebec, May 23, 1860.

Fresh Teas and Coffees.

500 PACKAGES of FRESH TEAS, comprising Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Souchong, Congou, Imperial, and Gunpowder.
70 Bags Coffee, Santos, Carabella, and African.

For sale by

JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec. May 23, 1860.

TO BE LET,

TILL FIRST FEBRUARY NEXT.

THE RESIDENCE of the late J. S. HOSSACK, St. Geneviève Street, furnished.

F. LANGLOIS, Notary.

Quebec, Oct, 10, 1860.

Medical Books.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON HAVE IN STOCK:—

Miller's Principles of Surgery;
Druitt's Modern Surgery;
Cooper's Surgery;
Erichsen's Surgery;
Paget's Surgical Pathology;
Wilson's Human Anatomy;
Jones & Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy;
Carpenter's Human Physiology;
Kirk's Manual of Physiology;
Reese's Analysis of Physiology;
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory;]
Taylor on Poisons;
Fordyce on Fevers;
Stokes on the Heart and Aorta;
Lawrence on the Eye;
Bennet on the Uterus;
Bird on Urinary Deposits;
Walshe on the Heart and Lungs;
Curling on the Testis;
Gross on the Urinary Organs;
Ashwell on Diseases of Women;
Churchill on Diseases of Children;
Cardie do. do.;
Meigs do. do.;
West do. do.;
Meigs on Obstetrics;
Gardiner on Sterility;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Dunglison's Materia-Medica;
Watson's Practice of Physic;
Headland on the Action of Medicine;
Ludlow's Manual of Medical Examinations;
Mendenhall's Student's Vade Mecum;
Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology;
Swett on Diseases of the Chest;
Meigs on Childbed Fevers;
Meigs on Diseases of the Uterus;
Rand's Medical Chemistry;
Kane's Chemistry;
Pocket Dose-Book;
Physicians' Prescription Book.

For sale at

SHAW'S BUILDINGS,
Foot of Mountain Hill

FOR SALE,

AT THE

QUEBEC MARBLE ORKS.

MARBLE HEARTHS, (Cheap,)
SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES,
Do. Linings for Stoves, &c.
MARBLE MANTLES, English.
Do. do. American.
At prices that make them more economical than Slate or Marbleised Iron.
AMERICAN GRATES,
FIRE BRICK STOVE PIPE RINGS,
MONUMENTS, in Italian and American Marbles, Acadian and Ohio Sandstone, plain and tastefully Sculptured.

TABLE TOPS, and every article in the trade always on hand or made promptly to order.

FELIX MORGAN.

QUEBEC,—19½ St. John Street, without.
MONTREAL,—Corner of Craig & St. Peter Streets
Nov. 2, 1859.

The Annual Scientific Discovery,

OR YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS, for 1860, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, &c., &c.; with notes on the progress of Science during the year 1859, and a List of recent Scientific publications. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M.

MIDDLETON& DAWSON.

Wax Flowers and Fruit.

The Ladies of Quebec will find at
CHARLES McDONALD & SON'S,
UPPER TOWN MARKET,
A full assortment of COLORS in PHIALS, suitable for WAX WORK.

—ALSO,—

COLORED WAX IN SHEETS.

Quebec, Aug. 24, 1860.

CHARTS! 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.:—

1126 Montreal to Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1125 Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1725 Lake St. Peter to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1241 St.Croix to Batiscan;—$0.75.
931 Quebec to St. Croix;—$0.75.
913 Harbour and Basin of Quebec;—$0.60.
317 Quebec to Orleans;—$0.75.
316 Seal Islands to Orleans;—$0.75.
315 Point Ouelle to Seal Islands;—$0.75.
314 Pilgrims to Point Ouelle;—$0.75.
313 Green Island to Pilgrims;—$0.75.
312 Bersimis to Saguenay;—$0.75.
311 Point de Monts to Bersimis;—$0.75
1370 Saguenay River;—$0.75.
318 Traverses;—$0.75.
310 Bic Island to Quebec;—$0.75.
307 Magpie Bay to Point de Monts;—$0.75.
306 Pashasheeboo to Magpie Bay;—$0.75.
305 Lake Island to Pashasheeboo;—$0.75.
1431 Esquimaux Islands to Lake Island;—$0.75.
1134 Magdalen Islands;—$0.75.
1119 Watagheistic Sound;—$0.75.
1132 Mingan Islands, (East);—$0.75.
1133 Do. do., (West);—$0.75.
1164 Little Meccatina;—$0.75.
1715 Bay Chaleur;—$0.75.
1163 Gaspé and Mal Bays;—$0.75.

NOVA SCOTIA.

2320 Halifax Harbour;— 1.50.
2342 Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay;—$1.50.
2516 Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.;—$1.40.
2727 Cape Breton Island;—$1.75
2439 Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour;—$1 50.
2396 Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harb'r.;—$1.50
2519 Liscomb Island to Green Island:—$1.5.
2410 Mars Head to Shut-in Island;—$1.50.
2547 Country Harbour;—$1.25.
2517 Green Island to Cape Canso;—$1.25.
2624 Ship Harbour;—$1.25.

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.—$2.25.

Admiralty List of the Lights of the British Islands, corrected to April, 1860. by E. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—2s. 6d.

Admiralty List of the Lights on the Coasts and Lakes of British North America, corrected to February, 1860, by Edward Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—1s.

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.—2s 6d.

Admiralty Catalogue of Charts, Plans, Views and Sailing Directions, edited and revised by Ed. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—3s.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, June 17, 1859.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Under Contract with HER MAJESTY'S Provincial Government for the Conveyance of the MAILS between Liverpool and Canada; and carrying the United States Mails.

Summer Arrangements.—SEASON 1860.

PASSENGERS BOOKED TO LONDONDERRY. GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

THIS LINE will comprise the following FIRST-CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS:—

Bohemian, 2200 tons	Captain	Grange,
Anglo-Saxon, 1768 tons	"	Ballantine.
North Briton, 2200 tons	"	Borland,
Nova Scotian, 2200 tons	"	McMaster.
North American, 1768 tons	"	Aiton,
Canadian (new), 2050 tons	"	Graham,
Hibernian, 2434 tons		now building,
Norwegian, 2434 tons		now building,

(in connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada,) and will maintain a WEEKLY COMMUNICATION between LIVERPOOL and QUEBEC, sailing as follows:—

From Liverpool to Quebec:
EVERY THURSDAY,
Leaving Londonderry on FRIDAY:

North Briton	THURSDAY,	Sept. 27
Nova Scotian	"	Oct. 4
Canadian	"	Oct. 11
Bohemian	"	Oct. 18
Anglo-Saxon	"	Oct 25
North American	"	Nov. 1

From Quebec to Liverpool,
EVERY SATURDAY:

North Briton	SATURDAY,	Oct. 20
Nova Scotian	"	Oct. 27
Canadian	"	Nov. 3
Bohemian	"	Nov. 10
Anglo-Saxon	"	Nov. 17
North American	"	Nov. 24

calling at LOCH FOYLE, on both outward and homeward voyages, to receive and land mails and passengers to and from IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Quebec to Liverpool, Londonderry, or Glasgow:

CABIN, from $66 to $80, according to accommodation.
Children in the Cabin:
Under 12 years of age $6.00 per year in After Cabin, and $5.00 per year in Forward Berths
Under 1 year....... FREE.
THIRD CLASS....... $30.00.
Children in Third Class:
Over 1 year of age and under 12 $2.50 ℔ year.
Under 1 year....... FREE.

, RETURN TICKETS, from Liverpool to any of the principal places in Canada, will be granted: and to parties taking them at the same time as the original passage, a reduction on the usual fare will be made.

Berths not secured until paid for.

A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All baggage at risk of owner thereof.

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

All parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO.,
Agents,
3 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, October 22, 1860.

A STEAMER will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF, every SATURDAY MORNING, at NINE (9) o'clock precisely, with the Mails, Passengers, and their Luggage, for each Steamship; and the latter will proceed to sea immediately after the embarkation of the same.

Quebec, Oct. 22, 1860.

Fire Engines, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c., &c.

FIRE ENGINES, of LEMOINE's make price $100—throw a powerful stream of water, well suited for Steamers, Factories, Shipyards. &c.

—ALSO,—

IRON BEDSTEADS, Montreal manufacture, at much reduced rates.

Anthracite Coal STOVES, various patterns, CHALLENGE HEATER, RAILWAY BURNERS, &c., &c. For sale by

HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1859.

CASEY'S LIVERPOOL SOAP.
500 boxes Casey's Liverpool SOAP, Crown brand, now landing ex China. For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, October 10, 1860. 1m

Just Received:

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA,

BY A RESIDENT.

EDITED BY COL. SIR J. E. ALEXANDER.

One volume small 4to., with illustrations—$2.50.

THIS BOOK, written by a worthy disciple of IZAAK WALTON, who, like his master, can use either rod or pen with grace and skill, will commend itself to all lovers of the "laudable and ancient art," by the interest of its subject and by the pleasantness of its style. The illustrations are also by "a resident," whose sketches are well and favorably known; and the name of Messrs. Longman & Co., the London publishers, is a sufficient guarantee of the elegance of the printing and getting up of the book.

—ALSO,—

The Sand Hills of Jutland, by Hems Andersen.
Right at Last, and other tales, by the author of "Mary Barton."
Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale.
Lady Chesterfield's Letters to her Daughter.
Appleton's Illustrated Hand-book of American Travel.
Lovel the Widower, by W. M. Thackeray.
Cornhill Magazine for July.
All the Year Round for August.
National Magazine for July.
Eclectic Magazine for August.
Frank Leslie's Fashions for August.

For sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON.
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, July 23, 1860.

HIGH SCHOOL OF QUEBEC.

THE usual course of instruction in this Institution comprises English Reading; Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Writing; Arithmetic, General and Commercial; Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.; French, Latin and Greek.

TERMS, as heretofore, £12 10s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age £10 per annum.

By a due distribution of labour among the Teachers and other arrangements, a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the Classical branches.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON & Co.,
Quebec.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

Quebec, 20th April, 1859.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.—INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL ACT of PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE:—HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

President:	*Bankers:*	*Vice-President:*	*Manager:*	*General Agent:*	*Secretary:*
JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.	BANK OF MONTREAL.	JOHN FERRIE, ESQ.	A. G. RAMSAY.	JOHN C. STIKEMAN.	THOS. M. SIMONS.

EVERY SECURITY, ADVANTAGE, and FACILITY, which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The following are some of its special advantages:—

LOW RATES of PREMIUM, as compared with those of British Offices, consequent on the investment of all the Company's funds in Canada.
PREMIUMS may be made payable by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
THIRTY DAYS of Grace allowed for the payment of Premiums; during which time, if death take place, Policies remain binding upon the Company.
ANNUAL DIVISION of PROFITS, by which Policy-holders acquire their share of profits at early dates, instead of having to wait for divisions during five or seven years.
CLAIMS PAYABLE three months after date, or sooner, if title of claimants be satisfactory, and upon a discount of six per cent. for unexpired time.
POLICIES well adapted for use as SECURITIES. by the absence of many common restrictions as to travel, and general liberality of conditions.
LIBERAL REGULATIONS for residence and travel.
POLICIES purchased at fair valuations.
ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF MOST AMPLE STATEMENTS.
POLICIES EXCHANGED for others of reduced amount, free from payment of future premiums.

TABLES OF RATES FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF $100.

WITH PROFITS.														WITHOUT PROFITS.							
ORDINARY SYSTEM.								HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.*						ORDINARY SYSTEM.							
AGE.	Annual.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Annual.	Half-Hearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Half-Prem. for first Seven Years.	Annual thereafter.	AGE.	Half-Prem. for first Seven Years.	Annual thereafter.	AGE.	Annual.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Annual.	Half.Yearly.	Quarterly
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
21	1.68	0.86	0.45	39	2.95	1.51	0.78	21	0.91	1.82	39	1.56	3.12	21	1.54	0.79	0.41	39	2.65	1.35	0.70
22	1.72	0.89	0.46	40	3.05	1.56	0.80	22	0.94	1.88	40	1.61	3.22	22	1.58	0.81	0.42	40	2.74	1.40	0.72
23	1.77	0.91	0.48	41	3.15	1.61	0.83	23	0.97	1.94	41	1.66	3.32	23	1.63	0.84	0.43	41	2.83	1.45	0.74
24	1.83	0.95	0.49	42	3.25	1.67	0.85	24	1.00	2.00	42	1.71	3.42	24	1.68	0.86	0.44	42	2.91	1.49	0.76
25	1.90	1.98	0.50	43	3.35	1.72	0.88	25	1.03	2.06	43	1.77	3.54	25	1.73	0.89	0.45	43	3.00	1.54	0.79
26	1.96	1.01	0.52	44	3.47	1.78	0 91	26	1.06	2.12	44	1.83	3.66	26	1.79	0.92	0.47	44	3.10	1.59	0.81
27	2.03	1.05	0.54	45	3.59	1.84	0.94	27	1.09	2.18	45	1.89	3.78	27	1.85	0.95	0.49	45	3.20	1.64	0.84
28	2.10	1.08	0 55	46	3.70	1.90	0.97	28	1.13	2.26	46	1.95	3.90	28	1 90	0.98	0.50	46	3.32	1.70	0.87
29	2.16	1.11	0.57	47	3.82	1.95	1.00	29	1.16	2.32	47	2.01	4.02	29	1.97	1.01	0.52	47	3.44	1.76	0.90
30	2 23	1.15	0.59	48	3.94	2.01	1.04	30	1.19	2.38	48	2.07	4.14	30	2.01	1.03	0.53	48	3.58	1.83	0.93
31	2.30	1.18	0.60	49	4.09	2.09	1.07	31	1.22	2.44	49	2.13	4.26	31	2 07	1.06	0 54	49	3.73	1.91	0.98
32	2.36	1.21	0.62	50	4.26	2.18	1.11	32	1.25	2.50	50	2.23	4.46	32	2.12	1.09	0.56	56	3.90	2.00	1.02
33	2.43	1.25	0.64	51	4.46	2.28	1.17	23	1.29	2.58	51	2.33	4.66	33	2.18	1.12	0.58	51	4.09	2.09	1.07
34	2.50	1.28	0.65	52	4.67	2.39	1.22	34	1.33	2.66	52	2.44	4.88	34	2.21	1.13	0.59	52	4.30	2.20	1.12
35	2.57	2.32	0.68	53	4.90	2.50	1.28	35	1.37	2.74	53	2.55	5.10	35	2.32	1.19	0.61	53	4.52	2.31	1.18
36	2.65	1.36	0.70	54	5.14	2.63	1.34	36	1.41	2.82	54	2.68	5.36	36	2.40	1.23	0.63	54	4.75	2.43	1.24
37	2.75	1.41	0.73	55	5.39	2.75	1.40	37	1.46	2.92	55	2.81	5.62	37	2.48	1.27	0.65	55	5.00	2.55	1.30
38	2.85	1.46	0.75					38	1.51	3.02				38	2.56	1.31	0.67				

* By the above Half-Credit System, half of the first seven annual Premiums remains as a charge, at 6 per cent. interest, upon the Policy, repaid if desired by the Assured, or deducted at death.

☞ Every information, and terms for Assurances at other ages, or upon any other system, may be obtained by application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager; THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary. H. W. WELCH, Agent for Quebec.

Quebec, Jany. 9, 1860.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF
SIR J. CLARKE M.D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

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

In cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle, containing over fifty pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all obstructions.
To remove all obstructions.
To remove all obstructions.
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

NORTHUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by JNO. MUSSON, JOSEPH BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, 20th June 1860.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY on the BELVIDERE ROAD, recently occupied by CAPT. RETALLACK, Military Secretary, comprising House, out-buildings, garden, and two acres of land.

THE HOUSE contains the usual modern conveniences, and consists of NINE ROOMS, besides kitchen, pantry, dairy, and wine-cellar, with spacious accomodation for fuel.

Water is brought into the Kitchen from a well on the premises, which affords an unfailing supply.

The grounds are tastefully laid out and planted, and the garden contains some excellent fruit trees.

The property is held in free and common soccage, and the title unquestionable. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY.

Apply to the proprietor,

W. A. CURRY,

Or to

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, June 27, 1860.

TO ARTISTS.

THE Subscribers have JUST RECEIVED the most COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ARTISTS' COLOURS, BRUSHES and MATERIAL, ever before offered to the Artists, (Professional and Amateur,) of Quebec. The assortment consists of—

Prepared Canvas,	Colours in tubes,
Mill Boards,	Poppy Oil,
Sketching Paper,	Nut Oil,
Sable Bristle Brushes,	Drying Oil,
Varnish Brushes,	Pure Mastic Varnish,
Wood & China Pallets,	Pallet Knives,
Glass Slabs & Mullers,	D'ble. & S'gle. Jointed [Rest Sticks,
Sketching Charcoal,	Black Crayons, &c.

—ALSO,—

Completely fitted Artists' Boxes in Tin and Wood. All articles not on hand, ordered on shortest notice.

CHAS. McDONALD & SON,
Upper Town Market.

Quebec, May 28, 1860.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGOUR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humours.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—KINGS EVIL, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTERS' COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by

W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

25th June, 1860. 12m

White Lead, Zinc, &c., &c.,

Just received, ex "John Bull."

HUBBUCK'S GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT.
Hubbuck's Genuine Ground White Lead.
Brandrum's Genuine Ground White Lead, a superior article.
Hubbuck's No. 1, 2, and 3, Grd. White Lead.

CHAS. McDONALD & SON,
Upper Town Market.

bec, May 28, 1860.

Now Landing,

Ex *MONTREAL*, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS CLEAN PATNA RICE,
50 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
30 Qr-casks Boiled Linseed Oil,
20 Barrels Soda Crystals,
50 Bags and 20 Barrels Carbonate of Soda,
5 Barrels Brimstone.

And for sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower Town May 13, 1859.

Receiving, per G. T. R.:

VERY SUPERIOR MONTREAL WHISKEY, in puncheons and barrels.
Barbadoes Syrup and Molasses, in puncheons and barrels.

—AND, EXPECTED DAILY,—

Bright Muscovado Sugar.

For sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

☞ The above can be delivered in Point Levi, if required.

Lower Town, March 19, 1858.

The Subscribers offer for Sale:

YELLOW METAL, ⅜ in. and upwards.
Belfast Cordage, 1¾ in. " "
B. E. Perrier's Champagne, anchor brand—in Pints and Quarts.
Best Cork Soap.
Porter—in Bottle and on draught.
Six Guinea Ale.
Irish Whiskey.
Felt—for Roofing and Sheathings.
Cigars, &c., &c.

C. E. LEVEY & CO.
St. James Street.

Quebec, 15th March, 1858.

BRITANNIA

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TABLE—With participation in profits after FIVE yearly payments.

PREMIUMS REQUIRED FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £ 00 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

IN ANNUAL, HALF-YEARLY, FOR QUATERLY PAYMENTS.

Age.	Annual Premium.			Half-Yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Half-Yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.			Age.	Annual Premium.			Half-Yearly Premium.			Quarterly Premium.		
Years.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Years.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Years.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	11	2	34	2	18	4	1	9	10	0	15	2	47	4	9	7	2	5	11	1	3	4
22	2	3	11	1	2	5	0	11	5	35	3	0	1	1	10	9	0	15	8	48	4	13	0	2	7	8	1	4	3
23	2	4	10	1	2	11	0	11	8	36	3	1	10	1	11	8	0	16	1	49	4	16	8	2	9	7	1	5	3
24	2	5		1	3	5	0	11	11	37	3	3	8	1	12	7	0	16	7	50	5	0	6	2	11	7	1	6	3
25	2	6		1	3	11	0	12	2	38	3	5	9	1	13	8	0	17	1	51	5	4	6	2	13	8	1	7	4
26	2	7	9	1	4	5	0	12	5	39	3	7	10	1	14	9	0	17	8	52	5	8	9	2	15	10	1	8	5
27	2	8	10	1	5	0	0	12	8	40	3	10	0	1	15	10	0	18	3	53	5	13	4	2	18	3	1	9	8
28	2	10	0	1	5	7	0	13	0	41	3	12	5	1	17	1	0	18	0	54	5	18	0	3	0	8	1	10	11
29	2	11	3	1	6	2	0	13	4	42	3	14	10	1	18	4	0	19	6	55	6	3	0	3	3	3	1	12	3
30	2	12	6	1	6	10	0	13	8	43	3	17	6	1	19	8	1	0	12	56	6	8	3	3	6	0	1	13	8
31	2	13	10	1	7	6	0	14	0	44	4	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	11	57	6	13	10	3	8	11	1	15	1
32	2	15	3	1	8	0	0	14	4	45	4	3	2	2	2	8	1	1	8	58	6	19	8	3	11	11	1	16	8
33	2	16	9	1	9	0	0	14	9	46	4	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	6	59	7		10	3	15	2	1	18	4

D. McGIE,
Agent, Quebec.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK
BY MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
PRINTERS,
FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL
IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

TERMS:—Twenty Shillings per annum yearly in advance.

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☞ All communications must be po - a