MISCELLANEOUS.

The rag business in New York city amounts to about $30,000,000 annualy, and there was over 10,000 persons in the city dependent upon the trade.

The Mexican *Times* gives the following estimate of the population of six largest towns of the Empire—Mexico, 200,000; Puebla, 75,000; Guadalajara, 70,000 Guanajuto, 60,000; Queretaro, 48,000; Matamoros, 41,000.

It has been ascertained that a windmill with sails of the best form, and arms of fifteen and a half feet radius, with the wind moving at the rate of thirteen feet per second, has a force equal to an engine of one horse power.

From some unexplained cause there is a great emigration from the city of Chicago to the country. A single auctioneering firm has the furniture of nineteen hundred families to sell this spring.

The timber duties which Mr. Gladstone intends to abolish in his next budget amount to £260,000 sterling a year. Their abrogation will have a decidedly favourable effect on the Canadian and Baltic timber trades.

Six schooners have already cleared from Montreal from the Lower Ports, conveying 6 barrels ashes, 4001 barrels flour, 212 barrels pork, 1527 bushels peas, 15 barrels butter, 28 barrels lard, 5 packages cheese, and 300 barrels oatmeal.

A GRIST MILL FOR HEIDELBERG.—Not to be behind their neighbors in enterprise the inhabitants of Heidelberg and vicinity have formed a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting a Steam Grist Mill in that Village. A large amount of stock has already been subscribed.

Two young French Canadians, after qualifying themselves for military service in one of the Canadian military schools: went to Mexico, and obtained commissions in the Emperor's army. It is now reported that they deserted this service also, were taken, and hanged.

The Boston *Traveller* states that: The munitions of war seized by the U. S. Government on board of the *E. H. Pray*, belonging to the Fenians, comprise about 1,500 stand of arms, of the Springfield and Enfield patterns, and look as if they had been used, together with a quantity of ball cartridges, haversacks and canteens.

PRECAUTION AGAINST THE CHOLERA.—The United States Legislature has passed a resolution, giving the President discretionary power to take any measures he may deem expedient, to prevent the introduction of cholera into any of our ports. The War, Navy and Treasury Departments, it is said, are about to issue very stringent health regulations for the Southern States.

At a meeting held at Halifax to distribute the medals won by Nova Scotia at the Dublin Exhibition, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor stated that in a conversation had with Mr. Glynn, the banker, that gentleman had remarked, that "When the British North American Provinces were united politically, they (the British capitalists) were ready with their gold to cement them physically."

The O'Mahony Fenian movement upon Campo Bello Island seems to have come to grief. It now turns out that there were never more than sixty persons engaged in the proposed raid, and there are the best of reasons for believing that the fuss was made to keep up the tide of money into the O'Mahoney treasury. General Sweeney's raid is now in order. He wants half a million cartridges, and his friends declare he will accomplish something before the second week in May. We give this timely notice to the Blue-noses.—*N. Y. World.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A young man by the name of George Eisenbach, about 17 years of age, who resided with John Smermond, farmer, three miles above Elmira, was found drowned in a small pool of water at the road side, on Monday last. Dr. Walmsley made a *post mortem* examination, and an inquest was held on the body by Coroner Whiting, when it appeared from the evidence, that deceased had been subject to epilepsy, and had a fit on the morning of the day he was found dead. The jury therefore came to the very natural conclusion that he had been seized with one of these fits, and, failing into the water was drowned, and they rendered a verdict to that effect.

NEW GRIST MILL.—The Berlin *Telegraph* says the steam grist mill erected by Mr. Seyler, at the eastern extremity of the town, is at length completed. The first experiment at grinding was made on Saturday last, the result of which was highly satisfactory. The motive power consists of a thirty-five horse power engine and boiler of the most approved construction, from the foundry of Messrs. Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Galt. The interior of the mill, which was fitted up under Mr. Seyler's personal superintendence, is conveniently arranged and admirably adapted for the particular use to which the different parts of the building are set apart.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday last an inquest was held by Dr. Walden, on the body of Martha Wilson, an elderly widow-woman, who was found drowned in a ditch on the road side of concession 7, west section of Wellesley Township. Deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had been to Millbank where she purchased a few necessary articles together with a bottle of whiskey. On her way home she appears to have sat down upon a log which lay across a ditch on the roadside and in that position to have been seized with a fit, or so overcome with liquor as to cause her to be prostrated upon her face in the ditch, which contained water to the depth of four or five inches.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR 1865 AND 1866.—A comparison of the receipts of the government in that portion of the fiscal year ending April 1, with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, shows a large increase in the public revenue. The receipts for the last fiscal year were as follows: From customs, $44,923,000; from internal revenue $209,464,000; from miscellaneous sources, $35,175,126; total, $329,567,126. The receipts of the government for the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year were, from customs, $128,967,371; from internal revenue, $253,890,548; premium on gold, $37,383,389; total, $410,241,288; making, for the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year, an excess of $80,674,162 over the receipts of the whole fiscal year of 1865.

Government House,

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1866

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS, by the Fortieth Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled: *An Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine*, it is amongst other things enacted, that "The Governor in Council may from time to time make such Regulations as he thinks proper for enforcing compliance with all the requirements of this Act, and for ensuring the due performance of Quarantine by and in respect of Vessels, Passengers, and Goods coming into the Port of Quebec, to which he thinks it right for the preservation of the Public Health, that such Regulations should apply, and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of such Vessels, Goods and Passengers, so as to prevent as far as possible, the introduction or dissemination of disease into or in this Province, and may from time to time revoke, alter or amend such Regulations or any of them, and make others in their stead;" and "such Regulations shall have the force of law during the time they be expressly limited to be in force only during a certain time or at certain times or seasons, in which case they shall have the force of law during the time and at the times and seasons during, or at which they have been limited to be in force;" and "by such Regulations the Governor in Council may require the Master of every Vessel coming up the River St. Lawrence from below the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, (except only such Vessels as are therein designated and referred to as excepted)—to bring his Vessel to anchor at the place at the said Quarantine Station designated in the Regulations, and report such Vessel in writing to the Officer at the said Station, designated for that purpose in such Regulations, with all the particulars relative to the same, and to the Voyage, Passengers and Cargo thereof required by such Regulations or by any Officer duly authorized under them to require the same,—and to allow the proper Officer to visit and inspect such Vessel and every port thereof, and the Passengers and Crew and the cargo and other articles on board the same,—and to send on shore at the said Station and at the places there pointed out by the Officer thereunto authorized by the said Regulations, any or all of the Passengers, Crew, Cargo or other articles on board such Vessel, as the said Officer thinks necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious disease,—and to allow such Passengers, Crew, Cargo and other articles, and also the Vessel itself, to remain so long at the said station and at such places thereat respectively, and to be so treated, and cleansed and purified as the said Officer shall think necessary for the purpose aforesaid; And by such Regulations, the Governor in Council may assign to the several Officers and persons to be employed at the said Quarantine Station, the powers and duties necessary for carrying the said Regulations and the Act fully into effect, and may declare that any such Officer or persons shall by virtue of his office or employment be a Justice of the Peace or a Constable or Peace Officer for Grosse-Isle and the said Quarantine Station, and for the space around the same described in such Regulations, and such Officer shall accordingly be such Justice of the Peace or Peace Officer whether he be otherwise qualified or not: And by such Regulations the Governor in Council may impose fines not exceeding *Five Hundred Dollars* in any case, on persons contravening the same, and may provide that the offender shall be imprisoned until such fine be paid, and may direct that no vessel shall be entered or cleared at the Port of Quebec or of Montreal, until all the requirements of such Regulations are fully complied with, and may direct that any Person, Vessel or thing, who or which has passed or departed or been removed from the said Quarantine Station, before all the requirements of such Regulations have been complied with in respect of such Person, Vessel or thing, or without the written permission of the Officer empowered to authorise such passing or departure may be compelled to return or be carried back to the said station, and by force if necessary."

Now therefore it is ordered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

1. *Vessels to make Quarantine.*

That all ships and other vessels, whether Sailing Vessels or Steamships and whether carrying passengers, or passengers and frieght, or freight alone, or in ballast, which may during the eight months next following the Fifteenth day of April in each and every year arrive in the Port of Quebec, from any port or ports, place or places, situated without the Province, by way of that part of the River St. Lawrence which is below Grosse-Isle, shall stop at the Quarantine Station of Grosse-Isle, to be there inspected, and, if necessary, detained in Quarantine until such ships or vessels have been discharged therefrom by such license or passport, as shall be directed to be granted by the Governor in Council, until then persons, goods or merchandize, which shall be on board such ships or vessels, shall not come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on board of any other ship or vessel in this Province, except on Grosse-Isle aforesaid, when duly required by competent authority.

2.—*Supplementary Inspection.*

That all Ships, Vessels and Steamships after having had their discharge from the Quarantine of Grosse-Isle, shall be subject to inspection, and further detention if necessary, on their arrival at the Harbour of Quebec, according to the Regulations hereinafter provided.

3.—*Grosse-Isle.*

All ships and vessels of the class and description hereinbefore mentioned, as liable to make their Quarantine at Grosse-Isle, shall anchor within the space included between Grosse-Isle and a line drawn parallel to it, through the Red Buoy, to be placed as heretofore, under the direction of the Superintendent of Pilots, and bounded on the east and west by lines drawn due south from the Western Extremities of Crane Island and Grosse-Isle, there to be submitted, should it be thought necessary by the Medical Officer of the Station, to sanitary, disinfecting and other measures calculated to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic, contagious or infectious diseases within the Province, in accordance with the dispositions of the law, and pursuant to orders given from time to time; and no ship or vessel shall quit its assigned moorings at Quarantine without the order of the proper Officer of the Station to that effect.

4.—*Establishment.*

The Quarantine establishment at Grosse-Isle shall consist of a Medical Superintendent, with as many Medical Assistants, Hospital Stewards, Boatmen, Orderlies, and other employees as may be appointed, according to circumstances. The Medical Superintendent shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Quarantine Station, as hereinbefore described, shall be authorized to see the Quarantine duly performed, and for this purpose shall have full power and authority over all officers and other persons whatsoever in Grosse-Isle, or attached to that station, and be authorized to call upon all persons to aid him in enforcing the law and their regulations, and in case of his death, sickness, or absence, the Officer next in rank employed on the island, shall have the power and authority aforesaid. And all the employees of the said Quarantine Establishment shall, by virtue of their office, be Peace Officers, and be vested with all the powers and authority of Special Constables, within the limits of the said Quarantine Station.

5.—*Inspection and Superintendence.*

The Medical Superintendent (or in case of his death, sickness or absence, the Officer next in the rank employed on the Island) shall enforce the said Law and these Regulations, and shall direct ships or vessels to go to such place or places to perform Quarantine, as it may be necessary to send them to. He shall direct all ships or vessels, liable to perform Quarantine, to be brought to anchor within the limits of the Quarantine Anchorage, and generally do all that may be required to enforce rigid obedience to the said law and these Regulations. He shall permit all passengers, or other persons landed on the said Island, to be re-embarked or shipped on board any Steamboat or other Vessel when the vessel is in a fit state to receive them, and that they have been examined by him and found in a fit state for re-embarkation or for leaving the said Island: and that all such passengers and persons, with their luggage, have been washed, cleansed and purified, and that there does not exist amongst those who are about to proceed, or leave the said Island, any case or symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, Fever, Small Pox, Scarlatina or Measles, or other infectious and dangerous disease.

He (or such of his medical assistants as may be so ordered by him) shall also go off to and board vessels bound to make their Quarantine at Grosse-Isle as aforesaid, and put the following questions to the Masters or persons in charge, viz:

1. What is your name, and that of your vessel?
2. From whence did you sail, and date?
3. What is your cargo, and whence taken on board?
4. At what place or places did your vessel touch in her voyage?
5. Was such place or places, or any, and which of them infected with the cholera, plague, or any pestilential fever or disease?
6. How many persons were on board when the vessel sailed?
Cabin passengers?
Steerage passengers?
Crew?
7. Have any person or persons during the voyage been infected? or are there now any infected with the cholera, plague, or any pestilential fever or disease?
8. Did any person or persons, and how many die during the voyage, and from what distemper?
9. Did you or any of the ship's company or passengers, with your privity, go on board any ship or vessel, on did any of the company of any ship or vessel come on board your ship in the voyage, and from what port did she sail last?
10. Did you or any of your ship's company or passengers, with or without your privity or consent, land at any place within the Province of Canada?
11. Have you any person on board who is lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, and are such accompanied by relations able to support them?

If the answers be satisfactory, he shall give a Clean Bill of Health to the Master or person in charge; and such vessels may then proceed to the harbor of Quebec. If the answers be not satisfactory, or the Medical Superintendent has any reason to suspect fraud on the part of the Master or person in charge, crew or passengers, he shall immediately order the vessel to such place as may be appointed for vessels detained under Quarantine of Observation; he shall call for the ship's papers, passengers' lists and log-books, and inspect them thoroughly so as to ascertain the whole of the occurrences during the voyage, and should he meet with any resistance, he will make such signal as may be determined on to show that assistance is necessary.

He shall have charge of all vessels detained in Quarantine. He shall direct, if necessary, all passengers to be landed with their luggage. And shall superintend the cleansing and disinfection of vessels. He shall direct the number of passengers to be landed, distinguishing those who require to be treated for pestilential or infectious diseases, from those who do not require such treatment, and he shall have generally authority to isolate from each other these different or other classes of persons by dividing the Island in different quarters according to circumstances. He shall have medical charge of all passengers who do not disembark, and who may be laboring under any other than pestilential or infectious disease; and shall order all passengers and persons on board any such ship or vessel who shall labor under any pestilential or infectious disease, to be landed with their luggage according to the foregoing regulation.

He shall give medical treatment on board in all cases of slight diseases which are not by these regulations specially required to be treated on shore, and when it shall be deemed advisable not to land the passengers on the said Island. He shall whenever a vessel is cleaned, ventilated and purified, direct such vessel to receive on board the whole or any portion of the passengers, or whether the whole or any and which of the said passengers shall remain on the said Island, to proceed up the river by some other mode of conveyance, and he shall, so soon as the passengers are re-embarked on board their ship, or on board any ship or vessel leaving the said Island, give a passport or Clean Bill of Health to the Master or person having such vessel in charge, to proceed to Quebec. He shall make returns to the Minister of Agriculture of the vessel boarded by him as soon as possible after such vessels are visited.

The Medical Superintendent shall have charge of the Hospitals. He shall receive into the Hospitals set apart for the treatment of pestilential and infectious diseases, all persons laboring under or threatened with any such disease. He shall have the general superintendence and direction of everything relating to the sick. He shall visit and inspect all passengers who shall be landed from any vessel, and distribute them as he shall think expedient. Upon the recovery of persons treated for any disease he shall, after due precaution, transfer such persons to any part of the Quarantine Station by him for the reception of healthy persons and therefore considered as the healthy part of the said Island. He shall superintend the cleansing, washing and purifying of all passengers, and the unpacking and ventilating of their baggage, and when they are in a fit state to proceed, he shall, if need be, cause any baggage or any part of it to be burned or otherwise destroyed.

6th.—*Traders, Suttlers, Grocers and others.*

No persons following the business of Suttlers, Traders, Grocers or others occupations, or concerned in buying or selling, shall be allowed to reside upon the Island, except under the license and strict control of the Medical Superintendent, who will have full authority to discharge and send from the Island all or any such persons, reporting the fact of such discharge and the reason therefor, for the information of the Governor General, or persons administering the government. All such persons in any way engaged in selling or trading on the said Island shall be regulated as to prices by lists to be furnished by the Medical Superintendent from time to time, assisted by the Chief Emigrant Agent at Quebec. He shall strictly enquire into and decide upon all complaints of misconduct or breach of the regulations by persons so trading; he shall see that no officer or persons employed by the Government, or in any public employment on the said Island, has directly or indirectly any interest or concern in any supply of provisions, or other things to be supplied or furnished, bought or sold upon the said Island, or directly or indirectly receives or takes any private gratuity or reward for any service rendered to any Masters or Crews of Vessels, Passengers or other persons upon the said Island. And it shall be the duty of all persons to whose knowledge any breach of this Regulation shall come, to report the same forthwith to the Medical Superintendent, who shall enquire into the facts alleged, and may suspend from his office any person so charged until the pleasure of the Governor General, shall be known respecting the person so charged.

7.—*Pilots.*

Pilots having been furnished with copies of these regulations, and also of the laws regulating Emigration, shall exhibit the same to the Master or person in charge of every vessel they may board. Every Pilot having charge of a vessel, shall bring her to anchor within the limits of the anchorage ground at Grosse-Isle hereinbefore defined. They shall also keep the national flag of such vessel flying at the peak until boarded by the proper officers, and, in case of sickness on board, the said flag shall be kept at half-mast. On arriving at Quebec, if the vessel has received a clean Bill of Health from the Medical Superintendent at Grosse-Isle, has not been detained there on account of sickness or suspicion thereof, and has not any sickness on board at the time, she may bring to at any place within the following limits in the Port of Quebec, viz., the whole space of the River St. Lawrence, from the mouth of the River St. Charles to a line drawn across the said River St. Lawrence, from the Flag-staff on the Citadel, or Cape Diamond, at right angles to the course of the said River, but must not communicate with the shore or with any other vessel or boat until boarded by the Inspecting-Physician; but if the vessel has been detained at Grosse-Isle, or has actually any sickness on board, the Pilot or Master of such ship or vessel shall anchor the said ship or vessel at the mouth of the River Saint Charles, to await inspection.

8.—*Vessels proceeding to Quebec.*

In all cases where vessels having passengers on board, on account of sickness amongst such passenger shall be detained in Quarantine the Master or person in charge may, on application to the Medical Superintendent at Grosse-Isle, be allowed to land the said passengers with their luggage; and the vessel being properly cleansed, purified and disinfected under the superintendence and with the license of the Medical Superintendent, may proceed up the river without the said passengers, upon the master or person in charge paying to such person as shall be appointed to receive the same, one shilling and three pence for each passenger, to bear the expense of their conveyance to Quebec, and also at the rate of one shilling per diem for each of the said passengers, to reimburse the expence of their maintance at Grosse-Isle, for the time during which such vessels, in the judgment of the Medical Superintendent, would have had to be detained in Quarantine waiting for the passengers not affected with any of the pestilential or infectious disease aforesaid, otherwise such vessels shall be detained in Quarantine until the passengers not sick of the aforesaid diseases, shall be cleansed, washed, purified and disinfected.

9.—*Inspecting Physician at Quebec.*

An Inspecting-Physician at Quebec shall go off to all vessels arriving at Quebec or at the mouth of the river St. Charles, and put the following questions to the Masters or persons in charge, viz:

1. When did you leave Grosse-Isle?
2. Exhibit to me your pass-port from Grosse-Isle?
3. How many person have you on board?
Cabin passengers?
Steerage passengers?
Crew?
4. Number left at Grosse-Isle?
5. Have any person or persons been taken sick since you left Grosse-Isle?
6. Have any died? State number, names and disease?
7. Have any person or persons come on board or left your vessels since you left Grosse-Isle?
8. Have you any person on board who is lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, and are such accompanied by relations able to support them?

And moreover, he shall require all Masters, or persons in charge of vessels to exhibit to him the license or pass-port which they shall have received from the Medical Superintendent at the Quarantine Station; and such Masters or persons in charge shall forthwith exhibit the same to him for examination, to the said Inspecting-Physician at Quebec, who, if he shall find, as well from the answers he may receive as from the tenor of the pass-port and the actual state of the health of the passengers and crew, that sickness does not exist on board, he shall then grant to the Master, or person in charge of such vessel, a Certificate in writing setting forth the healthy state of the passengers and crew, to the end that such vessel may obtain a final discharge from Quarantine. But, if on the contrary, such Inspecting Physician at Quebec shall find any case of pestilential or infectious disease on board, or shall have just cause to apprehend the breaking out of any such malady, it shall then be his duty to hoist a yellow flag at the main-top-gallant-mast head and shall cause the vessel to return to or remain and be detained at the mouth of the River Saint Charles for further observation and inspection; and having acquainted the Master or person in charge with the penalties to be incurred if he should permit any communication with his vessel until released from Quarantine, he shall report all the circumstances to the Minister of Agriculture for the information of the Governor General; and if it shall appear to the said Inspecting Physician at any time that such vessel shall have passed the Quarantine Station at Grosse-Isle without stopping, and should therefore be sent down to Grosse-Isle, or that such vessel having already cleared from Grosse-Isle, should return thereto, there to land the passengers, he shall order the Master or person in charge to proceed or return with such vessel to Grosse-Isle, and such Master or person in charge shall obey such order. And the proper Officers at Grosse-Isle shall observe, in respect of such vessels, the same rules and regulations as are provided for vessels arriving at Grosse-Isle with sick. Should the Inspecting Physician at Quebec meet with any resistance in the discharge of the duty required of him by this regulation, he will immediately enforce the same by all lawful means at his disposal.

10. Any Steamboat or other vessel that shall have towed or otherwise communicated with a vessel, not having the discharge from Quarantine of the Medical Superintendent at Grosse-Isle, shall be subject to the same regulations and instructions as hereinbefore provided, respecting vessels not discharged from Quarantine.

11. No Steamboat shall be allowed to proceed to Grosse-Isle for the purpose of taking on board passengers direct from that island, without previously obtaining from the Collector of Customs of the Port of Quebec, a written Permit to that effect; subject nevertheless to the regulations hereinbefore provided.

12. All vessels trading between any ports or places within the Province or within the Gulf St. Lawrence, and not having touched at any ports or places without the Province, nor communicated with any other vessel which shall have arrived from any port without the Province, shall be exempt from the foregoing rules and regulations, so far as respects the necessity of going to or stopping at Grosse-Isle; nor shall the said rules and regulations apply to any Vessel of War, or to Transports or Vessels having Queen's Troops on board accompanied by a Medical Officer, and in a healthy state, unless sickness or death may have occurred during the passage.

13. No Vessel shall be entered or cleared at the Port of Quebec or Montreal until all the requirements of the foregoing Regulations in reference to such Vessel shall have been fully complied with.

14. Any person who shall contravene, either by omission or commission, any of the foregoing Regulations, shall, for every such offence, incur and pay a Fine not exceeding FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be recovered in the manner prescribed by the said Act, and every person who, upon conviction of any such offence, shall fail to pay the amount of one which he shall have been condemned to pay, shall be imprisoned until such Fine be paid.

AND

All previous orders making Regulations relating to Quarantine are hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,
102-tf C. E. C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE—OTTAWA,

Saturday, 16th day of December, 1865.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to lay before the Council a Report from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 15th December, 1865, and approved by the Hon. the Minister of Finance, stating that under authority of chapter 17 of the Con. Stat., Can., Sec. 24, an Order in Council was passed on 28th April, 1853, directing "that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing in *transitu* through another country and under Bonds shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for duty as if such Goods were imported direct from such first mentioned country into this Province," and submitting that it would be desirable to extend said Order in Council to *free* as well as dutiable Goods.

Whereupon His Excellency in Council pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that free Goods passing through a foreign country consigned directly to Importers in Canada, shall hereafter be put on the same footing as dutiable Goods.

Signed,
WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.
January 1, 1866. 12-tf

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1866.

SIR,—I have it in command to call your special attention to the annexed copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Governor General of this Province, conveying Her Majesty's Orders that no *Chilian* or *Spanish armed* Vessels be allowed to bring their Prizes into British Waters.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.
The Collector of Customs,
At Sea Ports in Canada.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Cardwell.
FOREIGN OFFICE, 2nd February, 1866.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government being desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest between Spain and the Republic of Chili, they propose, with the view of more effectually carrying into effect this principle, to interdict the Armed Ships, and also the Privateers of both parties, from carrying Prizes made by them into the Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads or Waters of the United Kingdom, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Possessions abroad.

I have accordingly to acquaint you that the Queen has been pleased to direct that orders in conformity with the principles abovestated, should forthwith be addressed to all proper authorities in the United Kingdom, and to Her Majesty's Naval or other authorities in all quarters beyond the United Kingdom, for their guidance in the circumstances,

I have, &c..
[Signed.] CLARENDON.
The Right Honorable
Edward Cardwell, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]
Circular.
DOWNING STREET,
February 28th, 1866.

SIR,—Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of Neutrality during the existing hostilities between Her Catholic Majesty and the Republics of Chili and Peru, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's Harbors, Ports, and Coasts, and the Waters within Her Majesty's Territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either Belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following Rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's Orders and Directions:—

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, and in the Channel Islands, on and after Friday, the 2nd of March next, and in Her Majesty's Territories and Possessions beyond seas six days after the day when the Governor or other Chief Authority of each of such Territories or Possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said Rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

I. During the continuance of the present Hostilities between Her Catholic Majesty and the Republics of Chili and Peru, all ships of War and Privateers of either Belligerent are prohibited from making use of any Port or Roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions or Dependencies, or of any Waters subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a Station or a place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any Port, Roadstead, or Waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any Vessel of the other Belligerent (whether the same shall be a Ship of War, a Privateer, or a Merchant Ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least Twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned Vessel beyond the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several Colonies and Foreign Possessions and Dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any Port Roadstead, or Waters belonging to Her Majesty either in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions or Dependencies, such Vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within Twenty-four hours after her entrance into such Port, Roadstead, or Waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her Crew, or repairs, in either of which cases the Authorities of the Port or of the nearest Port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of Twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies, beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such Vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British Waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such Ports, Roadsteads, or waters, for a longer period than Twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed: Provided nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any Vessel (whether Ships of War, Privateers, or Merchant Ships) of the said Belligerent parties in the same Port, Roadstead, or Waters within the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than Twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such Vessel (whether a Ship of War, a Privateer, or a Merchant Ship) of the one Belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any Ship of War or Privateer of the other Belligerent, and the times hereby limited for the departure of such Ships of War and Privateers respectively, shall always in case of necessity be extended, so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

III. No Ship of War or Privateer of either Belligerent shall hereafter be permitted while in any Port, Roadstead or Waters, subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for subsistence of her Crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficent to carry such Vessel to the nearest Port of her own Country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such Ship of War or Privateer in the same or any other Port, Roadstead, or Waters, subject to the Territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission until after the expiration of Three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British Waters as aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.
The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.
Ottawa, April 3, 1865. 90-tf.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 25th January, 1866.

SIR,—

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, having authorized the publication, by this Department, of an occasional paper, to be called the "CANADA IMMIGRATION GAZETTE," which will be devoted exclusively to the encouragement of Immigration, and to the diffusion of accurate and useful information concerning Canada abroad, I beg leave to bring under your notice the advantages this sheet will offer as an advertising medium to land owners, and others having properties for sale or lease. As information of this kind is eagerly sought for, and much valued by every intelligent emigrant, means will thus be afforded of placing the intending purchaser or lessee in Great Britain in direct communication with the property-holder here.

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration has also authorised the opening of an Information Office in Liverpool, under the management of Mr. Wm. Dixon, a gentleman well acquainted with this and the mother country, who will be specially charged with the distribution of this paper throughout the United Kingdom, and in bringing the same prominently under the notice of the emigrant.

The first number will appear in the course of next month, the second in April, bringing down the information to the latest period, to be followed up monthly or quarterly, as may be required.

As the space it is intended to allot for advertising purposes will be limited, and in view of the large circulation the sheet will obtain, [for it will be distributed gratuitously], the prices of advertisements cannot be much lower than the following:—

For each advertisement, not exceeding ten lines, $2 the insertion: and 8 cents for every extra line.

For a square of 22 lines, to stand for a twelvemonth, $6,

In all cases, advertisements must be prepaid, and an early transmission is recommended.

The undersigned will gladly receive communications of a practical character for publication, bearing on the subject of Immigration, such as letters from actual settlers, showing their progress in the country, and pointing out the peculiar advantages of their district in particular, &c. It is desirable that they should be written as concisely as possible, and be free from anything like exaggeration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.
February 10. 62-tf

FOR SALE.

200 BBLS. OF MESS AND PRIME MESS

PORK,

Packed and inspected by R. Kinly, Esq., of Ottawa.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Groceries & Liquors.

Country Merchants would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

D. WHELAN,
Rideau street.
Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1866. 29-tf

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

WINTER 1865-6.

Under Contract with the GOVERNMENT of CANADA, for the Conveyance of the *CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES' MAILS.*

1865-6—Winter Arrangement—1865-6.

Passengers Booked to Liverpool & Londonderry.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS COMPANY'S MAIL LINE IS COMposed of the following First-class full powered Clyde-built doubled engined Iron Steamships:

ACADIAN, ... 2650 Tons
Building.
PERUVIAN, ... 2600 Tons
Capt. BALLANTINE.
MORAVIAN, ... 2650 Tons
Capt. AITON.
HIBERNIAN, ... 2434 Tons
Capt. DUTTON.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, ... 2300 Tons
Capt. WYLIE.
BELGIAN, ... 2400 Tons
Capt. BROWN.
NORTH-AMERICAN, ... 1784 Tons
Capt. KERR.
DAMASCUS, ... 1800 Tons
Capt. WATT.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

Dates of calling are as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND:

PERUVIAN, ... 6th January, 1866
BELGIAN, ... 13th January, 1866
MORAVIAN, ... 20th January, 1866
NOVA SCOTIAN, ... 27th January, 1866
NORTH AMERICAN, ... 3rd February, 1866
HIBERNIAN, ... 10th February, 1866
And every succeeding Saturday.

GLASGOW LINE.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW LINE consisting of the
ST. DAVID, 1650 tons, ... Capt. Aird.
ST. GEORGE, 1468 tons, ... Capt. Smith.
ST. ANDREW, 1432 tons, ... Capt. Scott.
ST. PATRICK, 1207, tons, ... Capt. Trocks.

Sailing between the Clyde and Portland and New York at intervals throughout the season of Winter Navigation, as follows:—

ST. GEORGE, ... 17th January, 1866
ST. DAVID, ... 31st January, 1866
ST. ANDREW, ... 14th Feb'ry, 1866
ST. PATRICK, ... 21st Feb'ry, 1866
ST. GEORGE, ... 7th March, 1866
ST. DAVID, ... 21st March, 1866

Rates of THROUGH PASSAGE from Montreal to Londonderry or Liverpool:
CABIN, ... $72 and $35
(According to accommodation)
STEERAGE, ... $34

An experienced Surgeon carried on each ship.

Berths not secured until paid for.

For further particulars apply to
HEUBACH & COWARD,
Aumond's Building, Rideau Street, Ottawa,
Or GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STATION, PORTLAND.
Ottawa, Jan. 5, 1866. 1-y

British and North American

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS!

Appointed by the Admiralty to sail between

LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK

Via CORK HARBOR, and between

LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON,

Via CORK HARBOR.

The Boston Ships only calling at HALIFAX to land and receive Passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

JAVA, ... E. R. Moodie.
CUBA, ... J. Stone.
SCOTIA, ... C. H. E. Judkins.
PERSIA, ... E. G. Lott.
CHINA, ... E. M. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, ... T. Cook.
ASIA, ... R. Inglis.
AFRICA, ... J. P. Anderson.
CANADA, ... Thomas Small.
EUROPA, ... J. Leitch.

THE FARES WILL BE

From New York to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second " " 80 00

From Boston to Liverpool:
Chief Cabin Passage 112 00
Second " " 65 00

From Boston to Halifax:
Chief Cabin Passage 20 00
Second " " 15 00

Payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

The Ships carry experienced Surgeons.

No Berth will be secured until paid for.

No freight will be received after 3 o'clock P.M., on the day before sailing.

Parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages addressed to one party for delivery, for the purpose of evading freight, will upon the examination by the customs be charged with proper freight.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

NOTE.—All *Letters and Newspapers* MUST PASS through the Post Office. Merchandise and Specie (except for personal expenses) shipped under the name of LUGGAGE, will be charged as freight, and liable to Custom House regulations. Specie taken as freight

For freight or passage, apply to
E. C. & I. G. BATES,
Agents,
No. 103 State Street Boston
December 19, 1865.

ATTENTION.

HOWE & SON,

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER & FINDINGS,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,

At enormously reduced prices, as we intend furnishing with an entire new Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now is the Time for Bargains!

G. HOWE & SON,
69 Sussex Street, and 10 Rideau Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1866. 47-utf

QUEBEC BANK

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Has been opened at this Branch, and interest will be allowed on Deposits of

Four Dollars and Upwards.

OFFICE HOURS:—From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

H. V. NOEL,
Manager.
Ottawa, Feb. 13, 1866. 48-utf

Upper Town News Depot.

A. HOUSER

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT he has opened, in connection with his NEWS DEPOT, a

CIRCULATING LIBRARY!

Consisting of the best and latest Novels, British Reviews, Magazines, Mixed Literature, &c., &c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY TIMES, Wellington Street, Upper Town.

Books bought, sold and exchanged.

Ottawa, April 11. 97-d

1866. 1866.

DICKINSON'S

Rideau Passage & Freight Line,

BETWEEN

OTTAWA CITY & KINGSTON.

THE UPPER CABIN STEAMERS

"CITY OF OTTAWA,"
(CAPT. J. RYAN,)

"BY-TOWN,"
(CAPT. THOS. FARMER.)

THE ABOVE-NAMED STEAMERS will run as follows between Ottawa and Kingston, calling at all intermediate Ports, and connecting at Smith's Falls with the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad.

"CITY OF OTTAWA"

Leaves Ottawa City every Monday and Thursday at 7 a. m., arriving at Kingston at 11 a. m., the following day.

Leaves Kingston every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m., arriving at Ottawa next evening, at 7 p. m.

"BY-TOWN"

Leaves Ottawa City every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m., arriving at Kingston at noon the following day.

Leaves Kingston every Monday and Thursday, at 3 p. m., and arriving at Ottawa on the following evening at 8 p. m.

Connecting with the Royal Mail Line of Steamers at Kingston, going upwards, every Thursday, Friday, and Sunday evenings.

These steamers connect at Kingston with the Through Line Steamers going East and West; Steamer "Bay of Quinte" for Picton, Belleville, and Trenton; and with the American steamers for Oswego, Rochester, and Lewiston.

Parties shipping freight from Ottawa will find it greatly to their advantage to send by this line, rates being low and no wharfage charged.

Passengers ticketed through to Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, &c.

Apply to JAS. SWIFT, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston; JAS. RATH, Smith's Falls;
Or to the Proprietor,
M. K. DICKINSON,
Canal Basin, Ottawa.
Ottawa, April 11. 97-s

OLD LINE!

[Established in 1844.]

DICKINSON'S

OTTAWA AND RIDEAU,

AND

1866 1866.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROUTE.

FORWARDING ARRANGEMENTS, 1866

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Eleven Steamers and Fifty Barges,

AFFORDING A DAILY DEPARTURE for transport of Freight from Montreal to Ottawa, and all points on the Rideau Canal, and *vice versa*.

The two new Upper Cabin Steamers, *By-Town* and *Ottawa City*, will form a Passenger and Freight Line between

OTTAWA AND KINGSTON,

Touching at all the Ports on the Line, leaving Ottawa and Kingston four times in the week.

The steam tug *Queen of the Isles*, with Barges, will also be placed on the Rideau Canal, for the exclusive carriage of Freight to and from Ottawa and Kingston, and all way ports.

The powerful tug steamer *England* will be kept between OTTAWA and GRENVILLE for the towage of Square Timber Rafts, Saw Logs, &c.

In addition to the above, a LINE OF TUG-BOATS, in connection with Barges, forming a FREIGHT LINE between Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all ports on Lake Champlain, for the transport of Sawn Lumber, and other property.

For particulars, apply to GEO. HEUBACH, Canal Basin, Montreal; JAMES SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston; and JAS. RATH, Smith's Falls; W. D. WADDELL, Agent, Gowan's Buildings, Peter Street, Quebec;
Or to the Proprietor,
M. K. DICKINSON,
Canal Basin, Ottawa.
Ottawa, April 11. 97-s

INSURANCE ADVERTS.

Old Ætna Insurance Co'y,

OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated 1819. - Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL - - $2,250,000.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS, - - $4,067,455.

THIS OLD FAVORITE COMPANY continues to insure property, AS HERETOFORE, at moderate rates. Private dwellings, detached, their contents, and farm property insured for three years at greatly reduced rates.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK,
Agents for Ottawa and surrounding country.
Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1866. 50-3m-wb

PHŒNIX

FIRE ASSURANCE COMP'Y

OF LONDON.

Established in 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO,

AGENTS FOR CANADA.

THIS COMPANY HAVING INVESTED, in conformity with the Provincial Act,

I Hundred Thousand Dollars,

For the special security of Policy-holders in Canada,

Is prepared to accept Risks on Dwelling-houses, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise at the lowest current rates.

JOHN DURIE,
Agent Ottawa,
No. 10, Sparks Street.
Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1866. 47-utf

MONTREAL, 20th day of February, 1866.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, BY AN ACT PASSED IN the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to provide against the introduction and spreading of disorders affecting certain animals," authority is given to the Governor in Council to take such measures as may appear to be necessary in order to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious disorders affecting sheep, cattle, horses, and other animals, and check such disorders from spreading, if introduced;

And whereas a contagious disease or epidemic affecting cattle prevails in many parts of Europe, and is increasing and extending its ravages, and whereas it is expedient, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into this Province, that the importation by sea of certain animals and articles should be prohibited—

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, and under the authority given and conferred by the said Act, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that on, from and after the FIRST day of MARCH next, the importation or introduction into this Province, or any part thereof, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses and mules, meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of such animals, hay, straw, and fodder, be, and the same is hereby prohibited; save and except such cargo or cargoes, or part of cargo, as His Excellency in Council may hereafter see fit to exempt from such prohibition.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Executive Council.
February 28, 1866. 66-tf

Private Bills.

PARTIES IN CANADA WEST intending to make application to the Legislature 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 or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 53rd and following Rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, (which are published in full in the Canada *Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the Canada *Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices, to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

A. TODD,
Chief Clerk Private Bill Office,
J. E. DOUGET, L. Assembly.
Clerk of Private Bills,
L. Council
Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1866. 57-t.t.o

MUSIC! MUSIC!! FRENCH AND English Songs, Sacred Music, Polkas, Valses, &c., &c.

DUVERNAY BROS.
Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1865. 2*

BRISTOL'S

SARSAPARILLA!

IN QUART BOTTLES!

The Great Purifier of the Blood,

Is particularly recommended for use during

THE SPRING AND SUMMER

WHEN THE BLOOD IS THICK, THE circulation clogged, and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful detergent, cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily

As a Diet Drink,

By all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for the permanent cure of the most dangerous and confirmed cases of

Scrofula, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD AND SCURVEY.

It is guaranteed to be the Purest and most Powerful preparation of

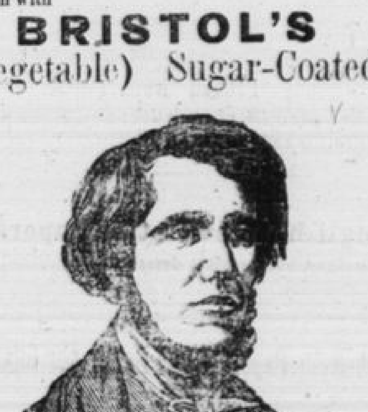
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only true and reliable cure for Syphilis, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S

(Vegetable) Sugar-Coated



PILLS!

The great cure for all Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

Put up in Glass Phials, and Warranted to keep in any climate.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of all blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in cases arising from depraved humors, or impure blood. The most helpless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases, these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to:

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, and Piles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills are for sale by all Druggists everywhere. Sold in Ottawa by John Roberts, Dr. Garvey, H. F. MacCarthy, J. Jennings, W. M. Massey, and George Mortimer.

February 13, 1866. 48-utf

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER.

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentry, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER has now been before the Public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions are properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadain Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price twenty-five cents per Bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for Canada.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, and J. Skinner, in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1865. 1-6f-w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTAblished in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "*Pulmonic Wafers*," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above complaints in ten minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve but effect rapid and lasting cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
New York.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, and J. Skinner, in Ottawa.

Ottawa Dec. 18 1865. 1-6-f&w

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF

Tobaccos!

CHEAP BRIAR-ROOT AND

MEERSCHAUM PIPES!

Cigars, Cigar Cases, and Cigar Holders!

Together with a large lot of FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. G. ZIMMERMAN,
Corner of Sparks and Metcalfe Streets.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE.
Ottawa, March 10, 1866. 70-*

DARLEY'S

Arabian Heave Remedy

AND CONDITION MEDICINE

IS POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ANY OR all other preparations for the Cure of *Heaves, Coughs, Thick* and *Broken Wind*, and all diseases which affect the *Wind of Horses*; also, as a *Condition Medicine*, surpassing every thing of the kind; is easy to give, sure to cure, and safe in all cases and at all times, and does not prevent the horse from being worked while using it.

It cleanses the breathing apparatus, by removing from the air-cells the coagulable lymph, or that secretion which in Heaves clogs them, causing a difficulty in breathing, and by its action on the diseased part, causing the mucous membrane to resume its natural dimensions, thus equalizing the circulation of the blood, and restoring the distended vessels to their natural size; by its use the horse's appetite is improved, all derangements of the digestive organs corrected, softening the skin, and giving to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

D. W. HURD, Successor to HURD & Co.
Maiden Lane, NEW York.
SOLE PROPRIETOR FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
NEWCASTLE, C.W.
Proprietors for the Canadas.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sold by Geo. Mortimer, John Roberts, W. M. Massey, H. F. McCarthy, and J. Skinner, in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 18th 1865 1-6f&w

PIANO FORTES

DRIGGS' NEW PATENT.

ARE THE ONLY INSTRUMENTS constructed on a truly Scientific Principle. They have greater strength, and will remain longer in TUNE than any other Piano. The construction is simple and natural, all the extraneous lumber in the body of the instrument is despensed with; the sound boards are merely two arched planks of thin wood, like the front and back of a violin; the strings are attached to a strong Iron frame, which is separated and entirely independent of the case, thereby dispensing with the old harp form of stringing by substituting straight bridges, preserving at the same time the Over Strung Bass, of which Mr. DRIGGS is the Inventor. By these improvements we gain much more vibratory power, at the same time preserving all its purity and richness of tone.

They have received the highest testimonials from the Press, and all the principal artists in the country, among which are:

Harry Sanderson, L. M. Gottschalk,
Max Maretzek, S. Thalberg,
Theodore Eisfeld, Wm. Mason,
Herman Wollenhaupt, J. Bergh,
Francis H. Brown, M. Strakosch,
Wm. Henry Fry, Chas. Fradel.

MR. SEGESMUND THALBERG, the great pianist, says:—I have examined your new Piano-Fortes, and I cordially approve of its system of construction. Its principal, by which great increase of vibratory power is obtained, being very simple and perfectly philosophical. The tone is grand and noble; it has great capacity for sustaining the sound for singing, and its volume of tone or power I have never heard excelled in depth, purity, and sympathetic sweetness.

WM. HENRY FRY, late musical critic of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—I have examined your newly invented Piano-Fortes. They merit all the praise given to them by Messrs. Thalberg Gottschalk, Strackosch, Mason and others. As regards structure, they are original and philosophical; in purity, volume, and continuity of tone; in vocal versimilitude, that crowing excellence which enables the pianists to "sing" on the instrument. Your Pianos ever deserve the highest rank. Your invention, in my opinion, is destined to work radical changes in the manufacture of Pianos throughout the world.

From the N. Y. *Herald*, Sept. 5.—Upon a careful examination of DRIGGS's Piano-Forte, we find the results obtained are a very fine singing tone, great purity and brilliancy throughout the entire instrument, not often found in Pianos constructed upon the old plan.

The *N. Y. Times*, July 12, says:—We have now an instrument without an equal. It can sing with a smooth delicacy, perfectly unattainable on any other instrument; an ordinary player obtains with no exertion, the fullness of a Grand Piano-Forte, and they must speedily supersede the old styles.

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Yours respectfully,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK

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