Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

No. 9020.] MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23RD, 1860. [VOL. 98

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.

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.

EDUCATION.

MRS. STURTON continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, to BOARD AND EDUCATE, in addition to her daily pupils; and having, for many years, conducted a first class School in England, she possesses the experience of a life successfully devoted to educational pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises English, including Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, &c.; French and Music, by superior Professors; Drawing in Pencil and Chalk, and Painting.

LECTURES, illustrative of the studies, are given throughout the year.

☞ MRS. STURTON'S pupils re-assemble on the 15th of August.

DALHOUSIE PLACE,
ESPLANADE.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1859.

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. [illegible],
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, July 11, 1859. 12m

NEW

Hair Cutting and Wig Making

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 St. John Street, QUEBEC.

H. & W. BANSLEY,
LATE OF TORONTO.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

Christmas & New Year's Gifts!

TOYS, COMBS, CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, Brushes, Walking Canes, Baskets, and all kinds of FANCY GOODS, of the best English, Scotch, and French manufacture, at prices not to be found in this continent, solicits a call for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Goods all NEW, by the Steamers UNITED KINGDOM and NORTH AMERICAN.

Strict attention to Gentlemen and Children's Hair-Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing, Hair Dying, Moustaches and Whiskers, by Bansley's renowned HAIR DYE.

RAZORS GROUND and SET, on an entire new principle.

☞ Gentlemen, bring your Strops when you bring your Razors, to have them put in good order, for that is the great secret to keep a Razor in order.

☞ Remember No. 10, ST. JOHN STREET.

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. 6mo28

Room Paper! Room Paper!!

RECEIVED by Steamers NORTH BRITON and NORTH AMERICAN a LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS, beautiful in designs and colours. Suitable for Drawing Rooms Dining and Bed-rooms. Also a VARIED ASSORTMENT of SIENNA and other MARBLES for HALLS, &c., &c., which with his other stock will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH or approved credit.

S. CORNEIL,
41, St. John Street.

Quebec, Aug. 17, 1859.

HYERES SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ex MARATHON, and for sale by the undersigned:—300 Tons best PACKING SALT.

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 17, 1859.

For Sale.

ABOUT FIFTY VOLUMES of the LONDON, EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for the past few years. They are half-bound, are in perfect good order, and are offered at one dollar per volume. Apply at the Bok-store connected with this Office.

Quebec, June 10, 1859.

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.

Montreal Whiskey.

WM. DOW & CO.'S WHISKEY, in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels.

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

Quebec, Dec. 9, 1859.

LAYER RAISINS.

50 BOXES VERY CHOICE LAYER RAISINS—fresh fruit.

For SALE by
JOHN LEMESURIER,
No.

Quebec, Feby. 3, 1860.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

25 Boxes very prime, just received and for sale by G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Jany. 16, 1860.

S. HOSSACK and F. LANGLOIS,
PUBLIC NOTARIES,
No. [illegible], St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Nov. 7, 1859.

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.

REMOVAL.

WM. McKAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN ROOM PAPERS, have REMOVED to the premises

No. 28, ST. JOHN STREET,
lately occupied by P. SINCLAIR,
Paint, Oil, and Glass Stores in the Rear,
☞ ENTRANCE from JOHN STREET, adjoining STORE.

Quebec, May 18, 1859.

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.

PORT & MADEIRA WINE.

SUPERIOR PORT in wood and bottle.

—ALSO,—

100 Doz. Fine Old Madeira.

And for sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower-Town, Nov. 4, 1859.

For Sale.

50 HOGSHEADS PRIME BRIGHT SUGAR.

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Nov 18, 1859.

CORK SOAP.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "TRY AGAIN," 200 boxes HARD and PURE YELLOW SOAP.

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James Street.

Quebec, Oct. 7, 1859.

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 2½ 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.

THE

Liverpool & London FIRE INSURANCE COM'PY.

CAPITAL.... .£2,000,000 STG.

Capital paid up & Accumulated Funds, £1,156,035 13s. 0d. STG.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above FIRST CLASS English Co., is prepared to INSURE Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels, Steamers, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ No charge made for Policies.

DANIEL McGIE,
AGENT.

Quebec, Oct. 14, 1859. 7m

Soup Kitchen for THE POOR,

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE FINLAY ASYLUM.

THE ABOVE KITCHEN, situated at the CORNER of LA TOURELLE and SAINT CLAIR STREETS, ST. JOHN SUBURBS, will be OPENED on EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, from HALF-PAST ELEVEN, A. M., to ONE P. M., to supply those who are furnished with Tickets.

Subscribers will be entitled to 20 Tickets for every dollar contributed, which can be obtained from the undermentioned:—Mr. P. SINCLAIR; Mr. W. STANLEY; Miss WOODS, at the Depository, St. John street; and Mr. Lenfesty, St. John street (without).

Quebec, Dec. 19, 1859. u

COFFEE FOR SALE.

60 BAGS CHOICE MARACAIBO COFFEE,
23 Bags Choice SANTOS,
20 Bags Choice RIO,
25 Bags Fresh Roasted do. For SALE by
JOHN LEMESURIER,
No. 83 Paul Street.

Quebec, Feby. 3, 1860.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES!

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIORRHOEA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DROPSY, SOUR STOMACH, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, FLATULENCE, JAUNDICE, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and may be used successfully as an ORDINARY FAMILY MEDICINE. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) IN TWENTY MINUTES, IF TWO OR THREE TEASPOONFULS ARE TAKEN at the commencement of attack.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

PRICE:—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are GOOD and SAFE in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH, SLEEPINESS, PAINS IN THE BACK AND LOINS, COSTIVENESS, PAIN AND SORENESS OVER THE WHOLE BODY, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, LOSS OF APPETITE, A CREEPING SENSATION OVER THE BODY, RESTLESSNESS, HEADACHE, or WEIGHT IN THE HEAD, all INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, WORMS in CHILDREN or ADULTS, RHEUMATISM, a GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE, 1 to three.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE:—3 DIMES.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade, in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

November 23, 1859. 12m

FOR SALE,

80 BOXES Choice Brands Manufactured TOBACCO,
15 Hhds. Fine Kentucky Leaf,
50 Bales do do do.
50 Barrels Cut Tobacco,
100 Kegs Best Rose Snuff.

JOHN LeMESURIER.

Quebec, Oct. 26, 1859.

NEW BOOKS.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have received 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.

The Use and Abuse of Tobacco, by John Lizars

The Impending Crisis of the South, by H. R. Helper.

The Professor at the Breakfast Table, by O. W. Holmes.

Friends in Council: a Series of Readings and Discourse thereon. A new series—2 vols.

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

Quebec, Feby. 3, 1860.

HENRY TAYLOR'S WORK,

ON THE

Intention of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Colonies and Provinces of Great Britain by their Representation by Federal Union in the Imperial House of Commons.

THIS WORK is intended to preserve the unity of the Provinces of Canada, East and West, by establishing a just balance of power on both of them, and by procuring a due degree of Colonial influence in the Honourable House of Commons; thereby elevating these Colonies to an equal independence of Great Britain herself.

N.B.—The work to be had at MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S Store, Lower Town, Quebec, at P SINCLAIR'S, Upper Town; and of the author
HY. TAYLOR.

Quebec, Nov, 7th, 1859.

EDUCATION.

MR. EAST'S PRIVATE & SELECT ACADEMY,

Artillery House, d'Auteuil St., U. Town, Quebec.

ENGLISH PUPILS are prepared for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; for the Naval and Military Colleges of England; for the Entrance Examination to the Universities of Canada; and for the various callings of a superior education.

FRENCH PUPILS

Prepared for the Entrance Examination to the Laval University; For the Higher Forms of the Seminaire de Quebec; for Examination as Pilots, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.; and for Professions requiring Proficiency in the English Language.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils entered for Commercial Studies receive Instruction in every branch of Education qualifying them for the Mercantile Profession; Book-Keeping on the most approved Modern System; Commercial Correspondence, in English and French; Commercial Calculations, of every denomination; Mental Arithmetic, and all expeditious methods; Instrumental Arithmetic, Geometrical and Financial Computations, &c.; Commercial Geography, including the Imports, Exports, Produce, Manufactures, &c., &c., of all countries.

JUNIOR PUPILS

Are carefully instructed in every Branch of Education qualifying them for the Higher Forms of Commercial or Collegiate Studies.

Examinations monthly, and Duplicates of the papers (a test of progress) sent home to the Parents half-yearly.

TERMS:	*Per Quarter*
Pupils studying in Private Class-Rooms	$10 to $16
Do. the Commercial Room	6 to 12
Boarders	£40 per annum.

Quebec, April 19, 1859. 12m

DUNCAN MACPHERSON

HAS FOR SALE:

20 QR-CASKS *VERY FINE* OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY (OBAN DISTILLERY).

Quebec, Sept. 30, 1859.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.—Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST & SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

☞ PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR STREET, New York:

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Sept. 21, 1859. 1y

THE

Queen's Choice Cooking Stove.

A VERY superior heavy Canadian-made STOVE, combining late improvements, and economical in fuel. It took the first prize at the late Kingston exhibition. A few for SALE by
HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859.

WANTED A PARTNER.

WITH £2000 or £3000, in a well-established and profitable MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in the vicinity of Quebec. Most satisfactory information may be had on application to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 8, 1860. 1m

SPLIT PEAS.

20 Barrels just received and for sale by G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Jany. 16, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMANTS on the ESTATE of the late REBECCA HUNTER, widow of the late DANIEL D. PURDY, in his lifetime of London, England, are requested to FYLE THEIR ACCOUNTS, duly attested, at our Office, before the FIRST of MARCH NEXT; and those INDEBTED to the said Estate, to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned.

By order of the Executors,
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 24, 1860.

TEAS FOR SALE.

80 HALF-CHESTS TWANKAY,
60 do. Hyson Twankay,
30 do. very Choice Hyson,
20 Chests Imperial,
21 Chests Gunpowder,
20 Chests superior Souchong,
30 Half-Chests very fine English Breakfast Souchong,
23 Do. do. Ooolong,
30 Catties fine Gunpowder,
100 Catties fine Hyson.

For SALE by JOHN LEMESURIER,
No. 83 Paul Street.

Quebec, Feby. 3, 1860.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* HOARSENESS."
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarsenese and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."
Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

Nov. 6, 1859 6m

Smith's Coals.

A LARGE LOT, VERY SUPERIOR. For SALE by JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, Nov. 22, 1859.

Property for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE

A COMFORTABLE and well-finished COTTAGE, containing Sitting and Dining Rooms, Kitchen, and two Bed-rooms, with Coach-house, Stable, and a fine Garden, about three quarters of an acre square, situated on the main road, and in the centre of the beautiful village of L'Islet, one and a-half miles from the Railroad station, and a few minutes' walk from the Church, Post and Telegraph offices, and Government wharf, where steamboats ply daily from and to Quebec.

Apply to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, March 14, 1860.

TO BE LET.

THE WHARF and STORE in Saint Paul Street, adjoining the property of H. J. NOAD, Esquire, and now occupied by Messrs. J. TREMAIN & Co.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 1, 1860.

For Sale, or To be Let.

THAT Commodious Three-Story Stone DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Russell's Hotel, Palace Street.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 1, 1860.

For Sale, or To be Let.

TWO HOUSES, in Garden Street, Upper Town. Terms:—MODERATE. Apply to
CAMPBELL & KERR,
Advocates,
No. 11 Garden Street

Quebec, Dec. 21, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE STORY STONE STORE and premises situated on Main Street, Aylmer, Canada East, and at present occupied by the Trustees, Estate of John Egan, and also the house adjoining occupied as an Hotel by Mr. Moses Holt Junr.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL,
3 St. Peter Street

Quebec, 15th July, 1859.

TO LET.

THE SHIP YARD, forming the corner of Prince Edward and Craig Streets; together with the large STORE and DWELLING thereon.

Apply to
WM. DINNING,
St. Peter Street

Quebec, Feby. 6, 1860. 1awu

TO BE LET.

THE CUT STONE BUILDING, comprising STORE and DWELLING, corner of St. Paul and Sault-au-Matelot Streets.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 8, 1860.

FOR SALE.

TWO comfortable COTTAGES, on the St. Lewis Road, near the city limits; half the purchase-money may remain on the property. Apply to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 8, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF TWO ACRES, with DWELLING HOUSE and other buildings thereon erected: will be sold very low, and on easy terms.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 22, 1860. 4

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 22 ACRES OF LAND part of that well-known Farm adjoining Scott's Bridge, with Dwelling HOUSE, Root-house, Barn, and Stable. The soil is well adapted for Gardening, and is in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to PETER LANGLOIS, the proprietor, on the premises; or to

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 24, 1860. 1m

TO BE LET.

THE THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, in Saint Paul Street, formerly occupied by JOHN LAMBLY, Esquire.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 20, 1860.

TO BE LET.

LOWNDES' WHARF and the premises occupied by J. H. CLINT, Esquire.

THE DWELLING HOUSES adjoining.
Apply to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 3, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A THREE-STORY Brick DWELLING HOUSE, covered with tin, containing 13 rooms, and provided with water-pipes, &c.

—ALSO—

FOUR BUILDING LOTS, adjoining, and sufficient quantity of Deschambault cut-stone on the spot for the construction of four houses.

The property is situated in an eligible locality, within ten minutes' walk of St. Lewis street, and will be sold low on easy terms, with a Sheriff's title. Apply to

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 00, 1860. 4

FIRE INSURANCE.

"State" Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital.—Two & a Half Million Dollars.

REDUCED RATES, ON BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, STOCK IN-TRADE, VESSELS ON STOCKS, &c., &c.

Agents for Quebec:—

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter St.
J. B. BRUNEAU,
Des Fosses Street, St. Rochs.

Quebec, Feby. 22, 1860.

ENGLISH SHOE-THREAD.

1 Case, assorted qualities and weights, just received by Nova Scotian and for sale by G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, March 23, 1860.

Property for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE occupied by W. Dickenson, Esq., No. 33 St. Genevieve Street, Cape. Apply to
CHRISTIAN WURTELE.

Quebec, April 4, 1860. 3w

For Sale, or To be Let.

THE PROPERTY at Pointe Levi, South Quebec, known as SAINT LAWRENCE COVE, with Dwelling House, Steam Saw-Mill (in complete working order), Ship-Yard, Stores, Wharves, Booms, Chains, &c., &c.

The property is held in free and common soccage, under Letters Patent from the Crown; it has a frontage on the St. Lawrence, in the centre of the harbour of Quebec, of over five acres, and extends from 22 feet deep water, at the lowest tides, to the Queen's highway, in the village of *Notre Dame*, Pointe Levi. On the completion of the Railway to Halifax, and the proposed improvements in the Harbour of Quebec, this property will be much enhanced in value.

The property will be SOLD on easy terms of payment, or LEASED for a term of years. The Steam Saw-Mill is most advantageously situated for cutting logs, timber required for the American market, or for ship-building or railroad purposes. Apply to

R. MITCHELL,
3 St. Peter Street.

Quebec, Feby. 28, 1860. 2m

TO BE LET.

A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, with wing, situated in St. Ursule Street, containing ten rooms, pantry and cellar, with gas and water; stabling also. Repairs made to suit tenant. Apply to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries,
St. Peter Street.

Quebec, March 9, 1860. u

TO LET.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, either FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Apply to
A. BROOKE,
Grand Allee Road.

Quebec, Feby. 27, 1860. 2m

FOR SALE.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with convenient Yard, Out-buildings, &c., in St. Lewis Ward, within the gate. Apply to
HOSSACK & LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

Quebec, Feby. 10, 1860. 4

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.

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

BOHEMIAN, Captain Wm. Grange;
ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. Wm. Ballantine;
NORTH BRITON, Capt. Robert Borland;
NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. McMaster;
NORTH AMERICAN, Capt Thos. Aiton;
CANADIAN (new), Capt. Graham;
——— (building), ———;
——— (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 WEDNESDAY:

North Briton	Wednesday, April 18
Bohemian	Wednesday, April 25
Canadian	Wednesday, May 2
Anglo-Saxon	Wednesday, May 9

From Quebec to Liverpool—EVERY SATURDAY:

North Briton	Saturday, May 12
Bohemian	Saturday, May 19
Canadian	Saturday, May 26
Anglo-Saxon	Saturday, June 2

calling at a port in the North of Ireland on both outward and homeward voyages, to receive and land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC:

CABIN, from £15 15s. to £18 18s., stg., according to accommodation.

(Children under 12 years of age 30s. per year in After Cabin, and 25s. per year in Forward Berths.)

THIRD CLASS	£7 7 0 Stg.
Children in Third Class:	
7 years and under 12	4 10 0 Stg.
1 year and under 7	3 10 0 Stg.
Under 1 year	FREE.

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL:

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, April 18, 1860.

_ The following are the Steamers to sail from Portland to Liverpool previous to first departure from the St. Lawrence:—

Anglo-Saxon	Saturday, April 21
North American	Saturday, April 28
Nova Scotian	Saturday, May 5

April 18, 1860. G. B. S. & Co.

PRIME LEAF LARD.

100 Kegs FRESH PRIME LEAF LARD. For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, March 7, 1860.

JUDGE HAGARTY ON BANKRUPTCY.

We make the following extract from the able charge of Mr. Justice Hagarty, on opening the Toronto Spring Assizes, on the 9th inst.

The pressure of large liabilities arising partly from commercial disaster, but to a far more serious extent from ruinous dealings in real estate, has called public attention to the existing laws of debtor and creditor, and to the propriety of adopting a bankrupt law, or in other words, of relieving a class of people who are unable to meet their engagements from all legal obligations to discharge them now or at any future period. At a time of great depression it is natural that there should be a cry of distress and a popular impress on that legislation can give relief. Justice requires that the interests of the two classes of debtors and creditors shall be impartially considered. As a general rule, it is exceedingly hazardous to alter or tamper with the long settled and thoroughly understood laws of contract, and such a proceeding is doubly dangerous at a season like the present, when from extraordinary causes the burden of liability is pressing with peculiar severity, and a large class is clamorous for an alteration of the law. Upper Canada has certainly not been behind other nations in sweeping away many laws which were said to bear harshly on debtors. In the judgment of many the whole course of legislation has for years been towards favoring the debtor and protecting him from the creditor. Very little more than twenty years ago, a man could be arrested for any sum over forty shillings on an affidavit merely stating an apprehension that he would leave the Province without paying. Debtors could be kept in jail almost indefinitely when the creditor was disposed to exercise his strict rights. The law has been gradually changed. Arrests were soon prohibited under £10—some stringent affidavits required, and at last it was provided that no arrest could be made under £25 or without an order from a judge on a statement of such facts as would warrant the belief of an immediate fraudulent departure from the Province. Prompt redress can be obtained if such statement can be proved unfounded. The old jail limits have been extended to the limits of the county, prisoners giving bail in executions need not be bound to remain even within such extended limits, but may simply, give security to appear when lawfully required to answer interrogations and obey rules of Court. The old arrests on attachments for contempt of court in not paying over money are abolished. Very favorable means are provided for the prompt discharge of all debtors who can give a fair account of their means. Wearing apparel and furniture, tools and implements of trade to £15 are protected from execution, It may be said with confidence that no truly honest man in Upper Canada willing to pay his debts as far as his means permit, need fear the operation of the present law of arrest. Creditors may be said to suffer infinitely more from them than debtors.—A Bankrupt law wisely framed to suit the circumstances of this country, and faithfully administered would doubtless be a great step in advance. It is impossible, however, to provide any very cheap machinery for working it in the one and thirty counties of Upper Canada. If centralized at Toronto, it might be too costly for distant suitors. The popular solution of the difficulty would, doubtless, be the giving of Bankruptcy jurisdiction to the County Courts. But the administration of a novel and highly important jurisdiction of this nature—requiring the nicest appreciation of the relative rights of debtor and creditor and of mercantile law—would be a heavy addition to the already onerous duties of our 31 County Judges. Canadians would hardly advocate such a retrograde step as the fixing of the standard of commercial power and integrity lower than in the mother country. There, before a Bankrupt can obtain his certificate of discharge his "*conduct as a trader*" is to be examined under the Statue, whether opposed by his creditors or not. Every day we find the certificate delayed for one or two years, or refused when the Bankrupt has traded or acted in an unfair or disreputable manner. Among the common objections to his discharge may be hastily suggested—buying systematically on credit to sell under cost for cash—giving an undue or fraudulent preference to a creditor on the eve of bankruptcy—reckless over-trading, dealing in accommodation paper, which the trader knew he could not reasonably meet—putting creditors to unneccessary expense by vexatiously or frivolously defending actions—pretending fictitious losses in business—contracting debts fraudulently, or obtaining forbearance from creditors by fraud or false pretences—misappropriation of trust monies—losing money at play or stock-jobbing. These and the like grounds are often taken on Bankrupts asking a full discharge. The object of any such law is, and of course ought to be (besides the even distribution of assets) the protection and discharge of the honest, though unfortunate trader. With such a man every one will sympathise. As a matter of fact, it may well be doubted, whether many such persons in Upper Canada are practically in need of a Bankrupt Law. A tolerably extensive connexion with legal practice for nearly 20 years has impressed upon my mind with the strongest conviction that no really honest trader who, without misconduct or extravagance, has failed in business, finds any serious difficulty in obtaining a release from his creditors on the surrender of all his assets. For one merciless creditor, I at least have generally found as many evasive or disingenuous debtors, whose object was to retain their property and yet escape their obligations. Any law which would enable this latter class of persons to apply the sponge to their debts might benefit them, but might operate with cruel injustice on those to whom they are indebted. The rights of creditors are at least as sacred as those of debtors, and in compassionating the latter, we are too apt to forget the ruin which their failure to pay or make any effort of self-denial to pay, inflicts on creditors who may themselves be engaged in a hard struggle to maintain their own credit and support themselves and their families. The positions of the honest trader struggling with hard times—with difficulty meeting his own engagements and striving to collect every available debt due to him is, to most just eyes, a far more trying situation than that of his debtor, who possibly after much over-trading and extravagance, assigns his property, and then, instead of willingly undertaking some self-sacrifice to enable him to pay his creditors, asks the law to step in and absolve him from all responsibility. I have observed the really honest trader to be leniently and in most cases generously dealt with by his creditors, released in full, and generally his household furniture and domestic property left with him. I remember no case in which a man exhibiting an honest statement, and frankly surrendering everything for equal distribution, has had reason to complain of the treatment he received. Instances can of course be multiplied, of creditors refusing a composition when they found that others had been unfairly

preferred, or when they reasonably believed that property had been held back. In the complaints which we sometimes hear of property being sold on execution to pay debts and of unfeeling examination into a debtor's private affairs, there seems to be a constant forgetfulness of the equal, if not greater, amount of suffering, caused by the non-payment of the very debt, perhaps, for some laborers hard-earned wages, to recover which the proceeding has been taken. Our commercial credit and integrity ought to be above suspicion. They are justly prized by every lover of his country, and whatever tends to lower them below the high standard of British law and practice should be watched with most anxious care. We will join in the earnest hope and confidence that any alteration in the laws of contract, in the respective positions of debtor and creditor will be framed in a wise merciful and impartial spirit. England has of late years made vast progress in Law Reform, and we may derive great benefit from watching the instructive changes she adopts, and profiting by her experience. A full measure of Bankruptcy reform, intended to meet certain admitted evils, is now submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Direct Steam Communication with Glasgow—R. Shaw & Co.
State Fire Insurance Co.—J. Anderson & Co.
Trinity House By-Law—E. B. Lindsay.
Holloway's Pills—Prof. Holloway.
Notice—Gough Division, Sons of Temp.
Hose, Packing, Hose—Wm. Eadon.
Through Steamer for the upper ports—J. Anderson & Co.
Spring Goods—Lane, Gibb & Co.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, APRIL 23RD, 1860.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S MAIL.

THE R.M.S.S. North American arrived at Portland on Thursday last, and that portion of her mails destined for Quebec, was received on Friday evening. We have made the following extracts from our exchange fyles, and from the supply of the latest journals so generously supplied, each steamer, by Messrs. Allan Brothers:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ANNEXATION POLICY OF FRANCE.

Lord John Russell's correspondence with Lord Cowley on this subject has been published. The noble lord answers M. Thouvenel at great length, and argues that France can have nothing to fear from Sardinia, nor can France fear a confederacy against her, for there could be none unless provoked by her own aggression.

It seems, then, to her Majesty's Government, that the argument in favour of the annexation of Savoy to France, founded on the assumed insecurity of the French territory bordering upon Savoy, falls to the ground when it comes to be fairly examined.

The demand for territorial aggrandissement on the part of France cannot fail to give umbrage to every state interested in the balance of power. If such claims were admitted from a powerful neighbour, might and not right would thenceforward be the rule to determine territorial possession, and the integrity and independence of the smaller states of Europe would be placed in perpetual jeopardy.

Lord John Russell denies that the treaty of 1814 can justify France in demanding Savoy and Nice as a "revindication." Such claim can only be made by the going back to the first empire.

His lordship then urges that all Europe is interested in the integrity of Switzerland guaranteed by the treaty of 1815. That country can have no longer security against France if France takes possession of Savoy and Nice, and France and Sardinia are not competent by agreement between them to empair the safety of Switzerland without the consent of the states of Europe; besides which, it cannot be for the interest of France herself to break down barriers for the neutrality of Belgium at the northern and of Switzerland at the southern extremity of the eastern frontier of France, which is of advantage to her as well as to Europe.

Lord John Russell, in the name of Great Britain, disclaims any direct interest in the matter, or any unfriendly feeling.

THE RUINED SHIPOWNERS AND THE CANADIAN TIMBER TRADE.

A fortnight ago, in and about the Sailors' Home there might have been seen crowds of sailors looking out for ships. There was Jack, loitering about with his hands in his breeches pockets, because nobody required his services. Last week, however, wrought a material change for his benefit. Notwithstanding the "protest" and "remonstrance" addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Thos. M'Avity, mayor of St. John, New Brunswick, who apprehended that the equalisation of the duties on foreign and colonial wood would inflict great injury upon the colony, and notwithstanding the representations made by Mr. Robert Rankin, who not only predicted "great discouragement to our North American colonies," but a further depression of the shipping interest by an increase of the Baltic timber trade, which is carried on by foreign ships—notwithstanding the direful consequences which both these gentlemen anticipated as the results of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal, it has no sooner become law than its effect is seen in the diminution of unemployed Jack Tars. Whilst only a few days ago there were more waiting for ships than there had been for many years, and wages of £2 10s. a month were readily taken, their services are now at a premium: Jack's wages are raised to £3 10s. a month, and he struts about in perfect independence. How is this? So determined are the shipowners to effect their own "ruin" and that of the North American colonies, that last week the large if not unprecedented number of 20 ships cleared out from this port for Canada, and there are yet on the berth 13 other vessels, of which 6 belong to Mr. Rankin! How short a time has proved the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be better informed upon the subject than even those engaged in the trades affected appeared to be! The impulse given to the Canadian trade of course affects all branches of shipping, so that even those who do not participate in the "ruin" of the colonial lumberers and the English importers will have reason to remember this epoch from the sudden advance in seamen's wages.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

We are glad to learn from late and sure authority her Majesty's Government is not unmindful nor forgetful of the words of the Duke of Wellington, "Once get a good naval station at the Channel Islands, and you will be as free from French invasion as if you were in my own room." It is now fifteen years since the Government of the day appointed a secret commission composed of naval and military officers, to survey the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and to report upon the best means of fortifying them, and of establishing at each a naval station, or harbour of refuge, as it was called for obvious reasons. The commissioners suggested the construction of such harbours at the three islands, but at two only were their suggestions carried out. The harbour of St. Catherine's, Jersey, which is immediately opposite St. Malo, has one breakwater complete, and could afford accommodation to a considerable squadron; but the principal works are being carried on at Alderney, whose small ordinary population of 1,200 inhabitants is now increased by a settlement of 900 artisans and 60 horses, working under the direction of Messrs. Jackson & Byng, the contractors. An immense breakwater had been constructed at Braye Bay, which was capable of affording shelter and anchorage to fifteen sail of the line, at a distance of about 8 miles from Cape La Hogue and Cherbourg on one side, and not more than forty from Portland on the other, where there is accommodation for a powerful fleet. The new harbour is studded with recently erected forts, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and the whole of the works are carried on with the greatest activity. It is the confident opinion of competent judges, that when these fortifications of the Channel Islands have been completed, all chance of annoyance from Cherbourg will be out of the question. The whole of the works have been planned by, and are under the direction of Messrs. Walker, Burgess and Cooper the Trinity House engineers.—*United Service Gazette.*

SANATORIUM AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR THE FORCES IN CHINA.—The authorities connected with the Medical Department of the Army, have, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, decided on establishing a sanatorium invalid establishment at the Cape of Good Hope for the sick and disabled troops belonging to the various corps serving in China. Information has been received at the Medical Establishment, Chatham, that a number of medical officers will be required for the new establishment.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to North America, in addition to his suite of nine gentlemen of honour, will be attended by one of the Queen's Secretaries of State, in consideration of the part he is likely to be called on to take in public affairs. We believe that her Majesty's choice for this post of honour and trust has fallen upon the Duke of Newcastle.

In consequence of the death of the Dowager Countess of Elgin, Lord Elgin's departure for China will be deferred for a short time.

The *Morning Herald* declares that fresh political complications and difficulties are at hand which compel England to choose between the claims of her hereditary allies and the policy of Napoleon.

The Emperor has humiliated Russia, and made a friend of her. He has crushed Austria, and inspired her with fiercer resentment against her traditional allies than her victorious enemy. But before he can realise his ambitious dreams, Prussia and England, and with Prussia the whole of Northern Germany, must be humbled.

France (says the *Herald*) is about to turn to account the embers of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and, in answer to the appeals of Denmark, is willing to aid her against a German coalition.

Negociations for an offensive and defensive alliance between Denmark and France are actively going on.

In the event of a war with Germany the Danish navy would be a valuable auxiliary in blockading the Harbours and destroying the maritime establishments and the shipping of northern Germany.

The *Herald* also believes it is true that French diplomatists are busily engaged in endeavouring to draw Sweden and Norway into an alliance; thus gradually establishing a league of the naval powers of the continent against England.

FRANCE.

The *Echo de l'Oise* states that the Emperor has given orders for the erection of a statue of Joan of Arc at Compiègne, on the spot opposite the old bridge, where she was taken prisoner by the English on May 23, 1430. The statue will be executed after the famous work of the Princess Marie of Orleans.

Bullier's lithographic sheets contains the following:—"Great activity is observable at present in the military ports of France. Experiments are being made with newly-invented engines of war which it is said will astonish the world even more than the rifled cannon. Trials made at l'Orient with newly invented bullets, and with rifled cannon on an improved system, have, it is said, produced most satisfactory results. A combined system of concentric batteries has been proposed for the defence of the French coasts, which, it is asserted, will render the approach of the enemy's fleet impossible."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says public opinion in the financial world is greatly agitated by the uncertainty as to the future position of the country. The Government have made extraordinary efforts to restore confidence, but without success. Lord John Russell's speech on the annexation to France of Savoy has filled commercial men with dismay. They still, however, expect that the Emperor will yet make such concessions as may restore at least friendly relations.

French agricultural accounts are unfavourable, owing to excessive rain.

The following paragraph, communicated by the Government to one of the Paris lithographic news agents, has been sent to all the provincial papers:—"A deputation of Genevese Catholics has arrived in Paris. *Their presence in the capital is not without importance, for they represent the party that wishes for the annexation of Geneva to France.*" Coming events cast their shadows before. The arrival of this deputation is a sympton of the fate that awaits Geneva and the neighbouring cantons.—*Evening Herald.*

M. Louis Veuillot, the ex editor of the *Univers*, left Paris some six weeks or two months since, for Rome. He had, after the suppression of his paper accepted from a French capitalist the place of inspector of the Roman railroads. On leaving Paris he found himself in the same carriage with a respectable-looking man, of good address and agreeable manners. They soon entered into conversation; the stranger appeared charmed at finding himself with so famous a person, and M. Veuillot learned with pleasure that his attractive acquaintance was also on his way to Rome on some commercial matters. They agreed to travel in the same carriage, to put up at the same hotels, and even to descend at the same lodging-house in the Eternal City. Their acquaintance grew closer as they went along, and by the time they reached the end of their journey they were to all appearance the best friends in the world. M. Veuillot announced after some weeks that circumstances compelled him to return to Paris. His friend expressed deep regret at his speedy departure, and said that he himself wanted only two or three days more to finish his business, when he also intended returning to France, and that it was a pity they could not come back together! M. Veuillot observed that, after all, a day or two did not much matter, and that he should wait for him. He did wait, and both arrived in Paris last Sunday morning. They proceeded to the same hotel. M. Veuillot went out for a bath; his friend took another direction. On the former returning to his lodging he was informed, to his astonishment, that police agents had been to his apartment, and had seized his portmanteau, containing his papers, &c. He went at once to the prefecture of police, and one of the first persons he beheld was the amiable companion of his journey, who turned out to be nothing more or less than an agent of the secret police. He gave information that M. Veuillot had brought important despatches for the Papal Nuncio in Paris. M. Veuillot demanded his papers; some were restored to him, but the the greater part, to the address of the Nuncio, retained. He went off instantly to the Nuncio, and informed him of what had happened. His Excellency was greatly excited, he went straight to the Foreign-office, demanded explanations, and declared that if his papers were not given up he should there and then break off all diplomatic relations with the French government, demand his passports, and quit Paris. It was explained that the seizure of the papers was in consequence of information being given that M. Veuillot was made the channel of communication between the clergy and the Court of Rome, with a view to certain manifestations on the part of the clergy in the matter of the bulls of excommunication. The Nuncio's demand was, however, complied with, and the papers given up. The Nuncio was so far weak that M. Veuillot had forgotten or neglected to have himself described in his passports as a courier, or as a bearer of despatches to the Pope's ambassador in Paris. There was no seal on the papers, and otherwise nothing official about them; and, moreover, it was an infraction of the Post-office regulations to bring letters or despatches as a private person. The Nuncio has got his papers; M. Veuillot has got those that belonged to him, and will doubtless take care not to be too intimate with the plausible persons he may happen to meet in a railway carriage when next he goes to Rome. The matter is a good deal talked about here, and, as people laugh at most things, it is a good subject for pleasantry.

The *Patrie* says:—

"The search made at the residence of M Louis Veuillot has resulted in the seizure of papers, which have been placed in the hands of justice. The statement that M. Veuillot had been arrested is untrue."

The Papal Bull is likely to prove an Irish Bull. The Emperor of the French, who has indirectly acknowledged in the *Moniteur* that he is included in the Papal excommunication was, with the Empress and the whole court, to attend the afternoon service on Sunday at St. Eustache, to listen to the "Stabat Mater," composed by M. Danjon, who belongs to the Emperor's own office at the Tuileries. This intention of his Imperial Majesty was publicly announced, so as to put an end to all puerile fears and idle rumours on the subject. The King of Sardinia, it will be seen, treats the matter with dignified contempt; and the people of Italy, it appears, only smile at the excommunication.

Not only, it is said, has the French Emperor abandoned the idea of addressing a circular to the Great Powers of Europe, reassuring them of his policy being decidedly pacific, but the last accounts from France show that His Majesty is giving very striking indications of his policy being likely to become anything but pacific. The camp he is establishing at Chalons is to consist of 100,000 men,—a camp only a few days march from the frontier of the Rhine.

It is reported that a note has been addressed by the French to the Belgian Government. As it is always agreeable to communicate favorable intelligence, I do not hesitate to mention what I have heard about the matter, though I am not in a condition to vouch for its correctness. In this note it is said that assurances of a satisfactory kind are given to King Leopold's Government,—viz., that the annexation of Savoy was an exceptional nature, which cannot occur again with respect to any other country; that the united kingdom of the Low Countries was constituted, on the fall of the first Empire, to serve as a check on France, but that their separation in 1830, by a revolution, removed what was objectionable in its character; that Belgium is now an independent kingdom, of which the neutrality is guaranteed by the European Powers, and that consequently there is no ground whatever for apprehending anything on the part of France against that country.

A note of a similar kind is said to have gone to Berlin.

M. Peligot, a professor of chemistry in Paris, has received a specimen of mineral silver, which reached General Morin, the Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, from California, only three days since. It is said to have been taken from a mine which occupies a surface of 25 square miles, and is of great depth. The mineral is described as remarkably pure and rich, containing not less than 26 per cent. of silver, together with a fair proportion of gold, copper, and antimony. Should the mine be as rich as it is described, it will, in the opinion of the learned chemist, restore the equilibrium between the relative value of gold and silver, which was beginning to be disturbed.

Marshal M'Mahon voted with the recent minority of the sixteen Senators in favour of the Pope.

OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

TURIN, Monday.

The Sardinian Chambers were opened today.

His Majesty entered the hall of the Senate amid indescribable applause, and delivered the following speech:

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati,

The last time I opened Parliament, amid the troubles of Italy and the dangers of the State, faith in Divine justice encouraged me to augur well of our destiny.

In a very short time an invasion was repulsed. Lombardy was freed by glorious deeds of heroism, and Central Italy became free by the marvellous virtue of its inhabitants, and thus to-day the representatives of the rights and the hopes of the nation are assembled around me.

For such a benefit we are indebted to a magnanimous ally, to the valour of his and our soldiers, to the assistance of volunteers, and to the persevering concord of the people. We ascribe the merit of it to God, as without superhuman aid such memorable enterprises cannot be accomplished.

The gratitude of present and future generations is due to France for the welfare of Italy, and for consolidating the union of the two nations, who have some community in origin, principle and destiny.

It was necessary to make some sacrifice, and I have made that which was dearest to my heart.

Reserving the vote of the people and the approbation of Parliament, and reserving also in regard to Switzerland the guarantee of her international rights, I have concluded a treaty for the reunion of Savoy and the surrounding territory of Nice with France.

We have still many difficulties to overcome; but assisted by public opinion and by the love of my people, I shall never permit any one to offend or forget any right or liberty.

Firm, like my ancestors, in the Catholic religion and in the respect due to the supreme chief of that religion, I shall, if the ecclesiastical authority makes use of spiritual arms for temporal interests, in safe conscience and in the traditions of my worthy ancestors find strength to maintain entire the civil liberty and authority for which I am only indebted to God and to my people.

The provinces of the Æmilia have been arranged as in former times; but with Tuscany, who has her own laws and her own rules, a special temporal provision was necessary.

The short time since, and the rapidity of the event, have impeded the preparation of the laws which are necessary to assist and strengthen the new estate. For the first period of legislation you will only have to discuss the most urgent measures, and my Ministers will prepare with due deliberation the projects upon which you will have to deliberate for the second period.

Based on the statutes of the country, the political, military, and financial unity, and the uniformity of the civil and penal laws, the progressive administrative liberty of the provinces and communes will renew in the Italian people that splendid and vigorous existence which, at the time of another form of civilization and of other territorial arrangements of Europe, was the fruit of the municipal autonomy which is to-day opposed to the constitution of strong States and to the genius of the nation.

Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati,

In entering upon the new order of things, and without regarding the old political parties in any other way than remembering the services rendered to the common cause, we call for a noble co-operation and the expression of very sincere opinion, in order to obtain our principal object,—the welfare of the people and the greatness of the country, which is no longer the Italy of the Romans nor that of the Middle Ages. It must no more be left a field open to foreign ambition, but it must, on the contrary, be the Italy of the Italians.

ROME.

The most reliable advices from Rome show that the French Ambassador, the Duke de Grammont, has been throwing out hints to the Pope that the French troops may probably be soon withdrawn from the Eternal City, and trying to ascertain what his Holiness would do in the event of the oft-repeated threat being executed. The only reply which could be extracted from Pio Nono was, "The Emperor is free to choose. Let him withdraw his troops; I shall trust in Providence." For some time past it has been rumoured that Neapolitan troops would be called in to supply the place of the French; but the Holy Father, when questioned on this point, answered that "the King of Naples has enough to do at home." This is true enough; but his Neapolitan Majesty nevertheless seems to have a lingering desire to aid the Pope. The last letters from Naples show that the subject still occupied public attention in that city; the people were talking of the probability of a Neapolitan force entering the States of the Church, but prudent on-lookers expressed the belief that such a movement would be followed at once by an insurrection of the people. Austria, it is said, has advised the King to keep his forces at home; but his Majesty, who is ruled by clerical advisers, is still suspected of an intention to show that he is a gallant and independent Sovereign. The *Opinion Nationale* says it has learned from a good source that France has obtained from Sardinia an assurance that she will not interfere with "the more than probable" entry of Neapolitan troops into the Papal States.

SPAIN.

The expedition to Morocco is said by a Spanish writer to have cost Spain, 500,000,000 reals spent, and 16,000 men *hors de combat*; and she is to be repaid, when she can get it, the sum of 400,000,000 reals—her pecuniary loss being thus £1,000,000 sterling out of an expenditure, up to the present time, of at least £5,000,000. The mere temporary possession of Tetuan, the writer says, finds no favour with the political parties in Spain. "The Minister of the Interior," he continues, "is the more ardent partisan of the permanent occupation of Tetuan and of the whole of the territory gained by our arms." This writer, however, asserts that, in addition to the terms of peace concluded between the Moors and the Spaniards, there is a proviso that the Moors are not to surrender, cede, or sell to any foreign Power the fortified place of Tangier.

Another private letter from Madrid announces that both the Queen and the public are equally dissatisfied with the peace, and indignant against O'Donnell; that the feeling is so strong that the Ministers determined to resign; that their determination was communicated to O'Donnell, who has also tendered his resignation; and that her Majesty has refused to accept it, until they shall have rendered an account to the Cortes of the whole proceeding. It is added that the greatest anger is manifested at Madrid against the Ministers at the result of this ill-advised war.

WHAT ENGLAND CAN DO.

(From the Times.)

The Quarterly Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure, which we published yesterday, tell their own story. Indeed, there is nothing from which mystery has so utterly departed. Taxation has become a purely engineering process; given the power, and you know the result. Last Session the Chancellor of the Exchequer put an additional four-pence on the Property-tax for the current year; and, as the greater part of the addition entered into the Quarter just ended, the result is the amazing figures of £6,002,000, against £2,483,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. It has been done by the stroke of the pen. We all remember how pleasantly Mr. Gladstone told the House they must pay another fourpence, and how sweetly they took the infliction. There was hardly a murmur, and if there was, Mr. Gladstone soon hushed it. He now sweeps into the till, in the account of this Quarter alone, though, of course, for the whole year, £3,519,000. It appears to be ascertained that the Income-tax produces about £1,200,000 a-penny. The mouths of Continental financiers must water when they see a mere "Open, Sesame," elicit such wealth. It's all the same trouble—as easy to say 10d. as 2d., and a shilling as either. This is too like the mastery acquired by modern science over vast masses of material, which places them at the mercy of a key, a turncock, a spark, or a wire. With a turn of the wrist or a touch of the finger you may discharge a cliff into the sea, blow up a city, flood half a province, place a theatre in darkness, or do anything one can think of in reason. The Chancellor of the Exchequer puts the index of the Property-tax to 10, and he knows the result to within a few thousands. Next to the tyrant's wish that all the citizens of Rome had one neck among them, nothing can be more summary and comprehensive. We all of us know what is meant by a thermometer at 25, what by zero, and what by 90. The bare figures make us shiver or swelter. So Income-tax at 3d. or 12d. are positive sensations. The one smacks of reduced estimates, and Administrative Reform; the other of Armstrong guns and steam three-deckers. To an Egyptian imagination the figures of a Nilometer are consolatory or portentous as the case may be. In the Income-tax the figure is not the index, but the regulator, and gives us perfect command of the supply. How fortunate that such an instrument is in British hands! In the Eastern apologue the two shepherds could have either a river or the Ganges, as they wished it, through their land. The one got some water meadows, the other was washed away. It can hardly be said that Mr. Gladstone is content with a rill; but Heaven save us if Napoleon III. had to choose! Think of such a man being able to whisper "Two francs," and bring down twenty-five millions sterling! Yet it appears that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the concurrence of Parliament, has the power, if he has also the will.

But when our neighbors hear of this prodigy—just £5,000,000 added to the revenue by a word, all in one evening, and without the least additional trouble—they will have a misgiving. It will occur to them that the poor taxpayer, upon whom they have tried all sorts of tricks, and whose paying powers they have probed to the uttermost, must be a man of finite resources. There is a bottom to every jug, and it can do no more than run over. If you take it out in Income-tax, you will get the less out of expenditure. Very true. The philosophy of taxation is universal. You cannot have it in meal and malt too. Nay, if you seize the income which the owner had destined for profitable employment, you run near the folly of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. So, up income-tax, down Customs and Excise. This might be true of France, or of Austria, or the Sultan's dominions, but it is not true of England; at least there is no sign of it. Here, in this very Return for the Quarter ended last Saturday night, notwithstanding the immense sum of £6,000,000 taken bodily out of our pockets for income-tax, and notwithstanding the immense increase of three and a-half millions, comparing Quarter with Quarter, there is no decrease, but a very large increase, in the indirect taxes—that is, those on expenditure. One exception, indeed, there is, if exception it may be called. On the comparison of the Quarter there is £363,000 less for Customs. But this is easily accounted for. The trade in foreign wine, spirits, silks, and other Continental articles, has been almost suspended since the financial statement, everybody waiting till the duties came off, or were reduced. So there has been first a temporary cessation of trade, then a lower scale of duties, and in some cases no duties at all. This has made the difference. In the Quarter's Excise there is so great an increase that we can hardly believe it entirely accounted for by the increased consumption of malt, hops, and paper, great as it appears to have been. It is £1,320,000. Stamps, too, have yielded £66,000 more than in the same Quarter last year, which is encouraging for Mr. Gladstone's grand scheme of new Stamp Duties. The Post-office has been more productive by £85,000, and the "Miscellaneous"—we always dread to inquire what it includes—figures for £388,000. Altogether the nett increase on the Quarter is over five millions. So much for the comparison of Quarter with Quarter. The comparison of Year with Year can only be a review of old news. The Quarter just ended is the most remarkable feature in it. But the sum total of the year's revenue is worth notice. It is £71,089,669.

What a figure! What a revenue! It is no mere matter of account; no shadowy estimate; no antiquarian computation of drachmas; no swollen sum in reals; but seventy-one million golden sovereigns actually collected and paid into the British Treasury. What self-complacency such a sum might inspire! What regrets it might suggest! It would harrow the feelings of the patriot or the philanthropist too much to suggest what might be done with all this money, besides building three-deckers to rot in Portsmouth harbor, or paying men for doing nothing, or worse. In point of fact, however, such a sum will never be collected, except on the stimulus of national danger or national glory. We don't probe every pocket and every conscience in the country for the sake of Palladian designs, or even Parisian Boulevards, or anything we can exist without. War is still the incentive of great efforts. War, national jealousy, prowess—in a word, the warrior, by sea or by land, is the story of this Quarterly Return, as it is of the grandest histories, poems, and speeches in all ages. How solemnly Pericles would have stated these figures; with what pomp Demosthenes would have drawn them out! They are suggestive of what England can do, if it wishes. A nation that can raise £70,000,000 a-year can as easily raise £100,000,000. True, the money is withdrawn from trade and from private enjoyment. If we choose to throw all our savings into the State chest we must go on building with brick instead of stone; we must let the Yankees carry off our old pictures and books; we must let the village laborer remain much the same hardworking clodhopper he was a hundred years ago. But why not? The State, with all its grandeur, its fleets, and its armies, is the property of all. Our glory, our Empire, our colonies and our dependencies belong to all. Whatever happens to us we are still Englishmen, as our children will be after us. But let us stop. This comes of a rent-roll of £71,000,000. It makes us all proud, extravagant, and careless of the morrow. Perhaps it is fortunate that the shoe pinches in one point at least. The Income-tax will keep alive the tradition of economy, if nothing else will. Nobody pays his 10d. in the pound without a prayer for the soul of Joseph Hume, and a wish that he were here or had left a worthy successor. But now that Cobden and Bright are mediatized we fear the race is extinct. *Exoriare aliquis!* you have plenty to do. Think of £71,000,000 a-year to be operated upon.

The following effusion of piety from the ranks of the 100th Regiment, extracted from a letter to the City Missionary, will be perused with interest by some of our readers, as indicating a tone of religious feeling which is extending widely in the British army, and the character of which is none the less genuine for being expressed in the untutored phraseology of a private soldier. From another private soldier, we understand that a stirring appeal has been addressed to Christians in Canada, urging them to combine for the support of a Scripture reader to be attached to the regiment or at least to follow it wherever stationed, for the purpose of promoting the spiritual welfare of the regiment. We may have it in our power to procure and publish this document. Meanwhile, the idea appears to us to be a commendable one, and to deserve the prayerful consideration of the Evangelical Churches in Canada.

"I received your kind letter, and was happy to hear from you, and then felt my soul was prospering in the Lord; and yet when I look back on the happy evenings we spent at your place, it causes my heart to swell with joy, for I now believe there was rejoicing among the angels in heaven over them, for they were the saving of souls, for I now feel that they were the saving of my soul. I now feel assured of my acceptance with God through Christ. Dear friend, God has dealt very graciously with us since we have come to Gibraltar; he has increased our number, and also he has wonderfully increased his work within our souls, and caused us to be grateful that we ever were called out of darkness into light. Some time after we arrived here we resolved to meet together daily for prayer; but we had no place to meet in, so we went to a hollow place in the rock, and met under a fig tree that grew out of a crack. We met there a few times, but our number soon increased, so that the place became too small, and as it was not a very suitable one, two of us started to seek a better place, and sought but could not find a place, and were returning home about to give up the search; but, when coming up out of the valley, we found a cave about 14 feet long and 5 or 6 feet wide, which we cleaned out, and fixed stones along the sides for seats, and were thankful to God for guiding us to it. It made us a splendid little chapel; it was truly the house of God, for it was made by God's own hands, and we found it to be so to our waiting souls, and we went and got the rest of our little band and opened our new chapel, and prayed and sang praises to God, and there we daily poured out our souls to God in prayer; there we made our supplications known to the Most High; there we besought him for an out-pouring of His Holy Spirit in our ranks, that many of our comrades would be brought to the knowledge of Christ, and when duty got so heavy that we couldn't meet in the day, we got a candle, and went after dark, and had refreshing moments before we went to the Bible Class, which we are now attending."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, the wife of a man named Mahon, resident near the Marine Hospital, St. Roch, went up to her garret, and on her return missed her footing and fell head foremost down the stairs. A key was in the lock of the door at the foot of the stairs, and the unfortunate woman pitched with all her weight upon this key which penetrated into the brain, causing instantaneous death.

THE CRIMINAL GOSSELIN.—This man, condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but whose sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, left the city by this morning's train, under escort, for the Penitentiary, Kingston.

The Steamship *Australasia*, from Liverpool 11th instant, and Queenstown 12th instant, arrived at Portland at 6 o'clock this morning. Her mails may be expected to arrive to-morrow morning. The above steamer sailed in place of the *Nova Scotia.*

CHURCH AND STATE AND FASHION.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR,—How contagious is the influence of fashion! The province is over head and ears in debt: the Corporation is floundering in financial difficulties: so the Cathedral church follows suit! Never mind! it upholds the connection of church and state, and for that, even bankruptcy is cheap! Some $8000 or more of permanent debt; some $2500 of floating debt; some $1000 spent for Cathedral and Rectory repairs, while the rent of the latter, built by the congregation of the former, is quietly put aside annually for posterity; and $700 of it lent back at interest to its owners! Then, how cheap at $500 all that beautiful music, which is condemned by those who pay for it! How little, too, are $800, to be subscribed to repair a new organ, which cost I know not how much only the other day! But, as if to give her members more scope for verifying the "known liberality of the Church of England," they are now to be saddled with the costly construction and support of a "Finlay Asylum," with its annual drain for salaries, repairs, insurance, food, furniture, &c. And to consummate the economy of the whole, Lennoxville is going to lay the last feather on the jaded churchcamel's back, by pouncing upon us for some $8,000 or $10,000, or more, to pay professors without pupils! Pity, sir, the Vestry did not make Mr. Galt churchwarden in charge of the pewrents at Easter, to work with Mr. Mountain. The latter issued soup most successfully last winter, and should be supported if he will try it again. The former might devise an Ecclesiastical Bank of Issue, that would lift the church out of the mire, and spare a wasteful expenditure of her "known liberality."

FINANCE.

Quebec, 21st April, 1860.

THE PILOTS' BILL.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR.—The *Chronicle* of this day gives remarks made by several hon. gentlemen in the *Legislative Council* on the Bill to incorporate the pilots below Quebec. The hon Mr. Morris said, all the Mercantile class, as he understood, were opposed to the measure. Such is the case, notwithstanding the denial made by Sir E. P. Taché. The Pilots wish to be incorporated. No one objects to that, certainly, as they have the same right that Bank stockholders have to a Charter, to protect themselves and manage their own funds. But what the mercantile class and all ship owners do object to, is the power being granted to these pilots to oblige the Captain or owner to take whoever the Pilot Board pleases, in rotation—good or bad,—drunkard or otherwise—and to be compelled to pay before the Pilot earn his pilotage. No: grant the incorporation; let them manage their own funds; but on the other side, do not compel the shipowners, whether insured or not, to take a pilot whom he or his captain believes to be incompetent, from liquors, &c. Paying the money into the hands of a Treasurer would obviate all risks of crimps or others interfering. Even the small coasting or fishing schooners,—*which are now exempt*—will be obliged to take a pilot, as the Bill says *no vessel* can clear at the Custom House without a receipt or certificate from the Pilot Treasurer. The bill, as now proposed, is an act to compel the active pilots to pay for the incompetent.

A MERCHANT.

Quebec, 21st April, 1860.

[To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR,—Thanks for your kind insertion of my last respects; thanks also to the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, "More Anon": his hits are to the point, and corroborate my statements. The volunteer force of Quebec is certainly wanting in drill and discipline. There is not a single troop or company in this district that can boast of its efficiency; if there is, let it be proclaimed, for the public have not yet discovered it. But even should a company come out at any challenge and parade, of what avail would it be to the men were they ever so well drilled, while the officers are ignorant of their places and incapable of commanding their men.—Some of the companies in this city are of the best material that the Province can boast of, men that any officer might be proud to command; but brigade them, with officers unable to direct their movements, and they will be nothing better than a crowd.

The force has for Commandant an experienced officer and soldier, bur he may be said to be only nominally Commandant, for he has not sufficient authority in his hands. He would make both officers and men what they ought to be in a short while, if they would only receive his instruction or his orders. He has a drill every morning and evening, during the week, for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Brigade, yet few attend his drill, though so much needed. Why not compel the officers to learn their drill, or dismiss them and select others who will. The charges of fraud and misapplication of pay by the officers involves the charge of perjury, if the proper affidavits have been sent in with the pay lists. I must learn something further on this point; it is a serious thing; there should be a board of inquiry to examine the accounts and management of the companies here.

The only remedy for the abuses complained of, is to disband the force, or to grant proper authority to the commandant, and to provide in future for a better selection of officers.

MILITIA.

Quebec, April 21, 1860.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR.—The editor of the *Morning Chronicle* is a novice in Quebec, and might more creditably and courteously fill his present office, if he were aware that there are many of his fellow citizens and some of his readers, not less "rational," nor religious, than himself, who entertain intelligent and conscientious objections to theatrical exhibitions, and who consider that to receive the proceeds of them into the Treasury of Christian benevolence, would be to belie their principles, and to forfeit the favor of God. That they can forgive his sneer does not diminish his rudeness and intolerance; but it is at least friendly to let him know that the shafts of his sarcasm cannot injure the large and respectable class of persons whom they were intended to wound, and may rebound upon his own reputation as a Journalist it not restrained.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1860. P.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the Legislative Council on Friday, the following bills were read a third time and passed:—To consolidate the debt of the Co. of Middlesex; and to amend the 17th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada relative to constables. In reply to Col. Prince, Mr. Vankoughnet stated that it was not the intention of the ministry to introduce a bill for the payment of witnesses in criminal suits; he also informed Mr. Masson that no application had been made to the Government on the subject of the illegal debentures of the County of Terrebonne. The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet moved the second reading of the bill for dividing Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, into electoral districts; and fully explained the action of the bill, which was then read and referred to a Committee of the Whole. It was then gone through, reported, read a third time, and passed on a division of 27 to 7. The Pilot's bill was gone through, and, with some amendments, reported and ordered for a third reading on Monday. The Sinking Fund Bill was read a second time. The bill relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the unorganized districts was also read a second time, committed, and reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading on Monday next. The following bills were also read a second time. The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Town of Lindsay. The bill to grant a patent to W. C. Newton for manufacturing paper from wood and other materials. The bill to prevent abuses in the execution of notarial deeds in Lower Canada. Grimsby Township Concession Lines bill. New Hamburgh village Incorporation bill. Montreal St. George's Society Incorporation bill. Bill to grant a patent for disentegrating vegetable materials.—Hon. Mr. Allan. The bill for the protection of game in Upper Canada was read a third time.

In the Legislative Assembly the following bills were introduced:—Mr. Gowan—Bill to disqualify Sheriffs and Clerks of division Courts from being members of Municipal Councils in Upper Canada. Mr. Buchanan—Bill to amend the Act for the construction of Water Works in the city of Hamilton. Mr. A. P. McDonald—Bill to enable Counties and Township Councils in Upper Canada to collect tolls on bridges under their control without being subject to certain provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act. Mr. Carling—Bill further to amend the Act providing for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and villages with gas and water. Mr. LeBoutillier—Bill to amend the Act relating to the civil erection of Parishes in Lower Canada. Mr. Lemieux—Bill to annex to the County of Levi for registration purposes that part of the parish of St Joseph heretofore comprised in the county of Bellechasse for electoral purposes. Mr. Foley—Bill to quiet the titles of lands in the county of Waterloo. Atty. Gen. Cartier—Bill to protect timber in the forests of Lower Canada. In reply to a question by Mr. Benjamin, as to whether Government intended to proceed with the resolutions relative to the Bank of Issue, Mr. Galt replied that it was the intention of government to ask the House to consider the resolutions on Tuesday, and, if sanctioned, a bill founded upon them would be introduced; but, as a general wish had been expressed that so important a change in the currency of the country should not be hastily carried out, the Government would not press the bill to a final passage this session. Mr. Brown said the question and answer resulted from an understanding between the hon. member and his supporters, come to on finding that there would be a majority of eight against the bill; but he hoped that on Tuesday the House would express its true feelings on the subject. In reply to a request from Mr. J. S. Macdonald that if Mr. Brown would postpone the consideration of his resolutions on constitutional changes from Monday to Monday week he would make a point of being present then, Mr Brown stated that he very much regretted being unable, owing to the state of his health, to be present and move his resolutions yesterday; but that on Monday he should be able to say whether they could be postponed without danger of being thrown over for the session. Atty. Gen. MacDonald's Bills—to amend an Act respecting Barristers at Law—to amend an Act respecting attornies at Law—to amend an Act respecting the Law Society of Upper Canada—and to regulate the removal of causes from County Courts—were severally read a third time and passed.—Mr. Galt then moved the House into Committee of supply, and Mr. Brown rose to reply to Mr. Galt's speech of Thursday; but, after a few remarks on several points, he sat down, his health not allowing him to proceed, promising that at a future opportunity he would review Mr. Galt's statement. The House then went into Committee—Mr. Benjamin in the chair.—A great number of the items having been passed, the Committee rose, reported and asked leave to sit again. When the items were passed relating to the distribution of educational grants, Mr. Brown enquired, "Where's Upper Canada College?" Mr. Galt replied that the $4,200 first proposed to be given was struck out, (Hear, hear, from Mr. Brown) and the grants to Victoria and Queens's Colleges were increased to $5,000 each. The contribution to the grammar school fund would be increased from $3,100 to $4000. Attorney Gen. Cartier informed the House, that it was His Excellency's intention to proceed to the Legislative Council Chamber, on Monday next, at half-past three o'clock, P. M., to give the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

Arrival of the S. S. AMERICA.

Three days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, April 21st, 1860.

The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at 9, a.m. She sailed from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown the 8th.

Heenan had been arrested in Hertfordshire.

LIVERPOOL, April 7th.—The Broker's and other Liverpool Circulars were published on the afternoon of the 5th, and their contents telegraphed to Queenstown in season for the North American. The markets were all closed on Good Friday, and to-day. There is consequently nothing later.

The following is the Liverpool and London Markets:—Richardson, Spence & Co., report Pork steady with a good business at 54s a 51s 6d. Beef steady. Bacon steady. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow declined 6d a 1s; Butchers, 56s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's Circular, published on the evening of the 5th, reports Money Markets slightly easier.

Consols for money 94¾ a 94⅞ and for accounts 94½ a ⅝.

Breadstuffs dull but steady. Sugar dull and easier. But quotations unchanged. Rice firm and all qualities slightly higher. Tea quiet at 1s 4¼d a 1s 5d. Coffee firm; sales unimportant. Tallow quiet 56s on the spot. Iron steady.

Bar silver, 5s. 1⅜d.; Dollars nominal; Eagles 78s. 5d.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £338,000.

Havre Market.—Wheat buoyant and slightly higher. Coffee firm. Oils in little enquiry, and prices weak. Rye steady.

The political news is unimportant.

Heenan was arrested near Derby, early on the morning of Good Friday, and was kept in custody until the day the America sailed, when he would be brought before the Magistrate. It was supposed the fight would be indefinitely postponed.

It was reported that the Great Eastern would be ready to sail together with the squadron which accompanies the Prince of Wales to Canada early in June.

It was stated that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice would vote in a few days by universal suffrage on the question of annexation.

The royal mail steamship Asia from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The steamship Hammonia was to leave Southampton on the 9th for New York, in the place of the Borussia, which had broken her main shaft.

The Paris Bourse had advanced.

Consols closed on the 7th at 94¾ a 94⅞.

New York, April 21st.

The Borussia did not sail from Southampton on the 4th, owing to the discovery of a flaw in her shaft. The Hammonia was expected from Hamburg to bring on her passengers and cargo.

The steamship Edinburgh sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 200 passengers and $100,000 in specie.—*Chronicle.*

SHERIFF'S SALES

OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1860.

Jacob Bander vs. Thos. Cassin.—An emplacement in the Lower Town of Quebec, Pres-de-Ville, 37 feet front, running in depth to the Cape with buildings thereon. Sold at the Sheriff's office on 2nd May, at 10 in the morning.

Marie M. Bedard vs. François Cliche.—An emplacement in St. Roch suburbs, Prince Edward street, 40 feet by 70, with wooden house. Sold at church door of St. Roch on 3rd May, at 10 in the forenoon.

Edouard Rousseau vs. Narcisse Drolet.—1. One undivided ninth share in an emplacement in Upper Town, St. John street, 35 feet by 60, with brick house, and hangard of stone; 2. Same share in an emplacement in St. Roch suburbs, St. Vallier street, 80 feet, running from St. Vallier to Colombe street with house and stable; 3. Same share in a lot of land in Ancienne Lorette, 3½ arpents by 35, with house and barn. Sold as follows:—lot No. 1 at the Sheriff's office, on 2nd May, at 10 a.m.; lot No 2 at St. Roch's, on 3rd May, at 10 a.m.; lot No. 3 at church door of Ancienne Lorette, on 4th May, at 10 a.m.

Charles Samson vs. Joseph Sherrer & al.—A lot of land in parish of St. Joseph, Point Levy, 1st range, 1½ arpents, with buildings thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on the 8th May, at 10 a.m.

Wm. C. Adams vs. Michael O'Connell.—An emplacement in parish Notre Dame de la Victoire, of 75 feet, running in depth to the hill, "Cote Labadie," with buildings thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on 8th May, at 10 a.m.

O. I. Richardson vs. Flavien Bilodeau.—An emplacement in St. John suburbs, St. George street, 34 feet by 139, with house thereon. Sold at Sheriff's office on 9th May, at 10 a.m.

Joseph Gauvin vs. Dame Hermine V. Blanchet.—An emplacement in St. Louis suburbs, Delachevrotiere street, 37 feet by 63, with buildings thereon. Sold at Sheriff's office on 16th May, at 10 a.m.

Union Building Society vs. Robt. Angers.—1. An emplacement in parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, 1st concession, 21 feet by half an arpent, with house thereon; 2. Another emplacement at same place, of 28 feet by 45, with house thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on 15th May, at 10 a.m.

Napoleon Casault & al. vs. Louis Touchette.—An emplacement in St. Roch suburbs, St. Vallier street, 28 feet by 60, with brick house thereon. Sold at church door of St. Roch on the 18th May, at 10 a.m.

Thomas Glover & al. vs. Marie Bedard.—An emplacement in St. Roch suburbs, Arago street, 40 feet by 62, with house thereon. Sold at church door of St. Roch on the 18th May, at 10 a.m.

Honble. Louis Panet vs. Thornton R. Smith.—1. A lot of land at the place called La Savanne, parish of St. Roch, 4 arpents by 1½; 2. Another lot at same place, on Charlesbourg road, of an irregular figure, with buildings thereon. Sold at church door of St. Roch on 18th May, at 10 a.m.

Peter Langlois vs. Antoine Allain.—1. A lot of land at the place called New Guernsey, lot 18, in third range, 3 arpents in front, forming 134 arpents in superficies; 2. Another lot in same place, lot No. 11, fifth range, 3 arpents by 31, with buildings; 3. Another lot in same place, lot No. 16, three arpents by 10, with buildings thereon. Sold at church door of St. Raymond on the 19th May, at 10 a.m.

Thelesphore Ladrien dit Flamand vs. John Jordan.—1. Two emplacements in parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, Point Levi, first lot, 10686 feet, in superficies; 2nd lot containing 12706 feet in superficies, with house and other buildings thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on the 24th May, at 10 a.m.

Sir Louis H. Lafontaine vs. Flavie Jannois.—An emplacement in St. Louis suburbs, St. Michael street, 50 feet by 90. Sold in Sheriff's office on 23rd May, at 10 a.m.

John L. Gibb & al. vs. John Smith.—A lot of ground in parish of St. Foy, 3 acres in superficies. Sold at church door of same parish on 22nd May, at 10 a.m.

Joseph C. Hamel vs. Simeon Octeau & al.—Twelve lots of land in parish of St. Joseph, Point Levi, of various sizes and dimensions, with houses and buildings thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on 24th May, at 10 a.m.

Charles Robertson vs. Godefroi Ratte.—A lot of land in parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire, 6th range, ½ arpent by one arpent, with house thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on the 30th May, at 10 a.m.

Edward Donaghue vs. Patrick Gormley.—A lot of land in parish of St. Sylvestre, 3 arpents by 30, with house and barn. Sold at church door of same parish on 29th May, at 10 a.m.

Joseph White vs. Chas. E. Anderson.—A lot of land in St. John suburbs, St. Eustache street, 26 feet by 42, with stone and brick house. Sold at the Sheriff's office on 29th May, at 10 a.m.

Jeremie Laroche vs. Jean Bte. Honde.—A lot of land in parish of St. Flavien, 2 arpents by 51, with buildings thereon. Sold at church door of same parish on 29th May, at 10 a.m.

Louis Cloutier vs. Prospere Dechene.—A lot of land in parish of St. Fereol, 2 arpents in front, running in depth to next concession. Sold at church door of same parish on 22nd May, at 10 a.m.

Wm. Brown vs. Andrew Clark.—Re-sale.—An emplacement in Lower Town, Champlain street, Pres-de-Ville, 21 feet, running to the Cape, with a two-story brick house. Sold in Sheriff's office on 11th May, at 10 a.m.

Shipping Intelligence.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Record of Wrecks.—We publish to-day our usual monthly Summary of Wrecks, from which it appears that, during the month of March, the number of wrecks reported in our columns was 166. In the month of January there were 229, and in February 154—making a total, during the present year, of 549.—London Shipping Gazette.

Per "North American."

(Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from the 2nd to the 3rd April, inclusive.)

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FOR QUEBEC.

Antwerp, March 31—Australia, Nicolich, for Quebec and Montreal.
Glasgow, April 2—Russia, Kelly.
Shields, April 2—Empress, Johnston; Margaret, Clark.
Sunderland, April 1—Prince Albert, Brouse.

FOR MONTREAL.

Glasgow, March 30—Albion, Shaw; Erromanga, Black.

CLEARED.

FOR QUEBEC.

Dublin, March 31st—Gipsey Queen, Hogan; England's Queen, Cunningham.
London, March 31—Marchioness of Queensberry, Johns; Oregon, Blyth; Ratcliff, Woodward; Lady Milton, Heiter.
Liverpool, March 31—Manchester, Johnston; Urgent, Williams; Jane, Marshall; Challenger, Gorman.
Newcastle, April 2—William, Lonsdale.

FOR MONTREAL.

Liverpool, March 31—Pride of Canada, Thornton.

ENTERED OUT.

FOR QUEBEC.

Liverpool, April 2—Clarence, McKinhon; Penningham, Patten, both for Newfoundland and Quebec; Nubia, Large; Pomona, Herron. March 31—The Duke, Bain.

New Ross, March 31st—Fitting out for Quebec—Boreas, Sweeney; Dunbrody, Williams.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGEPANNI

THE ETERNAL PERFUME.

Frangepanni Extract. | Frangepanni Pomade
Do. Soap. | Do. Sachet

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A Wright, Philadelphia, manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S NEW PERFUME, KISS ME SWEETLY;

Or, the Double Extract of Sweet Tulips. A fragrant, strong, and durable perfume, for the hands and face.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

Holloway's Pills.—Swimming of the head, nausea, distaste for food, and a feeling of lassitude and exhaustion, are sure signs of a torpid stomach and sluggishness of the secretive organs and the circulation. But it is not therefore necessary to send for a doctor. A course of Holloway's great cathartic, alterative, and tonic remedy, will remove every unpleasant symptom, and imbue both the body and the mind with unwonted energy. Every animal fluid will be purified, every obstruction in the evacuatory channels swept away, every organ regenerated. These may seem to be strong statements, but the testimony of the sick of all nations is their source and basis. ap23

To Parents.—Childhood, the most tender portion of our existence, is generally most neglected, and thousands of youth die every year from neglect of parents to attend to the early symptoms of disease. Every parent must be well aware that headache, dizziness, sick stomach, furred tongue, etc., indicate a disordered stomach and blood; and some violent fit of sickness must soon follow, if the cause which gives rise to such symptoms be not at once expelled from the system. How criminal, therefore, is it for parents to neglect the health of their children, when Dr. Halsey's celebrated Forest Pills are so well adapted to remove every vestige of impending disorder. These mild vegetable pills not only cleanse the stomach and blood from all impurities, but when used in connection with the Forest Wine, will cure, readily, old standing colds and coughs, ague and fever, scrofulous affections, and other chronic diseases. ap2

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physican, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation —will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

On Burns—Unanswerabl argument—A Short Practical View of the Subject.—H. H. Fry, Esq., agent of the great Iron Mills, Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa., who sells hundreds of "Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil," says the men are much exposed to fire, and often meet with accidents; but the "Electric Oil" takes all pain out, and gives the hands no trouble. He orders another large lot, and says they are all out. It also acts promptly and efficiently in relieving *frost bites* and *injuries* of any kind, like *sprains and wounds*. It will relieve *Piles* more surely and pleasantly than any other thing; and it acts like a charm in cases of *broken breast and sore nipples*. If such men as Dr. Welchens, of Lancaster, and hundreds more, allege that they have *been cured*, is it not entitled to more credit than the mere self-adulation of any medicine dealer or doctor in the world? Price: 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

JOSEPH BOWLES, Agent, Quebec.

ap2

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used *(free of charge)*, with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser, in sending the prescription, is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer will try the remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 350 First Street, Williamsburg, King's Co.,
f17 3m New York.

DeGrath's Electric Oil for Man and Beast. This Oil acts on the system with electricity; is a pure vegetable preparation; not the *slightest danger* of applying it outwardly or *inwardly*; it cures permanently, in most cases, from ten to twenty minutes.

The best physiologists of Europe have discovered that all Organic Derangement in the animal system is the effect of an obstruction of the Physico-Electro Fluid in the organ diseased—a skilful application of this Oil puts in immediate motion the nerve-fluid, and the cure is at once accomplished. No bleeding, no vomiting, purging, or blistering, is resorted to.

Prof. DeGrath, proprietor of the Electric Oil, says:—Certificates are out of the question —they are lying in piles at the office—Professor DeGrath will not publish them. Hundreds of the people are sent by recommendation for this great remedy; and if the afflicted want to be cured, let them learn what to use.

It never fails to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, in man, and Sprains, Scratches, Sores, on horses.

☞ An accidental discovery has demonstrated it to be an infallible Hair Restorative.

Price—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

JOSEPH BOWLES, Agent, Quebec.

ap2

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Alex. Woods, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. James Hossack, of Quebec, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. McKenzie, of Danville, C. E.

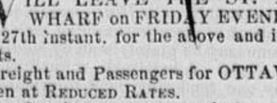
DIED.

At her residence, near Maidenhead, Berks, England, aged 74, on the 25th of March, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late George Vansittart, Esq., of Bisham Abbey, many years M.P. for that county; and sister of the late Vice-Admiral Vansittart, formerly of Eastwood House, county of Oxford, Canada West.

FIRST STEAMER THROUGH FOR

Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, & HAMILTON.

THE SPENDID UPPER-CABIN



Steamer BOWMANVILLE,

Charles Perry, Commander,

WILL LEAVE THE ST. ANREW'S WHARF on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 27th instant, for the above and intermediate ports.

Freight and Passengers for OTTAWA will be taken at Reduced Rates.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., Agents.

Quebec, April 23, 1860.

NOTICE.

Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

GOUGH DIVISION, No. 3, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, meets on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th April, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis St., Upper Town.

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

Parties requiring information or desirous of joining the Division, may apply to Brothers W. Brodie, and J. R. Healey, Lower Town; Thomas Davidson, P. Johnson, and R. J. Shaw, Upper Town, or J. P. McEwan, St. Rochs.

Quebec, April 23, 1860.



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, held in the Trinity Hall, in the City of Quebec, in that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada, being their usual place of sitting, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of APRIL, in the Year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY; at which Meeting three, and more, of the Master, Deputy-Master, and Wardens, of the said Trinity House of Quebec, were present; viz.:—

HENRY LeMESURIER, Esquire, Master;

FRANCOIS GOURDEAU, S. P., HAMMOND GOWEN, VITAL TETU, J. D. ARMSTRONG, H. Master, & H. N. JONES, Esquires, Wardens;

IT WAS RESOLVED, THAT:—

Whereas, it is expedient to amend the By-Law passed by the Trinity House of Quebec, on the Thirteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, by repealing all the provisions therein contained having reference to Ships or Vessels whilst lying at, or moored to, the Wharf in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, commonly called or known as "Oliver's Wharf." Be it, therefore, ordained and enacted, by the Trinity House of Quebec,—

That all, each, and every, of the provisions in the said By-Law, passed by the Trinity House of Quebec, on the thirteenth day of December, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, contained, by which Ships or Vessels, whilst lying at, or moored to, the Southern side of the said Wharf, called "Oliver's Wharf," are prohibited from loading any description of Timber whatever; as also all, each, and every, the regulations in the said By-Law contained, directing how Ships or Vessels loading Timber, whilst lying at the Eastern End of the said "Oliver's Wharf," shall have their heads pointed, and in what manner only such Ships or Vessels, whilst so lying, shall be loaded with Timber, shall, respectively, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

In Testimony Whereof, We, the said TRINITY HOUSE OF QUEBEC, have hereunto affixed our Common Seal, at the City of Quebec, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, in the Year of Our Lord, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY, and in the Twenty-Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.)

(Signed) H. LeMESURIER, Master.

(Signed) E. B. LINDSAY, Cl. Tr. Ho., Q.

Hose!—Packing!—Hose!

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed AGENT for the SALE of GRENOBLE HOSE, would call the attention of proprietors of STEAMBOATS, MILLS, and others, to this superior HOSE, manufactured from the finest Hemp (Grenoble), without Seam, and saturated with a chemical preparation to prevent its rotting.

Its advantages over other Hose now in use are: its extreme lightness and cheapness, being about one-half the price of leather, and bearing more pressure.

—ALSO,—

On hand, and FOR SALE, at LOW PRICES: Gutta Percha and Vulcanized Rubber Hose, Rubber and Hemp Engine Packing (Regulation Water Guage Mountings), Steam Whistles, Guage and Globe Valve Cocks, Lard and Oil Cups, Couplings, &c., &c.

With the usual assortment of Tools, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oil, &c., &c.

WM. EADON, St. Nicholas Street, Palace Gate.

Quebec, April 23, 1860. 1m

STATE

FIRE INSURANCE CO'PY.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital..........$2,500,000.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO., Agents.

Quebec, April 23, 1860.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

Just Received and for Sale:

SUGARS—Bright Muscovado, hhds. and tierces;
TEAS—Gunpowders, Hysons, Twankays, Souchongs, &c.;
COFFEE—Mocha, Java, &c.;
FIGS—Fresh, in drums and cartoons;
LEAF TOBACCO—In hhds. and bales;
BRIGHT SYRUP—In puncheons and barrels.

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, April 23. 1860.

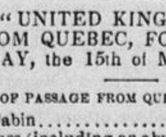
DIRECT

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

"Anchor" Line of Steam Packet Ships,

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Montreal, Quebec, & Glasgow.



Ships.	*Tons.*	*H.-Pr.*	*Commanders.*
United Kingdom	1255	300	Wm. Meiklereid.
John Bell	1102	250	Robt Creighton.
United States (build'g.)	1200	300	———

THE "UNITED KINGDOM" will SAIL FROM QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, the 15th of MAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:

Saloon Cabin $60
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly-cooked provisions) $25
Children in proportion.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
⁂ Berths not secured until paid for.
Each ship carries a duly-qualified Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to G. & D. Shaw, Montreal; or to

ROBERT SHAW & CO., Quebec.

Quebec, April 23, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers.

100 BARRELS UPPER CANADA OATMEAL,
100 Kegs Chicago LEAF LARD,
3 Hhds. HAMS.

W. & R. BRODIE, No. 12 Peter St.

Quebec, April 20, 1860. 1w

Imperfect Combustion.

For 2s. 6d.,

I WILL make a trifling ALTERATION in any COAL OIL LAMP, so as nearly to DOUBLE THE LIGHT, without any perceptible increase in the consumption of oil.

☞ Send along your Lamps.

BIRT HINTON.

Quebec, April 18, 1860.



LIGHT-HOUSE SUPPLIES.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be RECEIVED at this Office until the FOURTEENTH DAY of MAY NEXT, for THE SUPPLY OF SEVEN THOUSAND GALLONS of the best quality of WINTER PRESSED SPERM OIL, for the Provincial Light-Houses, above Lachine;—one-third of which must be from head matter.

The whole to be furnished in iron-bound casks, in prime order, of fifty gallons each, and delivered, at the risk of the Contractor, on such Wharf near the Montreal Terminus of the Lachine Canal, and on such day, on or about the 1st July next, as may be specified in the Contract.

The Oil to be subject to inspection and test prior to acceptance, and must be measured out if required; none of the Oil of head matter will be received which will not stand limpid at 30° Fahrenheit, and the other two-thirds at 40°.

Payment will be made within ten days after the receipt of a Certificate from the Superintendent, stating that the Oil has been tested, measured, and delivered at the time and place agreed upon.

Tenders to be accompanied by samples of not less than one pint each, and to be endered: "Tenders for Light-House Supplies."

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Quebec, April 20, 1860. 3

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Palace Street.

THE PROPRIETOR, in returning his sincere thanks to the Subscribers, and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received during the past year, begs to inform them that this Establishment has lately undergone a thorough repair: extensive alterations and additions have been made, so as to make this Establishment second to none in Canada.

TWO NEW BATHS are now in course of construction, viz.:—

AN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, AND A VAPOUR BATH;

and will be in operation shortly, of which due notice will be given.

The Electro-Chemical Bath is a sure CURE for RHEUMATIC GOUT, and all diseases resulting from the detention of morbific matter in the system.

The Vapour Bath is invaluable as an agent for removing obstructions of the skin, alleviating pain and spasmodic contractions.

The TAKING of THESE BATHS is most SOOTHING and COMFORTABLE, generally affording relief to the patient; and they may, in all cases, be tried without the least danger.

TERMS FOR THE FOLLOWING BATHS:

YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS.

Hot, Cold, or Shower,	$5.00 ₽ annum.
Vapour,	5.00 ₽ annum.
Swimming bath, season only,	2.00
Hot, Cold, Shower, Vapour and Swimming,	8.00
Electro-Chemical Bath, each,	1.90

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Hot, Cold, or Shower Bath, each,	$0.25
Vapour Baths, each,	0.50
Swimming Baths, each,	0.25
Electro-Chemical, each,	2.00

☞ Family Tickets, as per agreement.

For the accommodation of Subscribers, and others visiting the establishment, a Hair Dresser will be kept on the premises.

Parties wishing to subscribe, will be called on in a few days.

The Establishment will shortly be open daily, from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.; and on Sundays, from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. Winter arrangement to be made known in a future advertisement.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that, by strict attention to business, combined with civility towards subscribers, and all others visiting his Establishment, he hopes to merit a share of public support.

N. MACKAY.

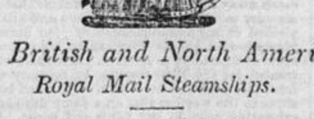
Quebec, March 20, 1860. u

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the PUBLIC, that the above FAR-FAMED BATH is now in WORKING ORDER, and ready for all who wish to avail themselves of such an inestimable remedy for all kinds of Rheumatic Diseases.

NORMAN MACKAY.

Quebec, April 20, 1860. u



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,	*Canada*, Capt. Lang,
Arabia, Capt. Stone,	*America*, Cap. Millar,
Asia, Capt. Lott,	*Niagara*, " Anderson,
Africa, Capt. Shannon,	*Europa*, Capt. Leitch.

Scotia, (now building.)

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

Canada, Lang, Boston, Wednesday, April 4
Arabia, Stone, New York, Wednesday, April 11
Niagara, Miller, Boston, Wednesday, April 18
Persia, Judkins, N. York, Wednesday, April 25
America, Millar, Boston, Wednesday, May 2
Africa, Shannon, N. York, Wednesday, May 9
Europa, Leitch, Boston, Wednesday, May 16
Asia, Lott, New York, Wednesday, May 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. & I. G. BATES, 99 State street, Boston;
Or, E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York

April 18, 1860.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND

EDUCATIONAL UNION.

LECTURE ON MONT BLANC.

A LECTURE on the above subject, illustrated by beautiful and characteristic VIEWS with the Magic Lantern, will be delivered in the ROOMS of the above INSTITUTE, 30½ St. John Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 24th, at 8 o'clock precisely, Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

Members, with the previlege of introducing a Lady, free.

Non-members 7½d. each. Tickets to be had by applying at the Room.

Another Lecture will be given at an early date.

S. STURTON, Secretary.

Quebec, April 20, 1860. 2

TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 14 d'Aiguillon street, St. John Suburbs, eight rooms, water introduced, and good cellarage. Rent only £25.

Apply to HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, N.P., St. Peter Street.

Quebec, April 18, 1860. 3



Crown Lands Department,

Jesuits' Estates & Crown Domain Branch,

Quebec, 14th April, 1860.

TENDERS, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, sealed, and endorsed, "*Tender for Barn, at Beauport*," will be received at this Department until the FIRST PROXIMO, at NOON, for the RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE BARN, destroyed by Fire on the 23rd ultimo, ON THE DOMAIN FARM of NOTRE DAME DES ANGES, at BEAUPORT, according to Specification which can be seen at the Office of the Agent, the Honorable Mr. Panet, in this City. The Tender to give the names of two solvent Sureties. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender, if not found satisfactory.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
2awlf Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.

City Building Society.

THE 50th MONTHLY INSTALMENT BECOMES DUE on MONDAY, the 30th instant; on the evening of which day, at EIGHT o'clock P.M., the Directors will OFFER FOR SALE such MONIES as they may have on hand.

JOHN ROSS, Secy.-Treas.

Quebec, April 16, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the QUEBEC EXCHANGE, will be held on TUESDAY, 24th instant, in the EXCHANGE READING-ROOM, at ONE o'clock, P.M., in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, to ELECT A MANAGING COMMITTEE for the ensuing year, receive the Report of the retiring Committee, and for the transaction of all other business connected with the Institution.

HENRY PEMBERTON, Chairman.

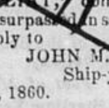
Quebec, April 16, 1860. 4

TO LET.

ABOUT 30 RESIDENCES, entrance on the First of MAY next, in Brick and Stone Buildings, St. Dominique and Prince Edward Streets, St. Rochs, the property of Duncan Gibb, Esquire, of Liverpool; many of those with the Company's water in use. Rent must be paid promptly. Apply on the premises to

HUGH MACKAY, Agent.

Quebec, April 13, 1860.



FOR SALE.

THE Yacht "FLIRT," complete in every respect, and unsurpassed in sailing qualities. For particulars, apply to

JOHN M. OLIVER, Ship-yard, St. Rochs.

Quebec, April 11, 1860. 2w

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, FIRE and RED BRICK, DESCHAMBAULT STONE, CHIMNEY TOPS, CEDARS and a large quantity of GOOD seasoned BOARDS and PLANKS, and SCANTLINGS.

—ALSO,—

Other BUILDING MATERIALS, all which will be SOLD cheap and in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to THOMAS McGREEVY, New Custom House Wharf.

Quebec, April 11, 1860. 6

BIRT HINTON,

Optician and Mathematical Instrument MAKER,

REPAIRS NAUTICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, at HIS WORKSHOP, No. 4, MONTCALM BUILDINGS, Amable Street, near Louis Road.

Quebec, April 13, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND

Nervous Sufferers.

The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers,* he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions *(free of charge)*; also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT, Botanic Physician, No. 429, Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m





BONNETS AND HATS.

MRS. PARNELL, having RECEIVED the SPRING FASHIONS, is prepared to ALTER, DRESS, DYE, and TRIM LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS, in THE NEWEST STYLE, at

23½ JOHN STREET, without.

Gentlemen's Hats Cleaned and Altered.

Quebec, March 14, 1860.

DAVID KERR,

LATE OF FIRM OF KERR AND GILCHRIST,

Painter & Paper Hanger.

BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that, until the first of May next, he will carry on business in rear of the premises occupied by the late firm; after which date he will again be found at the old stand.

Entrance by the gateway next to John Walker & Co., Plumbers, St. John Street, within.

DAVID KERR.

Quebec, Feby. 24, 1860. 9w

FRESH FIGS.

JUST RECEIVED: 10 Cases FIGS, put up in 2lb. drums. For sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, March 19, 1860.

Important to the World.

TRUE AND FALSE THEORIES; THE compensating laws of Nature; the right is plain—Nature cannot err. It is wise that men do not all think alike, else we would be led into fatal delusions, as well in morals as in politics, in physic and in religion. If mankind had paid half the attention to the process of life, animal chemistry, and health, as to sensual indulgence, it would have been well for future generations of immortal beings, and our best natures would be fully developed. That man is deserving universal approbation who expounds to the people natural truths, and discovers benefits never before known. Nature *endeavors* to set man *right*, even in his abuse of himself; for, when *one organ* becomes impaired or over-taxed, another redoubles its exertions, until, from protracted work, *general* disorder settles into *local* derangements, often terminating fatally; and O! how *prematurely*, in this land of *schools, doctors* and *drugs!* If the true theory of pain, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous, Muscular, &c., were understood by the *people* themselves, instead of relying upon the multifarious opinions of widely differing Medical Colleges, such mortality, such *suffering*, would not often occur. Those who do the *thinking* for us, *well know* this, but will not tell us so. Experience is the best teacher, and, added to intelligedce, makes a man *know a fact*, as well as the most learned and pompous. We have some truth to tell in reference to the wonderful discovery of "Prof. Chas. DeGrath's Electric Oil," *speedily* relieving pain, and *curing* the very worst cases: we shall let this be told more by *others* than by ourselves, knowing that the censorious would impugn our motives if we should assert things without proof. We have never stated half that *others say* of this "Healing Balm;" let them speak on—we merely premising that its action is *strange, peculiar,* and *agreeable*. It is readily taken up by the absorbents, and seems to impart new life to all the secretions and to the nervous fluid. It scatters obdurate *Tumors*, heals Fractures, Wounds, and almost *instantly* relieves the worst kind of *Burns*; often cures *Rheumatism* and *Neuralgia* in a day, and *Piles* in six days. It does *not* cure *everything*, nor does it injure *anything*. It cannot be used without *some specific benefit* within an hour; has cured *frosted feet* in one night. *Pains* cannot remain where it is used. Now let E. Killinsworth, Esq (late candidate for sheriff, owner of the Tontine, Philad.,) speak for himself. He says it took him off his crutches *in one day*. Frank Duffy, Esq. (large livery owner, twenty years, corner of Locust and Twelfth sts., Philad.,) was also taken off his crutches. Capt. John Henderson; Capt. Jeremiah Allen (an old man who suffered many years); Geo. W. Bosler, Esq. (supervisor of — ward); Geo. Lowry (next to the Grammar school, West Philadelphia) suffered four years—all cured in one to three days. Ask George Helmbold, Esq., the well-known officer in the Western Bank, Chestnut street, both he and his sister have been cured;—says he "recommends everybody to use this Oil." Ask Mrs. Fasset, one of the wealthiest families in Chestnut street, below 12th street. She sprained her ancle: one bottle cured her in two days.

Price—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

Caution.—Be careful to ask for and get De Grath's Electric Oil, as worthless imitations abound.

JOSEPH BOWLES, Agent for Quebec.

April 4th. 1860. 3m

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NOW OPENING AT

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.'S.

NEW STRAW BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
NEW CLOTHS & TWEEDS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

WM. LAIRD & CO., Fabrique Street.

Quebec, March 26, 1860.

TO MS. P. P.

THE Subscribers offer the best assortment of FLOWER SEEDS ever imported. They will forward, to any part of Canada, on the following terms:—

For $0.50 cts	12	papers choice annuals.
For 1.00	25	" " "
For 2.00	50	" " "
For 4.00	125	" " "

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, for $10.00.

Prize Cauliflower free by Post, on receipt of six 3d.-stamps.

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Montreal, March 23, 1860.

Oranges and Lemons!!!

JUST RECEIVED—175 BOXES, in prime order. For sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, March 16, 1860.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Just received, per Grand Trunk Railway: 10 Barrels FRESH SUGAR-CURED HAMS. For sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, March 21, 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.

Situation Wanted.

A MAN WANTING a SITUATION, as Messenger or Office-Keeper. For further particulars, apply at this Office.

Quebec, April 9, 1860.

PRIME BRIGHT SUGAR.

100 Hogsheads PRIME BRIGHT SUGAR, landing ex "N. Clifford," from Cenfuigos.

—ALSO,—

Puncheons, Hogsheads, and Barrels BRIGHT SYRUP. For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, Marh 7, 1860.

UPPER-CANADA BUTTER.

25 Firkins choice TABLE BUTTER, just received ex Grand Trunk Railway. For sale by

G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, March 23, 1860.



LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at such period between the 1st and 20th April next, as may be determined on according to the state of the weather, the water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, for the purpose of making repairs, and will so remain until refilled for the opening of the navigation.

By order,

T. TRUDEAU, Secy.

Department of Public Works, Quebec, March 12, 1860.

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.

PAILS! PAILS!

1000 Dozen, superior finished, PAINTED PAILS, in lots to suit purchasers, from the St. Nicholas manufactory. For sale by

LANE, GIBB & CO., Agents.

Quebec, March 7, 1860.

THE

Only Preparation having Proofs

SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS TO

EXPEL THE DOUBTS OF ALL.

FOR Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools, as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C., June 24, 1859.

Professor O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test.

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, under the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to belive produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as ever I saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which, I flatter myself to say, is not a little. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours very respectfully,

M. J. Wright, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., December 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair restorative," which he liked very much; and after using two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

Thompson Surgnor.

Dr. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color: about the time of my arrival in the United States, it was rapidly becoming gray; but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative," it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite as efficacious as well as agreeable.

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.

February 22, 1860. 3m

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S:

INFANTILE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain,* it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can *rely* upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always present us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the TRUE STANDARD. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, or any affection whatever of the THROAT or LUNGS inducing CONSUMPTION, use No. 1, which is also the No. for DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and for all CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, arising from OVER-USE, GENERAL DEBILITY, and NERVOUS PROSTRATION. No. 2, for LIVER COMPLAINTS, No. 3, for DYSPEPSIA. *Being already prepared for absorption* it is TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, HYSTERIA, WEAKNESSES, &c. See special directions for this. For SALT RHEUM ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS, KIDNEY, and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO., Agents for Canada.

JOHN S. BOWEN, Agent for Quebec.

March 28, 1860. 12mno21

Montreal Whiskey.

WM. DOW & Co.'s WHISKEY 50, O. P. in Puncheons, Hhds. and Barrels.

☞ This Whiskey is acknowledged by connaisseurs, to be superior to any manufactured in this Province. For sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

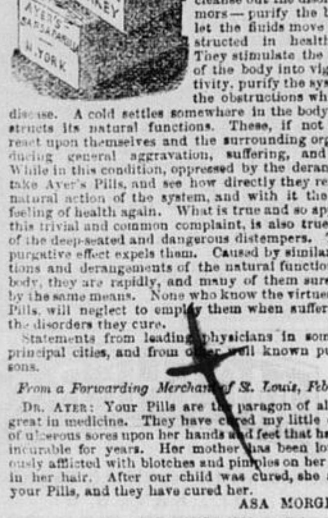
Quebec, March 16, 1860.

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.

CREAM CHEESE.
50 Boxes just received and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec Sept. 2, 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.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

STARCH.
250 Boxes LIGHT BLUE, SILVER WHITE and CORN STARCH. For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.
Quebec, July 8, 1859.

TO SHOEMAKERS.
JUST RECEIVED,

1 CASE Machine Twist and Galloons,
1 Case Black Lastings, and Prunella.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, May 17, 1858.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARINE INSURANCES can be effected on application to
A. FRASER & CO.
St. Paul Street,
Quebec, 3rd April, 1856.

NEW BUTTER.

100 FIRKINS SUPERIOR FAMILY BUTTER, TAIT'S, Melborne.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, June 15, 1859.

PALE SEAL OIL.

150 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL, superior for Mills;—landing ex "Marie Dolphine," and for sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 6, 1859.

All the Year Round.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. DICKENS, this publication is issued in New York simultaneously with its issue in London. The first number appeared on both sides of the Atlantic on the first of May, 1859, and contained the opening chapters of the new novel, entitled—A TALE OF TWO CITIES, written especially for it by Charles Dickens, which is to be continued, from week to week, for about eight months.

It will be seen that American readers of "ALL THE YEAR ROUND" will obtain the stories and other contributions of Mr. Dickens and the staff of writers associated with him, embracing an array of distinguished talent with which no other publication can compare, several weeks in advance of their reaching this country through ordinary sources, and at the same time they are given to the public in London.

MR. DICKENS' ADDRESS.

Nine years of Household Words are the best assurance that can be offered to the public of the spirit and objects of "All the Year Round."

In transferring myself and my strongest energies from the publication that is about to be discontinued to the publication that is about to be begun, I have the happiness of taking with me that staff of writers with whom I have labored, and all the literary and business co-operation that can make my work a pleasure. In some important respects I am now free greatly to advance on past arrangements. Those I leave to testify for themselves in due course.

The fusion of the graces of the imagination with the realties of life which is vital to the welfare of any community, and for which I have striven, from week to week, as honestly as I could, during the last nine years, will continue to be striven for "all the year round." The old weekly cares and duties become things of the past merely to be assumed, with an increased love for them and brighter hopes springing out of them in the present and the future.

I look and plan for a very much wider circle of readers, and yet again for a steadily-expanding circle of readers, in the projects I hope to carry through "all the year round;" and I feel confident that this expectation will be realized, if it deserves realization.

The task of my new journal is set, and I will steadily try to work this task out. Its pages shall show to good purpose their motto is remembered in them, and with how much fidelity and earnestness they tell THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The American edition will hereafter be issued in weekly and monthly parts, put up in neat covers, and occasionally embellished with steel and copper-plate engravings. Price,—12s. 6d. per annum.

Copies always on hand, and subscriptions received, by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, June 22, 1859.

FINE TOBACCOS.
Received per G. T. Railway:

20 CASES Fine Smoking TOBACCO, in tin foil,—Twist Lumps,
10 Cases do do do ½ lb Lumps.
Fine Cut Tobacco, in 10 lb Bales.
For Sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower-Town, Nov 4, 1859.

FOR SALE.

HHDS BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR
Barrels Crushed Sugar,
Tierces London Loaf Sugar,
Puncheons Bright Syrup,
For Sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Dec. 7, 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 Policy.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also effected on advantageous terms.
FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Quebec, 21st Feby 1856. Agents.

CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers, AGENTS for HENDERSON'S CORDAGE FACTORY, respectfully give notice to their friends and the public that they are prepared to MANUFACTURE GANGS of RIGGING, of all sizes and the best quality, at short notice, and at the Lowest Prices.

—ALSO,—

All kinds of Tarred Cordage and Seizing Stuff, Houseline, Hambroline, Marline, Spunyarn, Bale Rope, superior Hemp Packing for Steam Engine, and a complete assortment of MANILLA CORDAGE OF ALL SIZES.

☞ All Cordage from the above factory WARRANTED equal to English Manufacture.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Jany. 24, 1859.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
QUEBEC MARBLE WORKS.

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.

JUST ARRIVED.

A SMALL LOT of Superior CORK CORDAGE, to be sold ex Ship.
CHAS. E. LEVEY, & CO,
St. James Street.
Quebec May 26, 1858.

Hams.

6 CASES Fresh Sugar Cured HAMS.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Dec. 15, 1858.

Anthracite Coal Stoves.

JUST received by the Subscriber:
Challenge Heaters, suitable for Halls, Passages, and Public Buildings;
Railway Coal Burners;
Oak, Parlor, Coal Stoves;
Cylinder Stoves.
H. S. SCOTT.
Quebec, 5th Nov., 1858.

GRAHAM'S PORT.
4 Hhds. and 5 Qr.-Casks. For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
October 29, 1858.

WHISKEY.

THE BEST MONTREAL WHISKEY, in Puncheons, Hhds, and Barrels.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 22, 1858.

LONDON SOUCHONG.
50 Chests English Breakfast Souchong, ex Ealing Grave. For sale by
JOHN PAT
Sept. 17, 1858.

Harper for December.

JUST RECEIVED:
Harper's Magazine for December.
Notes of a Twenty-five Year's Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by John McLean; 2 vols.
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Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver,* which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

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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-Yearly.	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	1.51	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	50	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	2.41	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				

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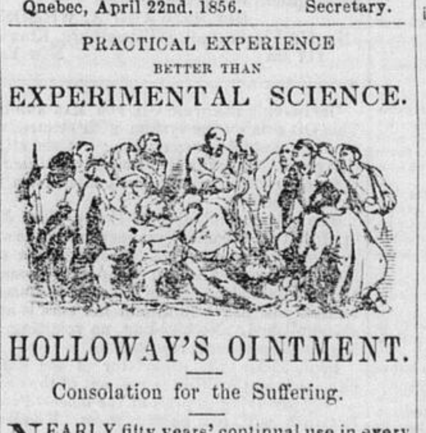
MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY

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

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

Mr. ROBERT WATERS has been appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery.
By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
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Chilblains,	Ringworm,	Sore Breasts,	Ulcers,
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Gout,	Scalds,	Sore Throats,	Wounds of all kinds.
Lumbago,		Sores of all kinds,	

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

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

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

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
Sept. 21, 1859.

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, ⅝ in. and upwards.
Belfast Cordage, 1⅞ 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 £100 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 [illegible] 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 9	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 9	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.

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