



THE QUEBEC MERCURY. PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion 6 lines and under...

Property for Sale and to Let.

To be Let. HOUSE, No. 43, ST. ANNE STREET, near the English Church. Enquire on the Premises.

For Sale, or to Let. GREENWOOD COTTAGE, near St. Foy Church, about four miles from town.

To be Let. THAT Large and Commodious Hotel, known by the name of the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

For Sale, or to Let. THE HOUSE AND PROPERTY, belonging to the Subscriber, on the ST. LEWIS ROAD.

To Let. THE OFFICE of the Subscriber, in the COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS.

For Sale, or to Let. A Pleasantly Situated WOODEN HOUSE in St. Valliere Suburb.

For Sale, or to Let. THAT Large and Commodious Four-Story STONE HOUSE, No. 25, ST. ANNE STREET.

To Let. THAT House lately occupied by Wd Larue, Esquire, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Little River.

A small COTTAGE in the village of Ste. Angèle, on the Lorette Road.

To Let. THE EXTENSIVE AND CENTRAL SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE, next door to the Subscriber.

THE HOUSE, No. 42, St. Ann Street, occupied by Mr. Davis.

For Sale, or to Let. THAT splendid new three story HOUSE, built of fire-brick.

THAT fine two story HOUSE, with Hangar, Stables, and other dependencies.

Both the above Properties are to be sold on terms most favorable to purchasers.

To Let. A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, at Mount Pleasant, with a large Garden and Well attached.

To Let. A SMALL well finished HOUSE, situated close to J. HALE'S, Esq. School House.

To Let. THREE HOUSES, known as REYNARD'S BUILDINGS, Lower Town.

To Let. A THREE-STORY STONE HOUSE, situated in the Lower Town.

For Sale (on easy terms), or to Let. ONE of the new Firebrick HOUSES, erected by the subscriber.

Property for Sale and to Let.

To be Let. A LARGE and new STONE HOUSE, with an excellent well, galleries, stables, &c.

For Sale; or, to be Let. THE "ROYAL HOTEL," at Riviere du Loup (en bas).

To be Let. THE following property at Pres-deville: A comfortable TWO STORY HOUSE.

A WHARF, and a PIER in deep water. Apply to E. G. CANNON.

Steam Engine for Sale. FOR SALE, an excellent STEAM ENGINE, in good order.

Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. SOPHIA DATE, are requested to hand in their accounts.

Crown Lands Department. NOTICE is hereby given, that the following BUILDING LOTS, in the TOWN of DAUBIGNY.

City Debentures. CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. Quebec, 25th February, 1851.

THE HOLDERS of CORPORATION DEBENTURES, which have become due, are requested to present them to the undersigned.

Contract for Dorchester Bridge. NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving TENDERS for building DORCHESTER BRIDGE.

JEAN PLAMONDON Sharpens Razors, Penknives, Surgical Instruments, &c.

BAZAAR. THE Twenty-fourth ANNUAL BAZAAR, for the Support of the PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

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Extracts from late English papers.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer in Paris, under date of the 20th ultimo, gives the following classification of the distinctly marked political parties of that country.

280 Orléanists. 225 Montagnards, Democrats, Socialists (the red republicans). 145 Legitimists. 75 Bonapartists (imperialists). 25 Moderate Republicans (the "Tiers parti").

The moderate republicans, composing the tiers or third party, and led by Gen. Cavaignac, form, with the montagnards, the democrats, and socialists of all schools, the Left, numbering about 250, and presenting the largest homogeneous mass of votes which can be counted on in the Assembly.

Some two hundred members of the extreme Left have united in the introduction of a bill of amnesty for all political offences committed since the revolution of February.

The four oldest regiments stationed at Paris have expressed a desire to be replaced by other corps.

The correspondent of some of the Parisian journals state that a great number of respectable families in the departments, fearing an inevitable outbreak, have packed up their moveables and made every preparation to quit France on the first explosion.

M. de La Devanaye, deputy from Maine et Loire, has presented in the Assembly a number of petitions from the French residents at La Plata, claiming reparation for the damages which they have sustained in consequence of the orders of Rosas.

M. Dumont and Caillaud have made propositions to the municipal council of Nantes to regulate all the clocks in that city by means of the galvanic fluid.

Lieut. Col. Durieux, of the 1st African chasseurs, has visited Paris, for the purpose of urging a speedy military expedition against the Kabyls.

M. Thiers may himself become President, and thus constitute himself the *leum tenens* of his protégé, the Count of Paris? Among the Orléanist men of note, who, with Thiers and Molé, separate from the mass of their party, may be mentioned MM. de Biogler, Roger (du Nord) de Malville, Delessert, Duvergier de Léauraine, Baze, Jules de Lasteyrie, and Chamolle.

The coalition meanwhile is preparing to strike another blow at M. Bonaparte. And though I feel confident that repeated parliamentary victories of the coalition will ensure exclusively to the benefit of its most considerable member, the ultra democratic party, and lead Heaven knows where, unless they should sting M. Bonaparte to a military coup d'état, still I cannot but wish the allied parties success in the struggle which is approaching.

Mr. John Thiers, who has been in the Assembly for some time, and who has been in the Assembly for some time, and who has been in the Assembly for some time.

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absenting himself from the division upon Mr. D'Israeli's motion, there was a large attendance of burgeses.

The Rev. William Bourke, P.P. St. John's, represented the disgraced state of the streets, lanes, and alleys of the old town, in consequence of the sweepers having been withdrawn by the Corporation.

The Mayor then stated he had received replies from several Irish members in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks passed by the Council.

Mr. John Gleeson seconded the proposition. Mr. P. Lynch proposed, and Mr. William O'Connell seconded, an amendment "that the letters be first read."

The amendment was carried by a majority of 11. The Mayor said he would read the letters as he received them. The first was from Mr. John O'Connell.

"Dublin, March 3, 1851. Right Worshipful my dear Sir—I am informed by my good friend, Mr. Murphy, that you have written to me to London, on the subject of the rate of your corporation, requiring your city members a statement of the reasons why they absented themselves from Mr. D'Israeli's division.

"If my impression of the purport of your communication be correct, it will save time and trouble if you will do me the favour of reading the accompanying document at the next meeting of your body, and perceiving its insertion in the local press. I most deeply regret that I should have occasioned you any displeasure to my good and kind friends of Limerick, for whose favors I shall ever feel truly indebted; but I acted according to my conscience. I do not regret in respectful submission. I will not further vindicate myself with them, and will accept their censure without a murmur. They have in the future conduct, as well as judging and pronouncing upon what it has been, and, on consideration, they think it advisable that I should return to them the highest trust with which they have honored me, I will, of course, do so at once.

"Respectfully and faithfully yours, JOHN O'CONNELL."

"TO THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK. Dublin, March 3, 1851. Right Worshipful my dear and respected Sir—I am informed that you have written to me to London, communicating a vote of the Limerick Corporation, by which a desire is expressed that I should explain and account for my absence from the division on Mr. D'Israeli's motion, when ministers were practically defeated. I have also seen the Limerick and Clare Examiner, with the report of what passed; and I think it respectful towards you, and, perhaps, more convenient to all parties, to act as if I had received your communication, and not delay until it shall actually come back to me from London. I am very grateful to you for the consideration and kind disposition I understand you to have manifested, and also to those generous friends of my father and myself, who speak in my defence on this occasion. Turning now to the affair itself, I think it right to remark, that with every, and indeed the most sincere respect for the Corporation, it should rather be to the Parliamentary constituency than to them that I should be called on to account. I am the more warranted in this, as from the report it is clear that the hostile proceedings emanated from gentlemen who not only did not vote for me, but who were some of whom actually voted against me in 1847, but some of whom I call to me for account for a trust which they had no part in conferring. But my respect for the municipal body generally is too great to allow me to stand upon points, when I can show that respect by attending promptly and fully to a request of the r. I, therefore, proceed to give the explanation they desire. I assented myself deliberately and purposely on the occasion in question. Had I been in London, I should in all probability have voted with Ministers. I preferred, however, to dissent to the vote, as I thereby did not commit my constituents to the vote, which would have been inclined to give. My reasons for not voting with Mr. D'Israeli were, viz.—1st. That a success would bring on a dissolution of Parliament, when a fully-biased majority would have been returned at the new elections in England and Scotland. 2d. That at a Sturdy Ministry would redeem Lord Stanley's words at the beginning of the session, by introducing a measure against Catholicism, which would mean the abandonment of Free Trade; and I knew that if God rose in power, my hundreds of thousands in Ireland would perish, and the Poor-rates would swell enormously. 3d. These were my convictions at the time. Since then Lord Stanley has had the opportunity of trying his hand at forming a Ministry, and has shrunk back from the task. No one anticipated this shrinking on his part; and it is even still to some degree uncertain, if he may not come into office. However, whatever may happen, the probabilities of a new Parliament more stringent than the present, a sterner and more vigorous one against a certain Minister, or Ministry, without reference to the merits of the question at issue. And if I were to remain a Member of Parliament to the end of my life, I never can subscribe to it, nor act upon it. 4th. I have represented Young in two Parliaments, Athlone in one, Kilkenny in one, and Limerick in the present; and when solicited to vote, in each case I have stated distinctly my political principles, and as they were in accordance with those of the constituency, I was elected. I have always added a pledge, that I would place in their hands against the trust with which they have honored me. 5th. But I repeat I never did, never could, and never will give a pledge to vote for or against any particular motion or measure, without reference to its merits and consequences, and merely to put out a Ministry. In all cases where I have doubted if my constituents and I would take the same view on an important motion, I have either consulted them; or if there was not time for that, I have, as in the present case, abstained from voting till their pleasure should be known; holding myself ready, as I do now, to resign my seat, if they insisted on my acting contrary to my convictions. 6th. I have now, I trust, respected dear sir, left no doubt as to all my reasons for the course I pursued; and my intentions for the future. I will not answer the petty insinuations and ludicrous charges which were brought forward by some gentlemen throughout the division, as if my public career, through its course did not supply a sufficient answer; it is not now when that career, as drawing to a close, that I can hope to refute them. All that I can do is, to be content with the respectful and approval of my own conscience. 7th. Believe me, Right Worshipful dear sir, with great respect and esteem, and with many thanks for your kindness, your very faithful servant, JOHN O'CONNELL."

The Mayor next read letters from the following, in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks for their support of Dill's motion, against Ministers:—
Messrs. Keogh, Timothy O'Brien, T. Meagher, Henry Fitzgibbon, John T. Devereux, Edward B. Roche, Francis Scully, W. T. McCullagh, Wyndham G. Gold, Mr. Lynch—Have you one from Mr. John O'Brien?

Mayor—No. I received no more.
Mr. John Barrington here rose and proposed a resolution, that these letters lie on the table till next day of meeting.

Mr. Lynch—I beg your pardon. That resolution was put before and lost.

Alderman Mulvaney seconded the amendment of Mr. Barrington.

A poll was then taken, when there appeared for the resolution 19—Against it 9.

Mr. F. Lynch asked what question was of such importance to Ireland as their representation in parliament. Was there any question which required to be looked more carefully after—any question which ought to engage more of their attention (hear). He would say emphatically not; and when they found their representatives betraying their interests—when they found them selling themselves to a Whig government—selling themselves to the avowed enemies of social order in Ireland, he thought the time had arrived when they were bound to come forward as men, and as electors to pronounce upon them their unlimited condemnation (hear). They had all heard the letter of Mr. John O'Connell, which was read for them by the Mayor. (Mr. Lynch pointedly addressed to the cry generally got up, that those who had the misfortune to call Mr. John O'Connell accounts for his public conduct, wanted to cast aspersions on the memory of his father). Such was not the case (hear). He did not mean to cast an imputation on the memory of the dead, and he wished to place on record these his convictions; but O'Connell had left after him a degenerate progeny—a man who had occupied an exalted position in life. (The Mayor here handed Mr. Lynch Mr. O'Connell's letter, and he continued to say that he approached this letter with feelings of considerable pain, because he felt that he could establish by incontrovertible facts, that John O'Connell was unworthy of the confidence of the constituency of Limerick (no, no, from some members).—Mr. Lynch, in an argumentative and convincing address, the delivery of which occupied an hour and a half, proceeded to point out the inconsistency, nay, the hypocrisy, of Mr. John O'Connell's writings and assertions in support of the Whigs, and the conduct of his (Mr. O'Connell's) letters and speeches, condemnatory of the supporters of the Whigs, and holding up to the public such parties as deserving of odium and censure from the community, while he was playing the same game. He demonstrated that he was insincere in his professions and acts, and concluded a luminous speech by proposing the following resolution:—

That the letter of explanation from Mr. John O'Connell in reference to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Council, is in all respects most unsatisfactory, and that the feelings of all political parties in the City, declare that he has forfeited our confidence; and we hereby call upon him to resign the representation of Limerick.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy seconded the resolution in beating terms, assuring the meeting that none other than a feeling of integrity and justice actuated him in so doing.

Mr. James McCarthy, in supporting the resolution, said he was rather surprised that no reference was made to Mr. O'Brien.

Alderman Watson—You have not received his explanation yet.

Mr. McCarthy—I say Mr. O'Brien has forfeited our confidence, and I will move that he be included in the vote of censure. (hear.)

Mr. W. O'Connell—And I will second it.

Alderman Macmahon then came forward, and expressed his dissent from the resolution proposed by Mr. Lynch, and condemned the proceeding altogether.

Alderman Watson said he did not vote for Mr. John O'Connell, but at the same time he could not support the amendment, inasmuch as it combined a vote of censure on Mr. John O'Brien, and in which he could not concur (hear). Mr. O'Brien had been written to, but no reply was received, and it would be unfair to condemn without an explanation (hear).

He did not know where Mr. O'Brien was at present, but pending his reply he (Alderman Watson) was opposed to any amendment or resolution which was calculated to censure him.

The majority present concurred in opinion with Alderman Watson.

Mr. S. Boucher said he voted for Mr. John O'Connell, and were his religion other than what it is he would think no censure sufficiently adequate for the man who would have skulked away when its interests were introduced. He repeated, no censure was sufficient for such a recreant member as John O'Connell (hear). The city of Limerick was not indebted to its representatives for anything whatever—indeed it had not been represented at all, for while Cork and Belfast were benefiting by the introduction and establishment of manufactures and institutions beneficial to the community, Limerick was falling back.

He looked upon John O'Connell as the paid advocate of the Whigs, and therefore unworthy of consideration; and he therefore proposed a resolution to sell his principles. On every question the city representatives had voted with the Whigs, and had they done so consistently he would not so much complain—but no; they had proved themselves base political agents, whose patriotism could at any time be purchased by a wily minister (hear). Mr. B. went on to censure John O'Connell, and said he for one, was always opposed to the Whigs (laughter)—and he would not be understood as including Limerick in office he would not have for such a recreant member as John O'Connell (hear).

Mr. M. Kelly moved as an amendment, and Alderman Mulvaney seconded, that a public meeting be called for the purpose of enabling the electors to express their opinions on the subject.

Mr. W. L. Joyn supported the resolution proposed by Mr. Lynch.

Mr. John Gleason dissented, and after further discussion the chairman put the amendment, when a poll was taken.

There voted for the amendment 12; against it 18. The resolution was then declared carried by a majority of 6.

Mr. Lynch handed in a notice of vote of censure on Mr. John O'Brien.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Yesterday evening week Sir R. Inglis presented a petition from Liverpool, signed by 13,616 persons against the Papal aggression.

The Earl of Winchester, in a letter to the Times, denounces the government bill as "a grovelling, contemptible measure," and calls upon all Protestants to address the Throne for a dissolution of Parliament.

According to the 10th and last report of the select Committee on Public Petitions, 825 petitions, with 131,815 signatures had been presented against the encroachment of the Church of Rome; and 573 petitions, with 27,153 signatures against the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

The reformer Rouze, who created so great a sensation in Germany some years ago as to be designated the second Luther, has arrived in London, and is about to give a series of lectures in the same place and on essentially the same subject as Father Gavazzi. Rouze, however, is said to have leaped into Germany Neology, which is but another name for Deism, and his influence with his countrymen has consequently diminished.

The Roman Catholics of London held a meeting this week at the Freemason's Tavern, to petition Parliament against the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. The chair was filled by Mr. Howard, M.P. Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Sergeant Shee and others, and adopted by the meeting. The chairman referred to the alterations in the bill, but said it still contained the principles of persecution, and therefore it was their duty to persevere in their efforts, and he was sure that in another month the bill would be consigned to oblivion.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.—The Morning Advertiser states that the course to be adopted in the House of Commons by the Protestant party is to allow the second reading to pass, and then to endeavor, in committee, to restore the second and third clauses, and thus make the bill substantially what it originally was. They are confident they will succeed in the attempt; but should they be unsuccessful, they will endeavor, and with every prospect of success, because they will be aided by the Roman Catholics, to reject the bill altogether as a mere mockery, and, consequently, as a piece of unwarrantable trifling with the Protestantism of the country and the prerogative of the Crown.

JOHN OF TEAM AGAIN.—Flushed with the undoubted triumph of Rome over the Ministers and people of England, the Archbishop of Tuam—It would be folly any longer to deny him, his style and title—has addressed another letter to Lord John Russell, which, though not so elaborate than usual, surpasses in bitterness and audacity anything which has of late years emanated from the shades of St. Jariath's. The misdeeds of the Whig Ministry are chronicled *in scintilla* from the commencement of the famine down to the present day, with the mock bill of pains and penalties hanging over the Church of Rome. All concessions are literally scouted. "His Grace" will not hear of the measure in any shape—first clause or fourth is equally odious as second or third. "No mitigation, short of utter extinction, will satisfy the people of Ireland."

The Dublin Warder, of the 8th March, states that in the Dioceses of Tuam, Ardara, and Emly, there have been within the last three months, one thousand five hundred and sixty converts to the Protestant Religion.

From United States Papers.

MUSIC FROM STEAM.—A Mr. William Hoyt, of Indiana, says he has invented a plan by which music of the most beautiful and pathetic character may be produced on steamboats by the agency of steam. It appears that the steam is made to operate on a number of pipes, placed across the boilers of the boat, furnished with certain whistles that are governed by a set of keys by which the steam is let on or shut off at will.

ANOTHER PIRATE EXPEDITION.—We have private information that there is now fitting out in New York an expedition of Germans and Hungarians, under the pretext of forming a colony somewhere on the southern coast of the United States. From the secrecy to which its members are sworn, and the mystery that prevails respecting it, it seems evident that the destination is not as pretended. It may be part of a new Cuban expedition; but our principal informant thinks he has sufficient evidence that it is meant for Switzerland first, and then for an Italian expedition. —[New York Paper.]

MODERN DEGENERACY.—Bayard Taylor has been lecturing upon this subject at Hartford, and we gather from the Hartford Times, that he assumed the moderns to have degenerated from the ancient stock, in the matter of "broad chests, stalwart frames, and noble bearing." This is a vulgar error, and one into which a public lecturer should not have fallen.

We have seen in our day a prettily extensive exportation of Roman, Norman, Anglo-Norman, Spanish, and other ancient armor, covering a period of many hundreds of years, and we feel certain that the average dimensions of that ancient harness was rather under than over the size which would be required for the average of the same races at the present day. It is true that the powers of endurance of the men of old might have been greater than they are generally possessed by the moderns, but we do not believe that, with the same physical training, the animal man of the 19th century is at all inferior to the man of old Rome or of the age of chivalry. We doubt, most vehemently, that Milo was a "better man" than Ben Caunt, or that Richard Coeur de Lion could have thrashed Tom Hyer. Certainly we never saw a dozen miles of mail into which either of these samples of "modern degeneracy" could have encased himself. Much has been said about the enormous exploits of two-handed swords, wielded by the earlier Normans. We have seen a specimen or two, supposed to be genuine, and we will venture to say that many a stout dog could away them with the sword arm alone. Seen through the fog of tradition and the grandiloquence of those poet laureates of chivalry, the old chronicles and ballads, the men of the by-gone days seem large; but judging of their size by their iron shell and their weapons, they were not children of a larger growth than our noble selves.

We are extremely glad that Godfrey of Bouillon and his confederates could have withstood the hurricanes of man and horse, which thundered over the field when Murat commanded a charge of the imperial cuirassiers.

"This distance lends enchantment to the view." —Major Nash.

From Provincial Papers.

SHIPPING DUES—MONTREAL.—We understand that it is the intention of the Trinity Board to lower by one-half the dues payable by vessels coming to the Order in Council has been obtained, authorizing the abatement of the dues, and a Bill to impose the lower rates will be brought into Parliament next Session. This will be a great relief to shipping. The excess of revenue over the expenditure enables the Board to effect the change. —[Montreal Gazette.]

AGITATION.—We have been glad to see Mr. Ogle R. Gowan in the field, holding meetings in different townships of his own and neighboring counties. He is rousing the people to a full understanding of their own position and of that of the wretched Ministry with which the country is now cursed. We wish him success. —[Montreal Gazette.]

An awful and extraordinary accident occurred in the Township of Murray, a day or two ago, by which a steady and industrious young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. He was tending a circular saw mill, and in passing near the saw caught a great coil which he had on, threw him across the log, and in an instant it cut him completely in two. We have several times during the past year recorded accidents which occurred in the same way, viz:—by the machinery catching the clothes. We hope these numerous instances will have the effect of inducing more caution on the part of persons employed in mills and factories. —[Cobourg Star.]

A PROVE THIEF.—Some fastidiously-disposed rascals, desirous of keeping a log with sufficient strictness, stole a whole barrel of fish from the premises of Mr. Stanton in St. George, on Friday last. He might at least have left the price of the catch, which anyhow was not essential to his devotions. —[Galt Reporter.]

QUEBEC, APRIL 3, 1851.

While the mania for gold-digging, as the shortest road to competence, is attracting thousands upon thousands to the mines of California, a slight notice of what is to be found nearer home, of the same precious metal, will prove of interest. We allude to the Chaudière mines.

Up to the present time but little has been done in working these mines, but a Company has been formed, and next summer, as we are informed, operations will be carried forward upon a comparatively extensive scale. The Report of the Superintendent of the Company, John P. Cunningham, Esq., a mineralogist of talent and standing, fully establishes the auriferous character of the locale about to be explored. In June of last year this gentleman visited the valley of the Chaudière, under instructions from the Company, and commenced his investigations about half a mile above the outlet of the river "Touffe des Pins," one of the tributaries of the Chaudière. From former examinations, he was cognizant to a certain extent of the geological character of the place, consequently his attention, at this time, was directed to probing the contiguous valleys in which the inferior strata of gravel had been undisturbed for centuries, and testing the character and capabilities of the deposit under such

circumstances." To this end several pits were dug, one of these, 150 feet by 12, was intended to intersect the strata of the country diagonally, the marginal pits giving indications by which future action might be guided. This is stated to have been a work of some labour. The result was as satisfactory as had been anticipated. The gravel of the long pit was auriferous throughout, and about 15 feet from its mouth a beautiful specimen of gold, weighing 11 dwts, was discovered, lying within a crevice of the exposed slates. The total amount of gold found by panning and washing during these experiments, was about 100 dwts. In August another section of the deposit ("Gilbert's deposit,") was tested.

Mr. Cunningham describes the direction of the stratification to be north 57° 30 east, mag. with a dip < S. 42, 30 E. Many veins of quartz and calcareous spar conform to the stratification, "whilst their minute ramifications penetrate and traverse the containing rocks in all directions." The Report adds that the upper portion of these veins, and upon a level with the adjacent ranges of stratification, have become much decomposed and associated with disintegrated fragments of the containing rocks, clay slates. A bluish unctuous clay, filled with minute cubical crystals of white iron pyrites, rests immediately upon the hard and opaque quartz beneath, and upon this blue clay, and under the deposit of gravel of the stream, several beautiful specimens of gold were found.

For more satisfactory explorations, a dam was constructed at this last named section, and an area of 40ft. x 60 rendered comparatively dry. The boulders, &c., were used for the dam—the richer stratum reserved for the rocker. Says the Superintendent—

"It was from this consequent exposure of the underlying rocks of the deposit that its character became manifest, and the peculiarities of the deposit of this country determined on. Several parallel veins of quartz were worked out the whole length of the section; and under similar associations and positions magnificent nuggets of gold were found from 3 ozs. in weight and downwards, of every conceivable shape, and varied in intensity and character of color by the degree of iron-oxidation which the oxides of manganese and iron had imparted.

Apart from these apparently legitimate beds or pockets, the gold was found wedged in every crack and fissure of the slates, and from pressure subsequent to its deposition, was in many instances hidden from the eye, and only brought to light by the up-heaving of the beds and fracturing the strata.

The same accompanying minerals, as mentioned before, were constant, with the addition of black disintegration crystals of garnet, and nodular concentrations of iron pyrites.

This newly exposed section of the deposit yielded from the 8th August, to the 20th September, inclusive, upwards of 940 dwts. of gold.

Nearly 300 dwts. had previously to our operations been extracted from this place by Mr. De Lery, making a total of 1240 dwts. of gold from a section of the bed of the stream, comprising an area of only 266 square yards.

With the exception of a few dwts, which the gravel affords by the rocker, the 940 dwts. were the proceeds of work done by two men within the time specified.

Early in September a fresh spot was explored, and a canal, 125 feet long and 15 feet in depth, was dug, and a new dam erected. These works occupied about six weeks, and a portion of that time was employed by Gagné, the principal panner, in opening out, in continuation, the central vein of the old deposit. This was removed 15 to 20 feet from the margin of the stream, in a parallel course with it, and exposed a length of 150 feet. Several fine pieces were met with here, one of which weighed 25 dwts. 380 dwts. were the result of this man's labour, alone, in this place, during the construction of the dam; and the proceeds of one day having been 66 dwts. It is expected to prove equally prolific throughout its entire length, and will ultimately be traced as far as the flats extend. Several fine pieces of gold were panned out, near the commencement of the deposit, and along a seam caused by the decomposition of a vein of quartz. The loose gravel lying upon the slates, yielded, upon several trials, more than 3 grains of gold, per bushel of 100 lbs. of gravel.

About this time the heavy autumnal rains set in, and a sudden flood injured the dam. This caused serious delay, and by the time the repairs were completed (9th Novr.), the frost had set in and all operations were necessarily brought to a close. A few days previously, however, it was resolved to hazard another experiment on the deposit, and the result gave token of the rich harvest to be garnered another season;—the proceeds of one day's labour by Gagné were 77 dwts., two pieces weighing 70 dwts.

We conclude with the following extract from the report:—

The large alluvial flats which are an interesting feature of the topography of the Touffe des Pins, extend for a short distance below the cabins, to the edge of the stream, and comprise an area of 36 acres; these flats are tested in many places, and are decedily auriferous.

The veins which have been explored, and many other parallel ones must extend throughout this deposit, and if they have furnished the deposition of the gold by the down-regulation of the superior portion of the vein stones; the advantage which these flats possess to retain the debris, must render them of incalculable importance. The hypothesis, that these deposits of gold are local, and not accidental, and are influenced by, and have been formed by, the geological formations in the vicinity, have been advanced by recent explorations made over a great extent of country, by W. E. Logan, Esq., provincial geologist. A connection has been traced, between the gold-bearing strata of Canada and the Southern States, and the general types of its peculiarities are legibly imprinted upon the Canadian prolongation of the Green Mountains. According to Sir R. J. Murchison, "gold ore never occurs in any great quantity, except under certain conditions or constants, which may be thus briefly explained:—to be found in ancient stratified rocks, constituting the back-bones of continents, have been penetrated and altered, and crystallized by the intrusion of igneous or eruptive matter. The golden vein stones which rise up from beneath, have been carefully examined to a very considerable distance below the surface. They invariably deteriorate in value the deeper the search is made. All the rich portions are found near the surface. Hence the powerful rubbing or attrition which that surface has undergone in ancient times, by the grinding down of the tops of mountains, has carried away by far the greatest quantity of valuable ore, and distributed it in heaps of gravel or sand, in plateaux or in valleys." The conditions here referred to are exemplified in a striking manner, by the upheave of the serpentine bed, which appears to be the mineralizing agent, which traverses the northern boundary of the seignory, and the analogy which the mineral constituents of this region bear to those of other extensive auriferous countries. The upper portions of the veins which intersect the deposit, might have been originally the depositary of the gold, which have been ground down by attrition, and gradually precipitated to the valleys, and that mineral may at present be replaced by the iron pyrites, which are disseminated through the vein stones.

The position of the gold with regard to the veins, is frequently associated with the quartz, in form and arrangement, and the depositary of the auriferous veins, are arguments in favour of the supposition.

The richness of the pockets, are evidently affected by their proximity to the veins, which conform to and intersect the gneissous and micaeous beds; the presence of sands and shales, which are frequently and which have been subjected to the same eruptive agency, are traversed by a fluid containing stibic quartz, calcareous sand, frequently in situ position, and connected with the clay slates, do not show that certainly a regularity of auriferous deposition, observable in the clay slates; hence we may infer that the auriferous veins have been influenced by the character of the containing rocks.

The veins of the Southern States seldom prove auriferous to a greater depth than six feet; these facts I have obtained from my own experience in that region; and this tendency to deteriorate in richness the deeper they descend, has been observed in other countries, particularly amongst the Urals.

The developments which may occur in opening the deposit, may lead to the discovery of a vein or veins, showing the gold in association; but explorations for this specific purpose should be avoided, as the benefit derived are seldom commensurate with the time and labour required.

The hypothesis that these deposits have originated from the great northern drift and glacial action, should be discarded as too vague and too general in its application; the mineralogical character, and the structure of the boulders, which are everywhere distributed over the valley, and which are the supposed attributes of this drift, show them to have been broken out by the upheaving and friction of the dyke of erosion, from the well or rock of contact, and are modified in their intensity of metamorphism, by their original relative distances, as regards the plane of contact.

The deposit of gravel of which there is a large quantity ready for the machine, is of great consequence. The experiment shows an average of three grains per bushel of 100 lbs. of ore; and three large tables—a modification of the Hungarian table—capable of washing each 400 bushels per day, could be constantly supplied with material.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Considerable excitement was created in town, yesterday, by the publication of information, from the Halifax Sun, to the effect that Mr. Howe had succeeded in obtaining the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, to the extent of 3 1/2 per cent.—the railway to extend to Montreal, and, consequently, including in the benefit of the guarantee the branch from Quebec to Richmond.

We trust this statement may prove correct, but we confess that for the moment, and until we have something more positive, we regard it with some mistrust. Mr. Howe's mission was in favour of the Halifax and Portland line, and prior information would rather lead to the conclusion, that Earl Grey had sanctioned the railway through the British territory, than that he had lent the aid of the Imperial support to a line connecting so directly with a foreign country.

EARLY OPENING OF THE CANALS.—We learn from the Buffalo Express that the Canal Commissioners have determined to open the Canals of the State of New York on the 15th April. On reference to "Scobie's Canadian Almanac" we perceive that in 1846, the Erie Canal was opened on 16th April, and that on the three following years it was opened on 1st May. The present then is an early season of opening.

A TOWN CLOCK.—The following extract from the Toronto Colonist may prove of some interest to our readers. A Town Clock which would give correct time, is indeed a desideratum to "the time-bewildered and often as to hour-deceived" Quebecers, as Carlyle of the "latter-day Pamphlets" would no doubt correctly denominate us, (were that original thinker informed of our position as to clocks.) We are told that at certain altitudes a Town Clock would be inevitably stopped during the winter by the cold,—the expense of avoiding this by artificial heat, would be fully justified by the importance of the occasion. That it could be done effectually, there can be no reasonable doubt, and that at comparatively a small outlay. A fitting site could, we make no doubt, be easily found in Quebec for a Town Clock,—either the Court House or one of the Churches of the Upper Town would present the most eligible situation.

NEW CLOCK FOR ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.—We examined the new Clock for the St. Lawrence buildings, in the warehouse of Mr. T. D. Harris, King Street. From an engraved plate, we learn that the Clock was manufactured by "Howard and Davis, Boston, Mass.," and the Bell, which weighs 2150 lbs., was cast at Menely's foundry, Troy. We must admit the machinery of the Clock to be a specimen of the skill and ingenuity of the manufacturer, yet we would much rather have seen engraved the name of some of our own manufacturers, and Toronto in place of "Boston." But, "as it is, it is, and it can be no truer," as we heard an Irishman remark the other day. So now for a description of the Clock. The pendulum is ten feet long, with a ball weighing 50 lbs.; the striking weight 700 lbs.; the time weight 200 lbs. All the wheels are of brass—the arbors and pinions of steel. The escapement is what is termed "dead beat," or, in other words, the striking will always agree with the hands. It also possesses the quality of being what is technically (though, we believe, wrongly) termed a repeater. It will not, like other Yankee clocks, if the machinery be out of order, strike more than the hour. The hammer weighs 40 lbs. and on the whole, we believe, it is a good piece of mechanism, and hope that hereafter we will be able to get up a Town Clock on "our own hook." The Clock will be removed to its future destination at noon to-day. It cost \$125.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Herald mentions a rumour that has been talked of here for several days past, that Mr. Lafontaine is about to retire from public life, and sojourn for some time on the continent of Europe. Others have it that he will ascend to the bench. We believe there is one pension vacant, which might enable him to displace Judge Rolland. The same authority talks of Mr. Drummond's promotion to the Attorney Generalship. What effect these changes might have upon the coming of the Seat of Government, it is not easy to predict.

Mr. Bouchette's former office has not, as yet, been filled.

The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Courier in noticing the recent opening of the Queenston Suspension Bridge, says that the Bridge is the largest in the world, being 1000 feet in length, which is 100 feet longer than the great Bridge at Friburg, heretofore the longest in existence. Its cost is about \$50,000. Being the Eastern terminus of the Great Western Railway, it is reasonable to suppose that Queenston will rise into a place of some importance. It has hitherto

made but a snail-like progress. Vessels can, without difficulty, sail up to that point; and as a great deal of Western produce will be brought by the Great Western, Queenston will become, to a great extent, the head quarters of the Ontario navigation. In Dundas and Hamilton it will have rivals.

A VETERAN.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the Battle of Copenhagen, fought in 1801. We were reminded of the fact by an old soldier, Mr. John Boyd, formerly of the 49th Regiment, who did marine's duty at the battle, under the immortal Nelson, half a century ago. He is now about 73 years of age, in good health, and walks into town and out again several times a week, from his residence at the Little River, about 2 1/2 miles distant from the city.

We need hardly state that the performance of the Dramatic Club announced for to-night, is said to be their last appearance this season.

From our Montreal Correspondent.

MONTREAL, April 3, 4, P. M.—Not a word of news. Ice still firm opposite the city.

(For the Quebec Mercury.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE AND THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Saturday, 22d February, 1851.

THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AND JOHN MOLSON & AUGUSTIN ST. LOUIS.

PRESENT:—Lord Langdale, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Dr. Lushington and Sir Edward Ryan.

MR. BARON PARKE: This case comes on before their Lordships on an appeal from the judgment of the Court of appeals in Lower Canada, reversing a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal.

Their Lordships regret much that they have not been furnished with a detailed statement of the reasons which induced the Court of Appeals to pronounce their judgment; such a statement would have been of the greatest assistance to them. They have now to form their opinion on this case with no other aid than that which they derive from the reasons assigned on the face of the judgment itself, together with the arguments contained in the elaborate factum of the appellants, prepared by their Counsel in the Court of Appeals, and the various authorities with which they have been amply supplied by the industry of the gentlemen who so ably argued the case before their Lordships a few days ago. After the best consideration they have been able to bestow, their Lordships are of opinion, that they ought to affirm the judgment of the Court of Appeals and affirm that of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The declaration, which is drawn after the English form, states the plaintiffs' case—that that Messrs. Thomas Pepin had effected a Policy of Insurance with the plaintiffs on the Fabrique of Boucheville from loss or damage by fire, and it then enumerates the subject of insurance, and that the plaintiffs agreed to indemnify the Fabrique from loss by fire to the amount of £23,340, currency. Then it avers, afterwards that the policy was continued by the payment of another premium for a further period of twelve months. Then it also avers that whilst the aforesaid policy continued to be in full force, and the property was thereby insured, the defendants were the proprietors or owners of a certain steam-vessel, called the "St. Louis," navigating and plying for hire upon the River St. Lawrence between the Port of Montreal and the Village of Boucheville, aforesaid, and other places situated on the banks of the said river; and the defendants had the care, direction and management of the said steamboat or vessel; yet, the defendants not regarding their duty in that behalf, whilst the said steamboat or vessel so was in the said river, and at near the said Village of Boucheville, and moored to a wharf or quay thereat, to wit, on the said 20th day of June, now last past, took so little and such bad care of their said steamboat, and of the fire on board thereof, that by reason of their gross negligence, mismanagement and want of ordinary precaution, and upon the said steamboat or vessel, and in and about the fire or fires on board thereof, sparks and flames of fire were, by the defendants and their servants, permitted to escape from the steamboat, and set fire to divers sheds, dwelling-houses, and other buildings in the said Village of Boucheville, and the said Fabrique, and caused the destruction of the church by fire and other property insured, wherefore the plaintiffs say, that by means of all the premises aforesaid, they have sustained damage (by and through the gross negligence, mismanagement and want of proper precaution of the defendants and their servants, as aforesaid) to the amount of £23,045 15s., currency. Yet the defendants, although often demanded, refused to pay the same, to the plaintiffs' damage of £23,045 15s., currency.

The defendants assert two pleas: first, they are not guilty of the said supposed grievances or any part thereof; and that all and every the allegations, matters and things in the said Declaration contained, are false, untrue, and unfounded in fact.

The court, after reading the depositions of some witnesses, and the examination of others in open court, on both sides, pronounced judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed; against the defendants, and for the costs of the Court of Appeals, which reversed it, for reasons shortly assigned on the face of the judgment itself. On the argument before us it was contended, that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was right, first on the merits, because the weight of evidence was in favor of the plaintiffs, that the negligence of the defendant, St. Louis, for whom the other defendant, as owner, was responsible, caused the destruction of the church by fire; secondly, that the plaintiffs were entitled to compensation for that loss; and, thirdly, that the declaration was sufficient in point of form.

In the course of the argument, their Lordships intimated their opinion, that the judgment of the Court below (that is the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench) was satisfactory to them upon the merits; though it was made one of the grounds of appeal to the superior court, that the case was not proved against the defendants, that court does not appear to have pronounced a different opinion, nor do we think that we ought to do so. There is very strong evidence, that the sparks proceeding from the funnel of the steamboat, set fire to the hangar of Madame Weibrenner; and though there is some doubt whether that took place after the steamboat was moored at the quay, as alleged in the declaration, we think that averment was not material to be proved, and might be rejected, and the fact satisfactorily shown to have been communicated by the sparks from the steamboat at some time. There is no question, that if the fire so originated the defendants were responsible; for it is clear that there was no grille on the top of the funnel, and that measure of precaution ought certainly to have been taken, if the light and combustible wood, which is described in the evidence was used for fuel on board the boat.

If, then, the Fabrique had brought their action against the defendants, the question is whether the plaintiffs can recover in their right and on a declaration framed as this is.

The objections to their recovering, as they appear in the judgment of the Court of Appeals are these:—First, that the declaration as framed imported a demand, in the right of the Plaintiffs, as Assurees, in which character they have no right of action. Secondly, that if it imported a right as assignees of the Fabrique, the title to sue in that character was, as specifically alleged, nor did it appear to be made by parties competent to convey. And, lastly, that no subrogation of the plaintiffs was alleged or proved on the trial.

In the opinion of their Lordships, the declaration, though not drawn in a very correct form, is substantially good. It discloses a derivative title in the plaintiffs, under the Fabrique, and claims against the defendants a definite portion of the

damages which the Fabrique was entitled to sustain by the neglect of the defendants. The plaintiffs do not sue in their own right, and the allegation that they have sustained damages by the negligence of the defendant is sufficient to maintain their claim to their damages. The first reason for the reversal of the judgment, therefore, fails.

The other objections are more important. If the title under which the plaintiffs sue is to be considered merely as an assignment or cession in trust to them, there are difficulties in the way of the Plaintiffs' recovery, which cannot be overlooked by the Court and Marguillier together could not be by the French law, conveyer. The consent of the Bureau would be necessary; and a title derived under the Curé and also Marguillier would be clearly bad, if, indeed, the plaintiffs in their corporate character had a power to acquire such a description of right.

But, the plaintiffs do not so shape their claim either on the face of the declaration or in proof. They insist that they have a right to be subrogated to the rights of the Fabrique as co-defendants, and that an act of subrogation, by one who had a power to give a discharge, would be valid, though an assignor as to part only of the damages in question they have a right to recover that part in the present action.

We are of opinion that the plaintiffs are right in all these propositions. The learned Counsel for the plaintiffs admit, that they did not fulfil with the operation of law without subrogation to the rights of the creditors; nor strictly to the class of co-obligors or sureties, to whom 5, page 846, *Coutume d'Orleans*, title 20, section 5, page 846, ascribes the right of requiring the creditor, when they pay the debt, for which they are jointly bound or responsible to him, either to subrogate or discharge them.

But, the learned counsel contended, that an assignor by a policy against either Maritime or Terrestrial risks is clearly within the equity of the rules, and has a similar right to require subrogation, at the time of the payment of the loss. The authorities cited in support of that position seem to us to establish, that the assured party that right—they are *Alauzet* on Assurance, vol. 2, page 384, sec. 477; *Paradessus Droit Commercial*, 595; *Quenaut*, page 248; *Toullier* vol. 11, title 4, sec. 173, and 181; *May* also add, *Emerigon*, 319, 326; and *Pothier* on Assurance, p. 248, who lays it down, that in the case of a general assignment, the assured, after having indemnified the assured against the losses sustained for the common benefit, ought to be subrogated to the rights of the assured, to the contribution which in such case must be made. These authorities are so consistent with justice,

Books received by Express.

The Natural History of Seiborne, by Rev. R. White. 7s. 6d.
Schlegel's Philosophy of Life. 5 0
The Family Friend, vol. 3. 4 6
Readings for every day in Lent, by Miss Sewell. 4 6
Byrne's Mechanics, No. 23. 1 3
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine, No. 3. 1 3
Stanfield Hall, part 2. 3 0
London Art Journal, for February. 3 9
P. SINCLAIR.
Quebec, 25th March, 1851.

New Books, &c.

NATIONAL Cyclopaedia, vol. 1 to 11, s. d.
Commercial Tables, Chambers' Educational Course, 5 0
The Seventh Vial, 7 6
Brown on the Second Advent, 15 0
Do. on the Epistle of Peter, 12 6
McGee's Lectures on the Ephesians, 20 0
Waverley Novels, 5 volumes, cloth, 15 0
Do. do. 5 do. paper, 15 0
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels, 2 volumes, 9 0
Dickens' Household Words, No. 43, 0 4
Kitchley's Fairy Mythology, 7 6
Cruikshank's Three Courses and a Desert, 7 6
Needler's Church History, volume 1, 22 0
Plato, 3 volumes, 5 0
Goethe's Faust, &c., 7 6
Combe's Constitution of Man, 3 0
Do. Management of Infancy, 3 0
Do. Principles of Physiology, 3 0
Aerobion on the Intellectual powers, 3 0
The World's Religion by Lady Colburn, 3 6
Guide to French Composition by Couquet, 3 5
Seymour's Morning Among the Jesuits at Rome, 4 6
Two years in India by Lewis, 4 6
Humbolt's Cosmos, 2 volumes, 10 0
Hogg's Weekly Instructor, volumes 4 and 5, New Series, for 1850, each 7 6
Harper's Magazine for March, 1 3
Byrne's Mechanics, do. part 24, 1 3
Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols 22 6
Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar 2 parts 5 0
Jervis Arundel, by the Author of Frank Fairleigh, part 1, 1 6
P. SINCLAIR.
Quebec, March 11, 1851.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, The "Permanent White" of the Ancient Artists. COMBINES HEALTH, ECONOMY, AND DURABILITY.

IT is permanent for ages—unaffected by bliz water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases—equal to the finest coach painting—most favourable to the health of the painter, and to the occupants of apartments newly painted with it—covers so much work that it becomes cheaper than the poisonous paints in its use.
Each can is stamped—"HUBBUCK, London, Patent."
For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on returning from the country to newly-painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident: the breath draws out the poison from paint even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapor.
Amongst other tests which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St. Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied.
We trust that it will not be long ere the Royal Navy discard the injurious white lead paint for Hubbuick's healthy and otherwise valuable substitute.
Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the dealers in paint in the principal towns.
Thomas Hubbuick & Son, Manufacturers, opposite the London Dock.
London, January 17, 1851. m-1

THE QUEBEC POCKET ALMANAC, And General Register for 1851.

THE publisher, in offering this little work to the notice of the Quebec public, is gratified to find by the constant inquiries made for it during the present month, that it is becoming a necessary POCKET COMPANION not only to the man of business, but to the citizens generally.
The present volume, the 3rd since its commencement, contains in addition to the usual matter, an Abstract of Acts passed during last Session of the Parliament, viz: The Currency, The Customs, Free Trade with the Lower Provinces, Brit. Copyright Works, Emigrants to the States by the St. Lawrence route, &c. Comparative statements of Lumber measured by the Supervisor of Cutlers, Arrivals of Vessels and Passengers at this Port, Trade with the Lower Provinces, Inland Navigation, Number of Ships now building at the several ship-yards in the Port, Extracts from the United States' Tariff, Tide Table for the Port of Quebec, Census of the City, &c.
GILBERT STANLEY.
Quebec, 31st Dec. 1850. 4, St. Anne St.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling.

Board of Local Directors for Canada.
WILLIAM LENN, Esq.
JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.
H. L. ROUTH, Esq.
JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esq.
ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esq.
FREDERICK R. STARR,
General Agent, E. N. A. Colonies, and Superintendent of Local Board.

PROPOSALS will be received for INSURANCES against LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE on BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, FARMING and AGRICULTURAL STOCKS.

WESTON HUNT, Agent for Quebec.
Hunt's Wharf, Quebec, 23rd Dec. 1850.

FOR SALE, at the Bookstores of T. CARY & Co., Buade Street, and P. SINCLAIR, Fabrique Street.

A few copies, received from England, of "Songs of the Wilderness," being a small collection of Poems written by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, in the Hudson's Bay Territory, with illustrative Engravings.
A few copies of His LORDSHIP'S JOURNAL of his visit to that Territory.
December, 1850.

A HISTORY OF THE LATE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. Parliamentary and Political.

FROM the commencement, to the close of its existence, as a separate Province. 1791 to 1841. BY ROBERT CHRISTIE.

To be complete in four Vols.—3 volumes are now ready for delivery at the Book store attached to the Office of the Quebec Mercury.
October 31st, 1850.

BONDED GOODS STORED at CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE, No. 33, St. Paul Street—Charges moderate.

WILLIAM TIMS.
Quebec, 25th May, 1850.

Points for Lightning-Rods, FOR SALE by the undersigned, ST. GEORGE STREET, St. John Suburb. HAS. CHATEAUVERT. Quebec, June 22, 1850.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.

CONSUMPTION

Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy.
JEDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.
The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and is now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild yet efficient—it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing apparatus, and at the same time the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERER.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be ESTABLISHED CURES but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a CURE FOR DILATED LUNGS. It contains no deleterious Drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy, better than any assertions or certificates, in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as SETTLING OF BLOOD, COUGHS, RAIN IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, NIGHT SWEATS, &c. &c.

ABOUT 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, by being sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like QUACKERY, [will show them to any person, calling at our Office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favor wherever it is tried. CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle and you must find the name of JEDSON & Co., Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle, to whom all orders must be addressed.

DEAFNESS.

Use DR. LARZET'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disordered noises, the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching Deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten fifteen, and even thirty years standing deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most obstinate case.
CAUTION—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are treated with a counterfeit.

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.
"Long hair is a glory to a woman," says Paul, And all for the sake of the pious question; Preserve it then, ladies, your glory may fall, Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow which the delicate hair tube is filled by which means thousands [whose hair was gray or falling] have had their hair restored to its natural color by its invincible power. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots. It never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and a perfume for the toilet if it is unsolicited. It holds three times as much as other so-called hair-restoratives, and is more effectual.
CAUTION—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adult and Children. It causes them to evacuate infant or strongest adult and never fails to completely rout out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost, 25 cts per bottle, puts it within the reach of all, and all persons who are without it are wastefully exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms."

Have you a Cough—Do not neglect it!

Thousands have met a premature death for want of attention to a common cold, Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup, will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease Pulmonary Consumption which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the old, the young, the lovely and the gay.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens Weak Limbs and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses and contracted Feet, Festered Wounds, Strains in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE.

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—certain remedy.
This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the receipt of a very celebrated English Farrier, and were in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, any of the above complaints, they have been used by farmers, livermen, stage proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG!!!

HON! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!!!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY!!!!

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin.
This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person, who, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keeps his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not color it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will be known as having grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

All of the above named articles are sold only in Quebec by JOHN MUSSON and JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall; in Montreal, by WM. LYMAN & CO.; also, by one Agent in every Town in Upper and Lower Canada; also, by G. ARDOUIN, at Quebec, 2nd November, 1850.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, One Million Sterling.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to insure against Risk, by FIRE, in the Upper Town and in the burned districts on favourable terms.—They also continue to insure the better class of buildings in the Lower Town.
Claims for losses settled without referring them to England.
RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO., Head Agents, Montreal.
RYAN, BROTHERS & CHAPMAN, Office formerly occupied by Messrs W. Price & Co. St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 13th May, 1848.

ADDRESSES.

Mr. W. F. WILSON, PORTRAIT-PAINTER, 53, St. John Street.
G. W. LEGGATT, BARRISTER, & C., Bytown.

WILLIAM TIMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER, No. 83, St. Paul Street, Quebec.
Quebec, 23rd May, 1850.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Residence and Office to the corner of Ursule and St. Genevieve Streets, Cape.
ARCH. FRASER, Architect and Builder.
Quebec, 13th May, 1850.

DR. MARSDEN, Removed on the 1st May, 1850, to No. 6, ANNE STREET, the house formerly occupied by R. ROBERTS, Esq. two doors east of Hogg's Livery Stable.
Quebec, May 7th, 1850. 12m

MICHEL PATRY, ARCHITECT.
HAS REMOVED to Dafoess's Street, Parish of St. Roch, opposite to the Furniture Store of Mr. Thomas Lariviere.

CHAS. BAILLAIRGE PRACTICES and Teaches ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING, and CIVIL ENGINEERING. St. Francis Street, No. 12.
Quebec, 4th July, 1849.

DR. HALL MAY be consulted at his RESIDENCE, No. 11, PALACE-STREET, as well as at his SURGERY, No. 24, REYNARD'S BUILDINGS, Lower Town, Quebec.
Quebec, May 18, 1848. u-3

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Capital, One Million Sterling.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM. HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.
THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution has induced the Directors to REDUCE THE RATES originally required in British North America to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance at much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM which have been so highly approved and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America, without affecting their interest in their respective Policies.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
London, Jan. 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to R. PENISTON, Agent to the Company for Quebec.

MEDICAL REFEREE: Jos. MORRISON, Esquire, M. D. and J. A. SAWELL, Esquire, M. D.

EXAMPLES OF RATES. To Assure £100 Sterling according to the following Tables:

Table 1: Age, Annual, Half-Yearly, Quarterly.
Age 20: Annual 26 0, Half-Yearly 13 0, Quarterly 9 2
Age 25: Annual 30 0, Half-Yearly 15 0, Quarterly 10 4
Age 30: Annual 35 0, Half-Yearly 17 0, Quarterly 11 11
Age 35: Annual 40 0, Half-Yearly 20 0, Quarterly 13 1
Age 40: Annual 45 0, Half-Yearly 23 0, Quarterly 15 1
Age 45: Annual 50 0, Half-Yearly 26 0, Quarterly 17 1
Age 50: Annual 55 0, Half-Yearly 30 0, Quarterly 20 11

Table 2: Age, First 5 Years, 5 Years, until 21st Year.
Age 25: First 5 Years 23 6, 5 Years 23 6, until 21st Year 23 6
Age 30: First 5 Years 25 4, 5 Years 25 4, until 21st Year 25 4
Age 35: First 5 Years 28 1, 5 Years 28 1, until 21st Year 28 1
Age 40: First 5 Years 31 6, 5 Years 31 6, until 21st Year 31 6
Age 45: First 5 Years 35 7, 5 Years 35 7, until 21st Year 35 7

Table 3: Age, For 1 Year, For 7 Years.
Age 25: For 1 Year 21 6, For 7 Years 21 0
Age 30: For 1 Year 22 1, For 7 Years 22 7
Age 35: For 1 Year 23 11, For 7 Years 23 11
Age 40: For 1 Year 24 9, For 7 Years 24 9
Age 45: For 1 Year 26 6, For 7 Years 26 6
Age 50: For 1 Year 28 4, For 7 Years 28 4

Table 4: Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life, the Rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.
Age 1st 5 Yrs. 24 5, 24 5, 34 5, 34 5, 44 5
Age 25: 72 7, 55 6, 38 2, 19 11
Age 30: 75 6, 60 10, 42 6, 23 4
Age 35: 85 10, 67 8, 47 10, 25 3
Age 40: 95 5, 76 4, 54 4, 28 6
Age 45: 105 0, 87 4, 62 2, 32 2
Age 50: 124 3, 101 1, 71 7, 36 5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. Half Premium Whole Premium.
Age 25: 19 7, 39 2
Age 30: 21 9, 43 6
Age 35: 24 11, 49 10
Age 40: 29 2, 58 4
Age 45: 34 0, 68 8
Age 50: 42 6, 85 0

If it be preferred the unpaid seven Half Premiums can be left as a charge on the Policy, when it becomes a claim.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH. SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.
Table A: Age, Annual Premium, Half-Yearly, Quarterly.
Age 25: 44 4, 22 5, 11 2
Age 30: 49 10, 25 3, 12 8
Age 35: 57 0, 28 11, 14 6
Age 40: 66 6, 33 8, 17 0
Age 45: 79 0, 40 1, 20 2
Age 50: 95 6, 48 7, 24 6

The Assured under this Table are entitled after Five years to an Annual Division of the Profits.

Table B: Age, Half Premium, Whole Premium.
Age 25: 22 2, 44 4
Age 30: 24 11, 49 10
Age 35: 28 1, 56 2
Age 40: 32 3, 64 6
Age 45: 39 6, 79 0
Age 50: 47 9, 95 6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits, on certain conditions.
Quebec, 20th June, 1848. 12m.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

For the Cure of Consumption, Scrofulous Affections, Rheumatism, Gout, &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has received a fresh supply of the above Oil, direct from St. John's, Newfoundland, which he has had carefully prepared for his business, and is now enabled to offer an article to his customers, the quality and excellence of which may be depended upon.

JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market Place, 4m Quebec.
Dec. 5th, 1850.



MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

PLANS OF THE GROUNDS may be seen at the Cemetery, or at the Office of the Treasurer, G. WURTELE, Esq., St. Paul Street, where orders for interments may be left, and where, as well as from the Superintendent at the Cemetery, every information respecting the purchase of lots, &c., may be obtained. Cards of Admission to the Grounds may be had at the same places, or on application to the undersigned.

By the Rules of the Association no Vaults can be constructed without the consent of the Directors.
HENRY S. SCOTT, Secy. M. H. C.
Quebec, 17th April, 1850.

Important to Housekeepers, Sportsmen, &c., &c.

MICHELL'S Wonderful Insect Destroying Powder. HOUSES infested with Beetles, Bugs, Fleas, &c. &c. may be immediately cured, by the application of this very wonderful Powder, the discovery of a foreign Naturalist. It will instantaneously destroy Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Moths, &c., &c.

Prepared and sold by H. MICHELL, 10, Gould Square, Gravelled Friars, LONDON.
A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED per "Great Britain" direct from the Manufactory, and for sale, wholesale and retail by G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec Dispensary, General Agent for the Canadas.
Quebec, 27th April, 1850. 12m-s

UNITED KINGDOM Life Assurance Company, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

97, George Street, Edinburgh, 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, 4, College Green, Dublin. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1834.

Capital—One Million Sterling

Honorary Presidents. Earl of Cornwall, Lord Vincent Falkland, Lord Elibonstone, Lord Belhaven & Stenton, Earl of Northbury, Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Tilticewan.

London Board. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman; Hananel De Castro Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., Hamilton Blair Avaran, Esq., D. Q. Henriques, Esq., Esq., F. Goss, Montreal, Esq., E. Leanoir Boyd, (Resident), William Raitton, Esq., Charles Downes, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., ADDRESSES—Adam Murray, Esq.; J. Mitchell Esq.; and M. Wilson Baynter, Esq.

ACTUARY—John King, Esq. BANKERS—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross; and Union Bank of London, 4, Pall Mall East. SURGON—F. Hale Thomson, Esq., 48, Berners Street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tatham, Upton, Johnson, Upton, and Johnson, 20, Austin Friars, City. Edinburgh Board. The Right Hon. Adam Black, Lord Provost, Charles Cowan, Esq., M. P., James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrieff, Murray Place, Robert Clarke, Esq., of Leith, John Miller, Esq., C. E. F. R. S., George Street. SURGON—Alexander Gillespie, Esq., M. D. AGENT—P. S. Fraser, Esq., 97, George Street.

Glasgow Board.

James Somerville, Esq., Nursery Mills, Robert Neilson, Esq., Manager of the City of Glasgow Bank, James Bain, Esq., of Morrison, William Stirling, Jun., Esq., Kenmore, MEDICAL OFFICERS—Alfred Hall, Esq., M. D.; Joseph Bell, Esq., Surgeon; David Cunningham, Esq., Surgeon.

SOLICITOR—Alex. Reid, Esq., 72, St. Vincent Street. AGENTS—Messrs. Seton & Son, 12, St. Vincent Place.

THIS COMPANY, established by Act of Parliament in 1834, affords the most perfect Security in a large paid-up Capital, and in the great success which has attended it, since its commencement, ITS ANNUAL INCOME BEING UPWARDS OF £94,000.

SECOND SEPTENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED.

In 1841, the Company declared a Bonus of £2 PER CENT. per Annum on the Sum Insured to all Policies of the Participating Class from the time they were effected to the 31st December 1840; and from that date to 31st December 1847, £2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum was added as the General Meeting, on 6th July 1848.

No Entrance Money, or charge, except the Policy Stamp. The Bonus added to Policies from March 1824, to the 31st December 1847, is as follows:—Sum Assured, Sum added Sum added Sum payable at Assured, in 1841, in 1843, Death. £ Yrs Mths. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

5000...13 10...683 6 S...787 10 0...6470 16 5 5000...12 ...500 0 0...787 10 0...6287 10 0 5000...10 ...800 0 0...787 10 0...6087 10 0 5000...8 ...1000 0 0...787 10 0...5887 10 0 5000...6 ...1200 0 0...787 10 0...5687 10 0 5000...4 ...1400 0 0...787 10 0...5487 10 0 5000...2 ...1600 0 0...787 10 0...5287 10 0

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and ONLY ONE HALF NEED BE PAID FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS, when the Insurance is for Life.

AGENTS. P. SHEPPARD, Esq., Quebec. A. BULLOCK, Esq., St. Johns, New-Brunswick. A. G. FRASER, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Hon. J. H. PETERA, Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island. SAM. CLARKE, Esq., Boston. W. C. MARLAND, Esq., New York.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, at the Office, St. Waterloo-place, London, or to P. SHEPPARD, 12m-1 Agent for Quebec.

SUPERIOR WRITING INK, By various Manufacturers. For Sale at this Office, Quebec, 1850.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

Among the objects of attraction at the late Industrial Fair, the celebrated Plantagenet Water held a conspicuous position, and its exhibition was attended, we learn, with the most favorable results. The demand at the Depot for this health-inspiring draught was so urgent, that it was with great difficulty strangers and visitors to the city could be supplied. The

celebrity of these Mineral Springs has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily established that testimony of the most valuable character seems daily accumulating. The highly respectable certificates given in our paper of to-day, will, if possible, increase their reputation, and add to their value throughout the Province. The testimony of the medical gentlemen is entirely highly favorable to the character and quality of these springs.—Dr. Nelson and Gibb placing them above all other Mineral waters on this continent.

The following certificate is from the Hon. Peter McGill, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province, and President of the Bank of Montreal:— CHARLES LAROCQUE, Esq.

SIR,—Having during the year past used the Plantagenet Water, so well known and so highly commended to public notice by many of our most eminent medical practitioners, I can bear testimony to its salutary effects on my own immediate health, and do not its efficacy in contributing to strengthen and invigorate the constitution of those who may freely use it. The value of this water has been generally acknowledged in this community, and my own experience of its excellent qualities, fully warrants me in giving my testimony to its beneficial effects.

PETER MCGILL, Montreal, October 24, 1850.

I believe I was one of the first Practitioners of this city who recommended the use of the Plantagenet Spring Water, and since that time I have prescribed it to a very large number of my patients with invariable advantage.

Two members of my family, of feeble and delicate constitutions, have derived marked benefit from the use of the Water. One had nearly lost all power in the right arm, the result of a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism; the other was excessively debilitated from derangement of the digestive and alimentary organs.

The administration of the Water is attended with the happiest result in constipation, arising from secondary habits, and in aged persons. In herbarium, morning sickness, and other complaints, it acts most agreeably and effectually, but in these derangements, as well as where there is over-action of the kidneys and bowels, it should be taken in smaller quantities at a time but more frequently.

From an extensive experience I am well satisfied with the operation of the water; to weak persons it is quite palatable, and I deem it preferable to any other of the Mineral Waters I am acquainted with. I look upon many of the Mineral Waters as a great boon conferred by Providence on mankind.

Prepared and sold by H. MICHELL, 10, Gould Square, Gravelled Friars, LONDON. A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED per "Great Britain" direct from the Manufactory, and for sale, wholesale and retail by G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec Dispensary, General Agent for the Canadas.
Quebec, 27th April, 1850. 12m-s

PLANTAGENET WATER.—We have been requested to publish the following certificate:—

Many months experience in the use of the Plantagenet Water in my practice, have fully convinced me of their value as a remedial agent, and I have not had reason, on any single occasion to regret their use. I find that they seldom disagree with the stomach, and always acts as a gentle aperient and alterative, and from their composition, they possess, in addition, decidedly tonic properties.

Certainly, too much has not been said in their favour, for they are probably the most valuable waters on this continent.

GEORGE D. GIBB, M. D., Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Physician to the Montreal Dispensary.
Montreal, 31st August, 1850.