

McDONALD,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal support he has received for the last 14 years in his profession, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Workmanship and material not to be surpassed by any in this city. Quebec, 15th March, 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE QUEBEC SHEET ALMANACK, FOR 1849, Price 1d. each and 3s. per Doz. Gazette Office, 29th Dec., 1847.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, under Act 10 & 11 Victoria, Cap. 31, for Sale at the Book Store of Wm. NELSON, No. 19, Mountain Street, Quebec, 31st March, 1848.



STEAMER

FOR SALE OR CHARTER, THAT powerful Steamer NEPTUNE, now lying at Black's Booms. She is well adapted for Freight, Towage or Carrying Steerage Passengers. Apply to W. STEVENSON, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 3rd March, 1848.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 6th May, 1848.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 10th and 11th years of the Reign of Her Majesty, Cap. 30, it is enacted, "That free Grants of all such Crown Lands in the District of Gaspé as were and had been previous to the Twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, actually and lawfully settled upon, and improved, shall, upon the seal of Grants at that time to actual settlers, that is to say, a tract or lot not exceeding in all one hundred acres as aforesaid, including the tract occupied and improved, may on any person or family according to the proportion to the extent of those improvements, be made and given to every such person and family respectively, as they were actually settled and had made such improvements upon the same, or to their lawful representatives, or to the person or persons in good faith holding of him or them, upon satisfactory proof being submitted to the Governor in Council at any time within ten years next after the passing of this Act, of the occupation and improvement aforesaid, anterior to the date of the said land claimed by the person or family petitioning for a grant thereof pursuant to the said Act, and that such excess or shall be in the actual possession of such original settler or his lawful representative, it shall be lawful for such settler or representative to demand and have a grant for such excess by pre-emption, upon payment by him to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for such excess at the rate or price required to be paid for such lands, occupied lands, under the regulations of the Department of the Interior, published by the Department of Crown Lands: Provided that the entire extent of the said grant shall not exceed the amount of the said excess, and that such excess shall not be as aforesaid, except the superficial extent of one hundred acres."

And whereas it is expedient to ascertain with as little delay as possible the extent of lands that may have been so occupied and in good faith improved upon anterior to the time first aforesaid, and the applicants or claimants thereof, be it enacted, That it shall be lawful to and for the Governor of this Province for the time being, at any time within a twelve month next after the passing of this Act, by Proclamation, or in such other manner as he shall think most expedient, to call in all claims within the intent and meaning of the aforesaid Act, and for the purpose thereof, to call in all claims within the time appointed shall for ever afterwards be barred and of none effect. It is ORDERED by HIS EXCELLENCY in Council, that on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JULY, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall be the day on or before which all such claims as above mentioned shall be presented in the manner above stated; and that such claims as shall not be so presented within that period shall for ever afterwards be barred and of none effect. J. JOSEPH, Clk. Ec. C.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Parties in Gaspé having claims to prefer under the foregoing Proclamation are requested to address them to ERIENNE MARTEL, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, New Carlisle, to be by him transmitted to this Office for the consideration of the Governor General in Council. Each application is to be accompanied by the Affidavit of two disinterested persons, stating the precise time from which the Land claimed has been occupied, and the extent of improvement thereon. J. H. PRICE, Twelve monthly insertions in English of the above in the Old Quebec Gazette and Quebec Mercury.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA, THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient, and is particularly adapted for a FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

CONSUMPTION CURED, CLEANSE AND STRENGTHEN, CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, SORENESS IN THE CHEST, HECTIC FLUSH, NIGHT SWEATS, DIFFICULT OR PROFUSE EXPECTORATION, AND PAIN IN THE SIDE, &c. HAVE & CAN BE CURED. Probably there never was a remedy that has been so successful in desperate cases of consumption as this, it

cleanses and strengthens the system, and appears to heal the ulcers on the lungs, and the patients gradually regain their usual health and strength.

CURIOUS CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

There are scarcely a day passes but there are a number of cases of Consumption reported as cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The following was recently received: DOCT. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: for the last three years I have been afflicted with general debility, and nervous consumption of the last stage, and did not expect to ever gain my health at all. After going through a course of medicine under the care of some of the most distinguished regular physicians and members of the Board of Health in New York and elsewhere, and spending the most of my earnings in attempting to regain my health, and after reading in some paper of your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try it. After using six bottles I found it done me great good and called to see you at your office; with your advice I kept on, and do most heartily thank you for your advice. I persevere in taking the Sarsaparilla, and have been able to attend to my usual labors for the last four months, and I hope by the blessing of God and your Sarsaparilla, to continue my health. It helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case.

CHARLES QUIMBY, Orange, Essex Co., N. J., Aug. 2, 1847. State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss. Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law, on his oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES QUIMBY, Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange, the 2nd August, 1847. CYRUS BALWIN, Justice of the Peace.

SPITTING BLOOD.

Read the following and say that Consumption is incurable if you can. NEW YORK, April 23, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse.—At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has almost ceased. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSELL, 65, Catherine St.

LOST HER SPEECH.

The annexed certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die for fear of being humbugged or to save a few shillings. BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND—I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past. JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128, York Street, Brooklyn.

TWO CHILDREN SAVED.

Very few families indeed—in fact we have not heard of one—that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time, lost any children the past summer, while those that did not, sickened and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.—

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the summer complaint and dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians.—When the Doctor informed us that we must lose them, we resolved to try your Sarsaparilla; we had heard so much of it, but had but little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that others may be induced to use it. Yours, respectfully, JOHN WILSON, Jr., Myrtle-Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

LADY SAVED.

The following is from a very respectable farmer residing at Hempstead:— DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: My wife has been suffering so severely from the Dyspepsia and general derangement of the system, that we supposed she must die. The physicians could not resist the disease, and she would have died beyond doubt, if we had not given her your Sarsaparilla. It has saved her life certainly. She is almost entirely relieved, and is gaining strength and health. She still continues the use of it. Yours, respectfully, ELIZA ABRAM.

COULD NOT WALK.

That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for female complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject, were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints, such as females are liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child; she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously. Yours, respectfully, JOHN MULLEN, 87, Norfolk Street.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May, 10th, 1845. DR. TOWNSEND—Sir: I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of Stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of foods, and for weeks (what I could eat), I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using about two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c., W. W. VANZANDT.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail; by JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, Quebec, 21st Nov., 1847.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, JUNR., ADVOCATE. OFFICE removed to No. 2, Treasure Street.— Street leading from the French Church to the Court House. Quebec, 29th April, 1848.

ARCHER, N., Painter and Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Nouvelle Street, St. John Suburbs.

A. SMEATON, TAILOR, No. 33, St. John St.— Newest styles of Fashions—neat workman ship—punctuality to orders.

DR. GIROUX, Chemist and Druggist, has removed to No. 2, FABRIQUE STREET, opposite to Mr. Boisseau's Shop, near the Market Place, Upper Town, Quebec.

CAIRNS, Merchant Tailor, No. 2, St. Louis St., Place d'Armes, opposite Payne's Hotel.

CHARLES CORNEIL, SADDLER, HARNESS and TRUNK MAKER, No. 20, St. John Street

C. McDONALD, Painter and Glazier, No. 13 St. Lewis Street.

DRYSDALE, T., Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c., No. 14, Bunde Street.

DR. J. LANDRY, late House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has established his residence in St. Ursule Street, No. 42, near St. John Street.

S. CHRISTMAS, from London, Watch and Clock Maker, and Engraver, Plate, Jeweller, &c. &c. repaired—No. 3, St. John Street, Quebec.

CAMERON, MERCHANT TAILOR, St. Peter Street, Lower Town.

DR. WELLS has opened his Surgery at his father's residence, Mr. N. WELLS, Fire Inspector, No. 25, Hope Street.

EAGLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENCY OFFICE, removed to Fraser's Buildings, St. James St., opposite to Custom House.

EDWIN HULL, Clock & Watchmaker, No. 19 St. Peter Street, opposite the Union Hotel Lower Town.

EUGENE TRUDEAU, Overseer of the Sweepings of Chimneys; residence, No. 10, St. Flavien Street, Palace Ward, Upper Town.

It is particularly requested that all orders for sweepings, chimneys, will be in writing, and sent the evening previous to the sweepers being required.

GEORGE TAYLOR, PATENT SLIP, POINT LEVY.

H. H. PORTER & CO., Coal Wharf, No. 41, Champlain Street.

HAMBY F. CAIRNS, ADVOCATE, No. 3, Saint Lewis Street.

JAMES HOSSACK, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, &c., No. 5, Notre Dame Street, opposite Lower Town Market Place. Orders punctually attended to.

J. H. HARDIE & CO., Paint, Oil and Glass Store, No. 30, St. John Street.

J. RENNIE, ENGRAVER IN GENERAL, St. John Street, Upper Town.—Cards of every description Engraved and Printed with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN SHAW & CO. Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Paint, Oil, &c., St. John Street, Upper Town, and corner of Sous-le-Fort and Cul-de-Sac Streets, Lower Town.

J. S. HOSSACK, Notary Public.—Office, No. 33, St. Peter Street, nearly opposite to the Quebec Bank.

J. B. CORRIVEAU, Hat Manufacturer, No. 9 Mountain Street, Lower Town.

J. T. LILLIOTT, BAKER, Corner of St. Francis Street, Grand Battery.

MRS. LANE'S BOARDING HOUSE, No. 41, St. Ursule Street, Upper-Town, Quebec.

NEW STORE of Chemicals, Drugs and Perfumery, by O. GIROUX, Chemist, Druggist, &c., No. 24, St. John Street.

O. L. RICHARDSON, Leather Merchant, No. 10, St. Peter Street, Malouin and Moccasin Boots and Shoes Wholesale.

OLIVIER LAPERIERE, HOUSE PAINTER and GLAZIER, No. 32, St. Eustache Street, St. Louis Suburb.—Has good references as to abilities.

P. WHITHAM, Surgical Instrument Maker and Cutter, No. 36, St. Ann Street, opposite the Scotch Church, Upper Town, Quebec.

ROBT. NEILL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, successor to Mr. T. G. CATROU, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.

ROBERT WALSH, MILL-WRIGHT, St. Vallier Street, St. Roch's.

RICHARD FREEMAN, Tanner, Currier and Leather Merchant, 62, St. Vallier Street.—Kips and Calf Skins, Harness, Rein, Mill-Leis, Sole Malouin and Moccasin Leather. Malouin and Moccasin Boots and Shoes wholesale.

SAMUEL CORNEIL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, and SIGN PAINTER and GLAZIER, No. 3, Ursule Street, two doors from John Street.

T. H. REED, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, corner of St. John and Stanislaus Streets, 127, New Patens for Window and Bed Curtains, received this Spring.

T. BROWN'S CLASSICAL ACADEMY, No. 14 St. Ann Street.

THOMAS AMIOT, Advocate, Montreal, General Agent for claims on the Government or others. All letters to be addressed to him, post-paid, Public Offices, Montreal.

WILBROD LARUE, Notary, has established his Office in the Upper Town, Quebec, Hallmand Street. Quebec, 21st January, 1848.

W. M. HICKMAN, Hair-Cutter, Wig-Maker, and Perfumer, successor to Mr. Fk. WYSE, No. 26, Mountain Street, Lower-Town.

WILLIAM McMASTER, Watch-Maker, No. 46, St. John Street.—On hand an excellent assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery of the best quality and moderate prices.

W. M. PATERSON, Grocery, Wine and Spirit, Store; dealer in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, No. 18, Notre-Dame Street, fronting Lower Town Market Place, Quebec.

W. M. RUTHVEN, Book-Binder, No. 42, St. Ursule Street.

FARM FOR SALE:

THAT well known Farm, situated on the Craig's and St. Mary's Road, (30 miles from the Steamboat landing at St. Nicholas) known as Lots Nos. 18 and 19, in the Ninth Range, Township of Leeds, County of Megantic, containing about 250 acres, of which 80 acres are in good state of cultivation and well fenced.—There is a well finished Dwelling House 30 feet by 40, two Barns, Stable and Cow House under the same roof, and other buildings, suitable for extensive storage, &c.—an excellent situation for business, a Store having been kept at the premises for eight years. It is within two miles of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, and half a mile of Saw and Grist Mill. This farm is well worth the attention of a practical farmer, and will be disposed of with or without the stock and farming implements on moderate terms. For further particulars apply to J. P. BRADLEY, Esq., Advocate, 60, St. Louis Street, Quebec, or to the undersigned Proprietor at New Liverpool. JOHN McNAUGHTON. 2nd May, 1848. o-y-o-w-s

CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber has taken the CANADA HOUSE for the SEASON, and is prepared to receive VISITORS, and trusts, by strict attention to their comfort, to give satisfaction to those who may call upon him. W. M. SCOBIE, (Late of the Catskill Mountain House and United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs.) June 8th.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO very eligible Building Lots situated in d'Aiguillon Street, within the City, containing a frontage on the said street of 60 feet by 50 & 40 feet in depth, the said lots offered together or separately, from its proximity to the Government Property, which is of very limited extent in that quarter, it will become of great value. For further particulars apply to R. G. BELLEAU, Esq., Notary Public. Wm. RUTHVEN, Testamentary Executor. Quebec, 20th Dec., 1847. u-o-w

COTTAGE TO LET.

A present occupied by Mr. COLES, situated 2 miles from Town, on St. Louis Road, opposite Spencer Wood. R. COLES. 11th February, 1848.

SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR.

FOR the total annihilation of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Barbeques, Crickets, Ants and Bed-bugs. To Housekeepers, Proprietors of Dwellings, Warehouses and Mills, &c.—all that is asked is a trial of its wonderful properties; guaranteed effectual in all cases. Price per Box, 2s. 6d.—with directions. For Sale by R. J. SHAW, Hardware Merchant, Upper-Town, FABIEN BOIS, 52, St. Peter, Lower-Town, and by JAMES DICKSON & Co., Three Rivers. A liberal Discount to Country Merchants, by the doz.

WE, the undersigned do Certify, that we have made use of "SMITH'S VERMIN and INSECT EXTERMINATOR" with wonderful success and can recommend it as a valuable preparation for the destruction of this pest. C. F. BAILLARGEON, Pre. J. T. TASCHEREAU, MATHOT, CHINIC & Co. FROCHETTE & FRERE. FABIEN BOIS. W. HUNT. J. CHABOT, M. P. P. C. H. GATES. CHRISTIAN WURTELE. JOHN MUNN. JOHN FRASER. THOMAS GIBB. JUDGE BOWEN.

With pleasure I assert that the use of SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR was attended with complete success in destroying Cockroaches, Beetles and Rats, in and about my premises; which was effected without any inconvenience. C. F. BAILLARGEON, Pre. Quebec, 7th March, 1848.

I Certify, with pleasure, that SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR has perfectly destroyed all the Cockroaches in my house, and that without the least inconvenience. THOMAS GIBB. Quebec, 31st March, 1848.

I Certify that I have used SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR with complete success; the Cockroaches and Rats, which for three or four years had been a source of great annoyance, having entirely disappeared. J. M. FRASER, 47 St. Louis Street. Quebec, 31st March, 1848.

I have used Smith's Extremator and it has completely destroyed the Rats and Cockroaches. LOUIS BILODEAU. Quebec, April 2, 1848.

FOR SALE,

A STONE HOUSE, three stories high, in excellent condition, situated at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, Upper Town, between the premises of P. Boisseau, Esq., and those occupied by Mr. Pelisson, Confectioner. Application made to CHAS. M. DE FOY, Notary. Quebec, 12th January, 1848. u-o-w

ADVERTISEMENT.

F. BLANCARD begs to inform the Officers of the British Army and the Public generally in Canada, that he has now taken the CITY HOTEL, NEW YORK, a much more extensive establishment than his former one, where those who please to favor him with their patronage will be sure to meet every attention and accommodation. His Stock of WINES is as choice and as celebrated as ever, and his TABLE as recherché.—The Hotel has just been refitted and is second to no establishment in New York. F. BLANCARD, (Late of the Globe Hotel.) N. B.—The Pavilion, New Brighton, Staten Island, is open for the reception of Guests who prefer the country and sea breezes. City Hotel, New York. } 10-2 w } 17th May, 1848. }

VARIETIES.

O'CONNELL v. THE WIDOW.

In Madden's "Revelations of Ireland," we find a whimsical account of a scolding match between the late Dan, O'Connell, then a young man just called to the bar, and one Biddy Moriarity, an ancient widow, who kept a buxter's stall in one of the piers nearly opposite the Four Courts, and whose powers of abuse were notorious from one end of Dublin to the other. The *lingual duello* was the result of a wager, O'Connell was very confident of success. He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming her, and with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentalist, waited to put it into practice. He resolved to open the attack. At this time O'Connell's own party, and the loungers about the place, formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarity, on public provocation, to an exhibition of her powers. O'Connell commenced the attack. "What's the price of this walking-stick, Mrs. What's your name?" "Moriarity, sir, is my name, and a good one it is; and what have you to say again it?" "One-and-six pence is the price of the stick. Troth, it's chape as dirt, so it is." "One-and-six pence for a walking stick! whew! why you are no better than an imposter, to ask eighteen-pence for what cost you two pence?" "Two-pence, your grandmother," replied Mrs. Biddy; "do you mane to say that it's chating the people I am? Imposter, indeed?" "Ay, imposter; and it's that I call you to the teeth," rejoined O'Connell. "Come, cut your stick, you cantankerous jackanapes." "Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old diagonal," cried O'Connell, calmly. "Stop your jaw, you pug-nosed hader, or by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarity, "I'll make you go quicker nor you came." "Don't be in a passion, my old radius; anger will only wrinkle your beauty." "By the holy, if you say another word of impudence, I'll tann your dirty hide, you bastely common scrub, and sorry I'd be to soil my fists upon your carcase." "Whew! boys, what a passion old Biddy's in; I protest as I am a gentleman—" "Jintleman! jintleman! the like's o' you a jintleman! Wish, by Gor, that bangs Banagher. Why, you potato-faced pippin-sneezor, when did a Madaga-car monkey like you pick enough of common Christian decency to hide your Kerry brogue?" "Easy, now easy," cried O'Connell, with imperturbable good humor, "don't choke yourself with fine language, you old whiskey-drinking parallelogram." "What's that you call me, you murderin' villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarity, stung into fury. "I call you?" answered O'Connell, "a parallelogram; and you a Dublin judge and jury will say that it's no libel to call you so?" "Och, tare-anous! Och, holy Biddy! that an honest woman like me should be called a parryblygram to her face! I'm none of your parryblygrams, you rascally gallow-bird, you cowardly, sneaking, platficking bligard!" "Och, not ou indeed!" retorted O'Connell; "why I suppose you'll deny that you keep a *hypotheseuse* in your house.—It's a lie for you, you b—y robber. I never had such a thing in my house, you swindling thafe.—Why, sure all the neighbors knew very well that you keep, not only a *hypotheseuse*, but that you have two *diameters* locked up in your garret, and that you go out to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old *heptagon*." "Och, hear that, ye saints o' glory! Och, sure, there's bad language from a fellow that wants to pass for a jintleman. May the devil fly away with you, you nicher from Munster, and make celery sauce of your rotten limbs, you mealy-mouthed tub of guts." "Ah, you can't deny the charge, you miserable *submultiple* of a *duplicate ratio*." "Go rince your mouth in the Liffey, you nasty tickle-pitcher; after all the bad words you speak, it ought to be filthier than your face, you dirty chicken of Beelzebub." "Rinse your own mouth, you wicked-minded old *polygon*—to the deuce I pitch you, you blustering *intersection* of a *st—g superficies*." "You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't cease your jaw, I'll—;" but here she gasped for breath, unable to hawk up any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out of her. "While I have a tongue, I'll abuse you, you most imitable *periphery*." Look at her boys! there she stands; a convicted *perpendicular* in petticoats! There's contamination in her *circumference*, and she trembles with guilt down to the extremities of her *corollaries*. Ah! you're found out, you *rectilinear*, antecedent, and equiangular old hag, 'tis with yourself the devil will fly away, you porter-swiping *similitude* of the *bisection* of a *Vortex*." Overwhelmed with this torrent of language, Mrs. Moriarity was silenced. Catching up a saucepan, she was aiming at O'Connell's head, when he very prudently made a timely retreat. "You have won the wager, O'Connell, here's your bet," cried the gentleman who proposed the contest. O'Connell knew well the use of sound in vituperation; and having to deal with an ignorant scold, determined to overcome her in volubility by using all the *sesquipedalia verba* which occur in Euclid. With these, and a few significant epithets, and a scolding, impudent demeanor, he for once imposed silence on Biddy Moriarity.

BLOODY AFFRAY.

—We learn that on Tuesday night last, on the bank of the river near Columbia, three raftsmen got into a quarrel concerning the claims of the various aspirants to the presidential chair. Two of these men got from a hot dispute into a hot fight, and finally drew knives and cut at each other. The other individual of the party, in attempting to separate the combatants was stabbed in five places—while the first two were frightfully cut in the head, face, and shoulders! Death might have followed this shameful collision, had not several raftsmen, attracted by the uproar, appeared and separated them. One man named Nesbit, had his nose cut nearly off, his cheek opened, and his arms dreadfully lacerated: the other two were frightfully gashed. Application was made for a warrant, but the parties disappeared during the night.—Cincinnati Commercial, 3rd June.

A PAINFUL CASE.—On Thursday last, a man named John Glennon, who has been in this country for about a year, received a letter from his wife and children, residing in Ireland, stating that they were about engaging a passage in one of the Liverpool packets for the purpose of joining him. Glennon was so overjoyed on receiving this intelligence, that though always a sober and hard working man, he could not resist the temptation of drinking a few glasses with some of his friends, as toasts to the success of their voyage. He accordingly spent the evening in conviviality, and parted with his friends in Chatham st., a little the worse for liquor. From that time nothing was heard of him till yesterday, when his body was found floating in the river, at the foot of Barclay st.—N. Y. Mirror.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS BY THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

ITALY.—The Pope's nuncio in Paris has issued a notice to the holders of Roman stock, stating that, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, the Roman Government has not been able to make the usual arrangements for transmission to Paris of the funds necessary for the payment of the six months' interest falling due on the 1st of June, but that the dividend will be paid at Rome from and after the 10th instant; those who do not find it convenient to send the necessary documents to Rome, will be paid in Paris in the month of September.

The latest advices from Rome state that nothing new has occurred there; Rome is perfectly tranquil. The elections of the capital and the provinces, as yet known, are very satisfactory.

It is said that Pius IX. had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip Neri the populace made a brilliant manifestation in his favor.

A letter from Turin of the 4th ult. announces that deputies from Sicily had arrived at the headquarters of Charles Albert, with proposals for the annexation of Sicily to the new Italian kingdom. The movement which lately took place at Milan, and which was defeated by the national guard, is reported to have been prompted by Austria. Besides Col. Philip, and an Austrian agent, who has been already arrested, Mr. Lillmayor, another Austrian agent, has been seized at Milan. Urbino, after a first interrogatory, has been charged with high treason.

On the evening of the 30th ult., the Piedmontese entered Peschiera, and distributed rations to the famished inhabitants. The next day the Austrian garrison, 1600 in number, marched out, in terms of the capitulation. The garrison was allowed to quit with the honors of war, and the liberty of embarking at Venice for Trieste; but under an oath not again to serve during the war of independence.

The first attack of the Austrians was directed on the left wing of the Piedmontese army, when it was gallantly repulsed—the Austrians suffered considerable loss; but the principal attack was made by the Austrians, who, after having come out of Verona, succeeded in entering Mantua by a night march, and left this latter city to attack the right wing of the Piedmontese army. In this second affair several troops of Tuscans, Romans and Neapolitans suffered severe loss; the battalion of Pisa students alone lost 400 men.

For some days before the surrender of Peschiera the garrison had only horse flesh to subsist on. Signals of distress were constantly made to Verona and Mantua. The Piedmontese artillery had done much damage in the town.

After the battle of Goito the Austrian troops remained on the right bank of the Mincio, near Mantua, but made no new attack, nor did the Austrians make any demonstration on the Italian line from Colmasio to Villafranca, on the side of Verona. All the Austrian forces were then concentrated at Mantua.

On the 28th of May the combined Italian squadron anchored off Parenzo and Piovisio. The Neapolitan squadron is reduced to two frigates and a brig. The Austrian fleet is still in Trieste.

The Provisional Government at Milan issued a decree on the 28th, declaring in the most formal manner that the liberty of the press, the right of association, and the institution of the national guard shall be maintained in their present form till a constituent assembly, elected by universal suffrage, shall regulate the condition of the people.

The result of the ballot to decide the future government of the Duchy of Parma, has been, that 37,250 votes out of 39,703, were given in favor of the annexation of Parma to the Sardinian States, while the remaining votes, with the exception of one vote given in favor of a republic, were divided between the ex-Duke of Parma, the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It appears that the Italian fleets which appeared off Trieste, were in pursuit of a division of the Austrian fleet which had sailed on the 22d, with an intention of offering battle to the Neapolitans; but finding itself of inferior strength, took refuge here. On the 24th a consular protest was presented to the Italian admiral, to which all the consuls resident in Trieste adhered, (with the exception of the French) against the bombardment of the town. The French consul transmitted a separate protest against bombardment, without previous notice sufficiently long to allow foreigners to withdraw themselves and property. On the 25th the Italian ships weighed anchor, and were soon out of sight. On the 27th the Sardinian and Venetian ships returned, repeated the assurance that they contemplated no attack on Trieste. The Neapolitan ships had sailed for Naples in consequence of the events there.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid are to the 2nd inst. The Belgian Ambassador had been recalled by his government, for having allowed the Spanish authorities to search his house. This was one story; another was, that he had been ordered to leave Spain for being implicated in a conspiracy against the Queen.

It is reported that all the English residents of Cadix had been ordered to furnish security for good conduct, or to leave the city.

Financial matters were bad as ever at Madrid. Numerous arrests are almost daily made, and some revolts have taken place in the eastern provinces.

Forcadell, a Carlist General, had entered by the frontier of Perpignan, and surprised a detachment of the Queen's troops.

FRANCE.—It was rumored in Paris, and announced by the *Commerce*, on the 8th instant, that a certain "high personage" who had just arrived at London, had been arrested. The person alluded to is said to be the Prince de Joinville.

After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets, was carried by 478 against 82.

On the 5th, M. Senard was elected President of the Chamber—by 593 votes—in place of M. Buchez.

M. Bethmont was appointed Minister of Justice, on the 7th, in place of M. Cremerieux, resigned.

At the election to fill vacancies in the Chamber, the Prince de Joinville received some votes in the second arrondissement.

The *Presse* states that the commission on the constitution has decided on the following important points:—

"The political constitution of France shall be a Democratic Republic, one and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment, and assistance. The question on the legislative powers gave rise to several long discussions. It was at length determined that there should be but one legislative chamber, composed of 750 members. In case, however, of a revision of the constitution, the Assembly should remain, as at present, composed of 900 members. The elections to be made by department and by ballot. The Executive Government to be confided to a President appointed by direct universal suffrage, by communes, for four years without a possible re-election.

Two millions of votes, at least, to be necessary for the nomination of the President."

At Lyons there have been fresh outrages, and the laborers on the Rouen Railway have demanded the expulsion of some Englishmen yet employed on the line. The directors of all the railroad companies met at Paris, and unanimously resolved not to accede to their unreasonable demands.

Further disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in consequence of the authorities having determined to close a club. The operatives composing it resisted, and it became necessary to march a large military force against them.

A collision ensued, and some persons were killed and others wounded. The operatives then assembled, withdrew from the town, and encamped at three leagues from Limoges, near the country house belonging to M. Muret de Bord. They propose, it is said, to solicit the aid of the neighboring peasants, and to march against Limoges.

A telegraphic despatch announces a legitimist insurrection at Perpignan in favor of Henry V.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.—The intelligence of the action between the Danes and the Germans is confirmed.

The retreat of the Prussians has caused many of the German party in the North Schleswig to flee from their homes, which will probably be occupied by the Danes. The accounts vary respecting the return of the Danes into North Schleswig.

The withdrawal of the Prussian troops from Jutland was not caused by a menacing note of the Russian Government, but by the advice of England, which represented that the conclusion of a peace would be facilitated if Prussia should thus furnish a proof that Germany was not inclined to abuse its superior power. When, however, the British Ministry was informed that the Danes appeared to interpret the retreat as a proof of weakness, and to wish to relapse into the offensive, it presented an energetic note to the Danish Government, and one of the King of Denmark's chamberlains was consequently sent expressly by a steamer from Copenhagen to London.

Accounts from Schleswig of the 1st instant, confirm the capture of two Danish battalions on the 30th ult. Gravens'cin was bombarded by them, but they were eventually repulsed by Gen. Wrangle.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish fleet, under the command of Admiral Gyllengranat, was appointed to set sail on the 5th inst. The Swedish and Norwegian corps d'armee was expected to be concentrated by the 27th ult. in Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden, whence it could be transported to Schleswig in a very few hours. Immense stores of ammunition had been sent to Scania for its use.

PRUSSIA.—The latest intelligence from Berlin, derived from private as well as public sources, is still of a very unsatisfactory nature.

Order was still maintained, although much excitement had been created in the minds of the people, by a discovery, made on the morning of the 31st ult., that a large quantity of arms had been shipped during the night on board several barges. The vessels were seized, and unloaded by the people, and were found to contain many cases of muskets, some cannon and ammunition. The arsenal was then occupied by the higher guard, which took charge of the arms which had been recovered. In the evening a meeting was held, and the Ministers were required to furnish arms to the hands employed in the foundries, &c. The demand was presented on the following day to the Ministers, who were compelled to yield; and several thousand muskets were distributed to the workmen.

The Ministers warmly denied that any wish existed to produce a reaction, and declared that the arms were merely shipped in the usual course of the service for the use of the troops in the provinces.

In the sitting of the Assembly on the 2nd instant, Herr Fretted asked what measures had been taken to put an end to the Danish blockade and the embargo, and how German commerce was to be compensated for its losses? Baron Armin said he was happy to be able to express a well grounded hope that the hostilities were nearly at an end. The conditions of peace approved at the last sitting of the German Diet, would receive the strongest support from the English mediation at Copenhagen.—The German troops had retreated because, having no enemy before them, it was requisite to take up a more concentrated position.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Prussia, has reached Potsdam, after staying a few days at the Hague, where he was received and entertained with much honor.

The Archbishop of Posen has forwarded a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he states, that out of the 1,200,000 inhabitants of that duchy, there are 800,000 Poles, and only 400,000 Germans and Jews, amongst the former of whom there are 100,000 Roman Catholics. He adds, that if the numerous state employes, their families and dependants, be deducted, there are not more than 200,000 non-Polish, or non-catholic inhabitants, and that the number is composed in a degree of new-comers and Jews without a country. He contends, that in the organization of the duchy, the wishes of the majority should be attended to; otherwise the Germans in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw, might demand with justice the annexation of those cities to the German Confederation.

We have accounts from Berlin to the 6th inst.—The commemorative procession to Friedrich's-Hain to the graves of the combatants who fell on the 22d of March, took place on the 4th inst. About 80,000 individuals took part in the procession, and the number of the spectators could not be under 200,000.—The banners were numerous—the black, red, and gold predominating.

HUNGARY.—The Emperor has received an urgent invitation to visit Hungary, and has promised to comply with this request as soon as times shall admit of it. The Archduke Stephen, Palatine of Hungary, arrived at Innsbruck on the 27th.

BOHEMIA.—Count Leo Thun, president of the government, informed, on the 29th of May, the national committee of Prague of his resolution, in conjunction with the other administrative chiefs of Bohemia, to create a Provisional Government for that country, as the late events at Vienna rendered impossible all communication with the ministry there. A council of government has consequently been formed of eight of the most violent leaders of the Czechish party.

The German inhabitants of the Bohemian capital declared that they, too, will have nothing to do with the election of members to the Frankfort Parliament. On the 25th ult., a "grand festival of fraternity" was held in the Baumgarten, a public resort, about half an hour's walk out of Prague, to celebrate the reconciliation between the Germans and Sclavonians. A grand congress of deputies of all Sclavonic races, now assembled at Prague, commenced its sittings on the 30th ult. The town is stated to look as if a masked ball on a large scale was being performed in the streets, so varied and extravagant are the Czechish, Polish, Croatian, Dalmatian, and Illyrian national costumes, in which the deputies may be seen strutting about.

When the Vienna ministry learned from the public papers that a Provisional Government had been formed, they at once declared this act illegal and invalid, and transmitted circular letters to the Presidents of the Bohemian districts, exhorting them

to resist the powers thus usurped by the Provisional Government of Bohemia.

RUSSIA.—The cholera is making sad havoc again in Russia. According to the "Berlinerische Nachrichten," there were in one week 155 cases in Moscow, 57 of which terminated fatally. The epidemic is also raging in Wladimir and Tschernigorod, and in the government of Podolia.

IRELAND.—The events of the past week are not very important. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "Irish League." It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained, by many, whether such materials as the proposed League will contain can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to reinstate Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

On Monday the 5th, Mr. John O'Connell announced that the next meeting of both the Conciliation Hall folks and the Confederates would take place on the next Monday, June 12, after which both would adjourn sine die, and the new association be brought into existence.

The Committee of the Repeal Association have agreed as to the terms of the new Association. It is to be called the "Irish League," and each member is to be responsible only for his own sayings and doings.

The printer of Mr. S. O'Brien's address to the Council of the Confederation, in which he affirms that "Mr. Mitchell was found guilty by a jury selected not to try but to convict him," and calls upon the Catholics of Ireland to "resent the insult as one man," and to furnish themselves for that purpose "with all such resources as may enable them to command success," is to be prosecuted.

THE NAVY.—Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, 120 guns, Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, was off Lisbon on the 29th ult., homeward bound.

Her Majesty's ship Howe, 120 guns, Sir James Stirling, is under orders to sail from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean on Thursday.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We have seen letters from her Majesty's ship Herald, 26 guns, Captain H. Kellet, C. B., and her tender the Pandora, 6 guns, Lieut. Wood, dated Panama, the 25th of April, in which it is stated that those ships were waiting the arrival of her Majesty's steam frigate Sampson, from Valparaiso, with food and stores for twelve months' consumption each ship, which they are to put to sea with immediately and sail for Wauhoo, thence to the northward to Sitka, and so on to the Arctic regions, to look for the lost voyagers. The Herald and Pandora were to have met the Plover discovery ship at the Sandwich Islands, and sail in concert, but subsequent orders sent them to sea without waiting the arrival of the Plover from England. The latter ship was spoken on her voyage out by the Thetis from Plymouth for Sydney, on the 18th of March, in long, 20, near the line. Captain Kellet, of the Herald, was very ill, and suffering greatly from dysentery.

H. M. S. Belleophon, 80 guns, Captain Baynes, is ordered from Portsmouth to Plymouth, there to await further orders. She was officially inspected, and the crew mustered yesterday by the port admiral.—(London Morning Chronicle, June 6.)

LADIES FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Materials of slight texture are now much in demand. Mousselines de soie of every colour, barèges, palmierines, and a new material partaking of the poile de chèvre, with jaconets and ogandys in Persian pattern; silk dresses of fancy stripes of the palest colours are made with three boucles en bias, the upper one rounded off, rises gradually, forming double revers. For demitoilette, the form of the corsage varies but little, they are generally open, with revers or shawl, the sleeve moderately wide, particularly at the bottom, drooping on the arm, or admitting the under sleeve of clear muslin; the skirts with very deep flounces. It is only when required for carriage wear, or dresses, &c.; if ribbon, all are made of a length to give freedom to the feet; barège dresses are ornamented with deep bias flounces, edged with small gimp, or tucks of graduated size to the waist. Redingotes are still made à la Puritaine, ornamented by gimp trimmings; dresses of thin materials have the corsages made full; many redingotes are made with corsages à la Dubary. The bonnets of this season are of a moderate size, demievase, close at the ears, with round crowns; very pretty ones are made of paille de riz, with the capote crown of taffetas glacé, and some are trimmed with ruches of taffetas, so delicately pinked as to imitate moss, in pink, white, or blue, encircling the edge lavender; it also forms trimmings on the crown.

The ribbons used this season are very rich; pretty open straps are with bands of taffetas, or gauze, and straw alternated; head ties, with taffetas glacé and noued, with a large pink rose at the side. Many of the capotes of tulle bouillon, or rich blond, are simply trimmed with ribbon, and merely ornamented inside by bunches of delicate flowers; sometimes a lace lappet forms the trimming.

Capotes of crape, gauze, or linen, are with violets of the same, pink, blue, or white, confined by a wreath of ribbon coques. The mantelets and pardessus are made of taffetas glacé of every colour, of figured tulle, trimmed with lace or frills of the same, pinked or embroidered, they are also made of embroidered muslin; black lace shawls, both single and double, continue in fashion; and many mantelets are made matching the dress.—London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP ERIE.—The U. S. ship Erie, Lieut. Commanding James M. Watson, arrived this morning, in forty-eight days from Rio Janeiro.

Lieut. Commanding Watson has in charge for the Government at Washington a treaty with Peru.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the bark Brazileiro, Captain Williams, we have papers from that capital to the 17th ult. They however contain no news.—Capt. Williams reports verbally that the Chambers had been dissolved, and that a change of Ministry was about to take place.—(New York Journal of Commerce.)

FROM JALAPA.—A private letter, dated May 30th, states, that "Lieutenant Hall, who was under confinement at that place for drunkenness, attacked the sentinel with his sword, passed him and started off upon the run. The sentinel instantly fired at Hall, the ball passing entirely through his body. Several persons upon hearing the report of the gun, rushed into the street, and found him lying upon the sidewalk in a dying state.

Captain G. Galden while on his way from Perote, 35 miles from this, stopped at the house of a Mexican in Miguel, for the purpose of getting water. He sat down and fell asleep. While asleep, he was stabbed, and afterwards cut in several places. His body passed here last night, his face all cut up. At once, on the receipt of the news of the murder, a party of volunteers started for Miguel. They have, we learn this morning, killed six Mexicans, and taken several prisoners, and have not yet done killing, stabbing and burning. These, and similar events are of almost daily occurrence."

THE INSURRECTION IN MARTINIQUE.—We copy the following more detailed narrative of the disturbances in Martinique, from the St. Lucia Palladium of the 27th of May.

On Monday, the 22nd inst., a negro slave was sent to gaol by his master, Mr. Leo Duclamp, a planter in the neighborhood of St. Pierre, for something he had uttered about cutting his master and mistress's heads off and burying them in the sand. Shortly after, the whole gang of the state, joined by a great many others, went to the gaol to rescue their fellow slave. On seeing this, the Mayor had some soldiers called out to resist the mob, and was on the eve of dispersing it by the force of arms, when Mr. Papy, adjoint Mayor, thought proper to set the prisoner at liberty. The mob continued to complain of Mr. Duclamp's behavior toward his negroes.

Collecting in great numbers toward evening, they began to show the intention of firing the town.—About 7 o'clock the first incendiary torch was applied to the house of Mr. Sanois. It was occupied by two families of planters (the Lesueurs and Lilettes), to whom some other persons had joined themselves, making in all 33 or 34 persons, mostly women and children. The mob entered the house below, and began by breaking up some furniture. Unfortunately, while they were leaving the premises, one of the inmates, (Mr. Desabaye), standing on the staircase above, fired a gun on the invaders, and killed one of them. Exasperated at the death of their comrade, re-entered the house, made one heap of all the furniture, and of the staircase, which they cut down, and then set on fire. Excepting the gentlemen who escaped, half burnt and much bruised, by throwing themselves from the second story into the yard, the inmates all perished in the flames! During this awful scene, which lasted three or four hours, the authorities of the town sent nobody to the rescue of the unfortunates. The fire engines going to the spot, were stopped on the way by the brigands; and when they at last arrived, it was too late.

The fire was also put in another street, at some distance, to three fine houses occupied by Mr. Marin, an engineer, Mr. Portal and Mr. Lalauette; the first, who is a young European, escaped with his lady unhurt, after having had several shots fired at him; they lost everything they had in the house. The second, continued masters of the town during all that night, running through the streets, threatening death and fire to the whites. They killed with pistol shot the elder son of Mr. Fourniol, a young man about 22 years old, who was harmlessly standing on the porch of a friend's door, with his mother near him, in whose arms he fell to breathe his last.

The female population, white and coloured, were thrown into great alarm by the events of Monday night, and a large number of them, with many men, also fled on board the vessels in port, which were luckily numerous, about 28 or 30 in all. The larger ships received 200 or 300 each. Many have since returned on shore. Several families are preparing to leave the island, and numbers have already departed.

PORTO RICO.—Another reported Insurrection.—Capt. Barnes, of the barque Ann Smith, which arrived here this morning from Memerah, says that just before he left, on the 3rd inst., it was reported that there had been an insurrection of the negroes in Guayana, Porto Rico, in the course of which a number of persons were killed.—(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

FROM YUCATAN.—Havana, May 27.—By a vessel arrived two days ago from Campeachy and Sisal, the most melancholy news has been received as to the state of that unhappy country. The treaty which had been made with the Indians has been broken by them almost as soon as made, and they continue their slaughterous havoc as before, murdering the poor inhabitants wherever they find them. All the country people take refuge in Mareda and Campeachy, because they are safe no where else. It is heart-rending to read the distressing details which are published by the papers as to Yucatan, and all this might easily be remedied by only 3 or 4000 men, or even less, sent down to their aid.—The inhabitants look to aid from the United States, and wish for nothing more than to be annexed to the Union. It were desirable that this should take place, and any assistance given would be highly repaid by taking possession of Yucatan. It is by no means a poor country, as is generally described; it produces excellent cotton, fine tobacco, (as good as that grown in this land), hemp, (known under the name of Sisal hemp), indigo, and particularly dye woods of all descriptions. In the hands of the Americans it would amply repay any disbursement laid out upon it.

I hope that our government will turn its attention to it without loss of time. The Indians would implore mercy as soon as a regular disciplined force was landed, because they are incapable of resistance, and can overawe only such poor devils as the people of Yucatan.—(Cor. of the Charleston Courier.)

QUEBEC:

SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1848.

Neither the Eastern nor the Western mail of this morning has brought anything of importance. The papers are principally filled with details of the news by the *Britannia*.

In St. John (N. B.) a public meeting was called by the mayor, on requisition, to remonstrate against the repeal of the navigation laws.

The survey of the projected railway across the Isthmus, from St. John to Shediac, is going on successfully.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Niles reported a bill authorising the appropriation of certain portions of the public lands to Whitney's railway, from lake Michigan or the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Our thanks are due to P. L. SIMMONDS, Esquire, London, for some numbers of his valuable *Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany*, received by last mail. They contain many articles of interest in Canada, some of which we shall extract or notice when we have time and space.

We are also indebted to J. FIFE, Esq., of H. M. Customs, for a late Ayr paper from which we have made some selections for a future number of the *Gazette*, our space to-day being already occupied.

The accounts of the crops in Scotland, as well as in the two sister kingdoms, are most favorable.

We are sorry to learn that Thomas Tierney, whose fall from the roof of a three story house in Palace street, on Thursday, we mentioned yesterday morning, died yesterday afternoon, from the apprehended effects of internal injury. He leaves a young widow in the family way.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—Several scientific gentlemen from Boston and vicinity, among whom are Professor Agassiz, Mr. J. Elliot Cabot, Dr. Fuller of Cambridge University, four students of the senior class, and several graduates from Boston, now members of the Law School, took their departure some days since, on a tour of scientific exploration to lake Superior. They have probably by this time reached the Sault de Ste. Marie, at the mouth of the lake. It is their purpose to proceed upward by the northern shore of the lake, and to return by the southern shore, and to be absent about ten weeks. Their object is to make inquiries in all the branches of Natural History, and to collect specimens illustrative of these departments. There is reason to believe that their researches will be the means of making valuable additions to our knowledge of the natural resources of the extensive region which they propose to traverse.

WISCONSIN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin is now in session and engaged in establishing a system of laws for the State. The House of Representatives has appointed 25 standing committees. The Governor's speech was ordered to be printed, 1000 copies in English, 600 in the German, 200 in the Norwegian, and 200 in the Welsh languages.

The Montreal Corporation have addressed His Excellency the Governor-General in favor of deepening Lake St. Peter to 16 feet.

The Irish Republican Union of this city are, in the very teeth of the fact that the old and young Irishlanders have united to form "The Irish League," to pursue the agitation of Repeal constitutionally and by moral means, pardoning the streets with a pike as an agitating stimulant, and collecting money to send men and arms to Ireland, to make that country a Republic, in spite of the united efforts of Smith O'Brien and John O'Connell's forces to the contrary! This is sympathy with a vengeance! (New-York Star.)

The sale of the Litchfield lots took place to-day, at the Court House, under the direction of A. Campbell, Esq., Notary Public. We understand it was conducted on the Dutch plan, that of commencing at a fixed rate and going up or down as parties choose, but if down, that the first party saying "I take," has it adjudged to him. The upset price was £2500, and when reduced to £2400, it was adjudged to H. Atkinson, Esq.—(Mercury, 30th ultimo.)

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC,

29th June, 1848.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Trade, that by an order, dated 28th instant, from the Customs Department, L. G. O. Montreal, the following articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Province of Nova-Scotia or New-Brunswick, are to be admitted to entry free of duty, on satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise, that the same are the bona fide growth, produce or manufacture of Nova-Scotia, or New-Brunswick, viz:—

- Fish, pickled or salted—Fish Oil—Coals—Gypsum—Chocolate.
- I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, H. JESSOP.
- JAS. DEAN, Esq., Chairman, Board of Trade.

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE.

We have been favored with the following list of the articles which, until the meeting of the Legislature again, are to be admitted into the Province of Canada free of duty from Nova-Scotia:

- Animals.
- Beef and Pork.
- Biscuit and Bread.
- Butter.
- Coke.
- Cocoa Paste.
- Chocolate.
- Corn, or Grain of all kinds.
- Fish, fresh, salted, dried or pickled.
- Fish Oil.
- Furs and skins of the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea.
- Furniture, which has been actually in use, Working Tools and Implements, the property of emigrants or persons coming to reside in the Province, and not intended for sale.
- Hides, Raw, not tanned, curried, or dressed.
- Horns.
- Meal.
- Ores of all kinds.
- Poultry.
- Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.
- Potatoes and Vegetables of all kinds.
- Seeds of all kinds.
- Skins, Furs, Pelts, or Tails, undressed.
- Tallow.
- Wood, viz: Boards, Planks, Staves, Timber, Firewood.

(Nova Scotian.) We learn from a paragraph in the *Revue Canadienne* that the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly has announced his intention of joining the Society of Jesuits, and leaving Canada. This, says the *Revue*, will be a loss to the clergy of the country, who have seen, with pleasure, this worthy Priest labouring for the moral and material advancement of our countrymen. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces arrived in town from Sorel yesterday morning, and this morning started for Canada West, accompanied by his Staff, on a tour of inspection. His Excellency is expected to be absent about two months.—(Montreal Courier.)

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON THE CANAL BRIDGE.—On Tuesday five of the Lachine Police named Finnimore, Eacott, Kinch, McCoy and Backwell, were brought up by sub-chief Jeremie, and a volunteer Griffintown corps levied by Messrs. Tully and Bell.

It appears that on Monday night a man named Jean Dupont, and another named Anselme Labranche, quarrelled, when near the Wellington bridge. Dupont claimed the protection of the police, which was granted at the time, and Dupont went about his business, but was shortly after followed by Labranche, who took a stick from him, Eacott, who saw what was going forward, attempted to arrest him with the assistance of the others; but he became violent, refused to go, and several times struck at the police; until at length one of them—said to have been Finnimore—knocked him

down with the butt end of his musket, and he was afterwards carried away in a state of insensibility by four policemen by his arms and legs, and now lies very severely injured at the hospital. Louis Labranche, the brother of the wounded man, states that it was Backwell who gave the blow which killed his brother. Col. Ermatinger bound over Finnimore, Eacott and Backwell to appear and answer the charge at the quarter Session.

Some severe remarks have been made respecting the conduct of Mr. Jeremie—who, we are authorized to state, that Mr. Jeremie went to the police station who struck the blow by the orders of his superior, Capt. Wiley—the affair happening within the jurisdiction of the Montreal police. By the orders of Tully and Bell the other men were arrested; and these gentlemen, in virtue of their seats in council, being magistrates *ex officio*, have the control of the city police, who in no way are to blame in following their orders; they, if they have acted unjustly or contrary to law, must answer for themselves.—(Montreal Transcript)

DESCENT OF THE MAIL STEAMER "GILDERSLERVE" DOWN THE NORTH CHANNEL OF THE LONG SAULT RAPIDS.—Those who have travelled on the St. Lawrence are aware that between Dicken's Landing and Cornwall, a distance of from 12 to 14 miles there is a long Rapid, called the Long Salet. This Rapid is divided into two channels, by an Island in the centre. The channel on the south is being the one which has heretofore been descended by steamers, and other large craft passing down the river. Captain Maxwell, the enterprising commander of the mail steamer *Gildersleeve*, having some time ago become impressed with an idea that the channel on the north side of the Island, was not only practicable for vessels of a large class, but that it was much safer, and easier of descent than the channel on the south side, made with much trouble, soundings and observations for the purpose of ascertaining whether such was really the case. Having well satisfied himself in the matter, he (with Mr. Hamilton's permission) made a descent down the north channel last Tuesday afternoon in the mail steamer *Gildersleeve*. The passage was magnificent. The grandeur and beauty of the Rapid far surpassing even those of the Rapids at the Cedars, the Cascades, or Lachine. Owing to the great rapidity of the current, the water is much rougher than on the south side of the Island, but the channel is straighter, and, in every respect, better than the one heretofore adopted, and there is little doubt that ere long the north channel will be the one which the main traffic of the river will pass through.

Great credit is due to Captain Maxwell for the ability and perseverance he has exhibited in exploring this new channel. The thanks (at last) of the country are due to him for his exertion and enterprise, and the smallest tribute that can be paid to him is that the channel, which he has thus been the first to prove is practicable for large vessels, should bear his name, and be called "Maxwell's Channel."—(Montreal Herald)

We should imagine, from divers communications and other articles which we find in our contemporary the *Minerve*, that the County of St. Maurice is in a pretty state of confusion in consequence of Mr. Papeau's proceedings. One communication states that Mr. Richer-Lafleche, a Magistrate, and Judge of one of the Courts for the Trial of Small Causes, has, with several other persons, been arrested and brought before a brother Magistrate on a charge of riot. It seems that this person, with several others, went in the night to the house of a neighbour, opposed to him in politics, with the express intention of committing some act of violence; the neighbours came out of their houses on hearing the row, and a battle-royal ensued, ending in the defeat of Richer-Lafleche and his companions. This man, if these facts be true, ought to be struck off the roll of the Commission of the Peace.—(Montreal Gaz.)

COGNACKING.—We sometime ago had to notice the active conduct of E. Clarke, Esq., the High Constable of St. Francis District, in the suppression of coming in the Townships. Yesterday he came to town with another batch of these worthies, named Kilbourn, Cross, Hamilton and Ball. Having been on the look out for some time past, Mr. Clarke found lately in the woods a "bogus," an instrument for stamping the false coins to be thereafter circulated in the present dearth of more legitimate funds.—The bogus weighs about 1200 lbs., and has been seized. In the meantime, it led indirectly to the discovery of the present prisoners, in whose houses were found a complete set of half-dollar dies, with a machine for milling the edges, thirty-three Mexican dollars, eleven American dollars, about fifteen half-dollars, all of base metal, fit for the purpose. We regret to add that Mr. Clarke had many obstacles thrown in his way, while endeavouring to arrest these people, by the sympathy manifested by too large a portion of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. All the prisoners were committed for trial.—*ib.*

DEPARTURE.—The steamer Princess, Capt. Dunlop, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Quebec, with the brig Vivid, of London, having left the same morning, proceeded to the canal, took in a full cargo, and left yesterday afternoon with the bark Columbine.—*ib.*

We learn that it is intended to commence laying some of the rails on that portion of the Portland line nearest Montreal in the course of the ensuing week. Two or three of the cars intended to run on the line are in a state of forwardness at O'Meara's factory.—(Montreal Herald)

We are sorry to hear that a boy named Edward Gallagher, thirteen years of age, was drowned on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in the river near Molson's foundry. He was in a boat with another lad, and in coming down the boat struck on the chain of the anchor of a barge lying in the stream; one of the boys took hold of the chain to fend her off, when the boat upset; the boy who escaped righted the canoe, paddled after Gallagher, and seized him twice, but was obliged to let him go, when he sank, and the body has not yet been recovered.—(Montreal Gazette)

stocks, and 54s paid for a few brls.; these prices cannot be sustained when the new imports come forward.

Coffee—Sales 160 bags Rio at 32s, 100 Laguayara at 34s to 36s per cwt.

Timber.—There have been several arrivals during the week from North America, of which there has been sold one cargo of St. John's Deals at 27 1/2 6d per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals at 28 5s per standard. The other three cargoes remained undischarged, but we believe one of them, a cargo of Pine, is about to be sold by retail; a cargo of indifferent quality, of Quebec yellow Pine, has been sold at 13 1/2 per foot, a parcel of Pitch Pine at 19 1/2 per foot, 175 logs Swedish Fir at 16d per foot, a lot of Orleans Wine Pipe Staves at 13 per M, and a lot of inferior hoghead at 18 10s per M. By auction, a lot of 50 logs Birch brought 12d per foot, and 50 Norway Rickers 2s 7d each. There is evidently an increase in the demand during this week for square Timber, as well as Deals, but not to such an extent as to influence the present low market prices.

PRICES AT LIVERPOOL.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, Foreign, per 70 lbs.—Canadian	6	10	@	7 1
white	7	3		7 6
United States, red	7	3		7 6
white	7	6		8 0
Oats, 45lb. cwt.	3	9		4 0
Rye, Baltic, &c. per qr.	2	8		2 10
Beans, European, per qr.	25	0		28 0
Egyptian, per 480 lbs.	35	0		37 0
Pease, Baltic, &c. white, qr.	26	0		27 0
Canadian, white, qr.	31	0		33 0
Indian Corn, per 480 lbs.	32	0		35 0
Indian Meal, per 196 lbs.	13	6		14 0
Flour, per barrel 196 lbs.—Canadian sweet	26	6		27 6
United States sweet	27	6		28 0
Do. and Canadian sour	25	0		26 0

Liverpool Timber Markets, June 10.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Pine Timber, Quebec, yel. per cubic foot	1	0 1/2		1 2 1/2
Saint John, N. B.	1	4		1 6
Miramichi and Bay Chaleur	1	0		1 2
St. Andrew, N. B.	0	0		0 0
Richibucto	1	0		1 2
N. Scotia and Pr. Ed.'s Island	1	0		1 1 1/2
Quebec, red	1	6		1 7
N. Bruns. and N. Scotia	1	1		1 3
Ditto Ditto Spruce	1	0		0 0
Oak	1	6		2 3
Elm	1	5		1 6
Ash	1	0		9 2
Birch, St. John, &c., N. B.	1	2		1 5
N. Scotia and P. Ed.'s Island	1	0		1 2
Masts, yel. Pine, calliper	2	0		3 0
Red ditto	3	0		3 6
Poles or Spars, N. B. and N. S. Spruce	1	5		1 7
Deals or Planks, per standard hundred	£	0		0 0
Quebec yel. Pine, 1st	£	0		0 0
Ditto, 2nd	£	10		11 0
Ditto, 3rd	£	9		10 0
Ditto, Spruce	£	8		9 0
N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce, per ft. of 2 in.	0	1 1/2		0 2 1/2
Hardwood Planks	0	2 1/2		0 3
Boards, Fir, per ft. of 1 inch	0	1		0 1 1/2
Staves, Quebec Standard, 1st quality, per std. M.	£	35		0 40 0
midling and inferior	£	25		0 30 0
Ditto, W. O. Panchon, 1st quality, per M.	£	14		0 15 0
midling and inferior	£	11		0 11 0
Ditto, R. O. Panchon, 1st quality	£	12		0 13 0
midling and inferior	£	6		0 8 0
Ditto W. O. Barrell	£	4		0 7 0
N. B. and N. S. red Oak and Ash	£	4		0 6 0
Hhd.	£	4		0 6 0
Lathwood, 4 feet, per fathom	£	2		0 3 10
Handspikes, Hickory, per dozen	£	18s.		0 24s. 0
Ash and Birch	£	4		0 6 0
Firs, Ash, per run. foot	0	2		0 3
Oars	0	1 1/2		0 2

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—During the past week we have little change in freights to notice. Weight to New York is abundant, and rather improved rates have been paid in some cases. Measurement goods, however, are still scarce, and passengers pay very low rates, while ships are filled with difficulty. We quote, for New York, deadweight 12s 6d to 15s, fine goods 15s to 20s, coarse 12s 6d to 15s, hardware 15s, earthenware 6s. Boston: Deadweight 15s to 17s 6d, fine goods 20s, hardware 20s, earthenware 8s. Philadelphia: Deadweight 15s, fine goods 20s to 25s, hardware 20s, earthenware 8s to 10s. New Orleans: Deadweight 15s 6d to 17s 6d, fine goods 15s to 20s, hardware 15s to 20s, earthenware 8s.—(Focke and Bohl.)

ARRIVED.

June 5th.

Brig Cambrian, Roper, 11th June, St. Johns, Newfld., G. B. Symes & Co, ballast, 2 passengers.

Brig Paragon, Bell, 4th May, Hamburgh, Ryan Brothers, general cargo, 115 passengers.

Bark Margaret Poynter, Frew, Limerick, May 24, order, pig iron, 133 pas.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Name. Tonnage. For. By Whom. Where.

June 30th.

Louisa, Bristol, C. H. Ross.

Rosalinda, Liverpool, Sharples & Co, Lampton's Wharf, Columbia, Hull, H. & E. Burstall, Stream.

Dorothy, Grimsby, C. E. Levey & Co, Dalkin's Cove, Samuel, Hotywell, do.

Tags, Newcastle, M. I. Wilson & Co, Hall's Cove.

Siloan, Newport, W. J. C. Benson, Jones' Wharf.

Elizabeth & Ann, Newcastle, A. Gilmour & Co, Wolfe's Cove.

Syren, Restigouche, Dean, Rodger & Co, Morrison's Whf, Mazepa, Banff, A. Gordon & Co, Cape Cove.

CLEARED.

June 30th.

Schr. Sea Flower, Parant, Miramichi, H. J. Noad & Co.

Brig Grove, Dewar, Dundee, W. J. C. Benson.

Bark Clio, Easthope, Padstow, do.

Brig Dew Drop, Burke, Cork, do.

Hope, James, Solway, Welch & Davies.

Bark Aurora, Hunter, Hull, G. B. Symes & Co.

Brig Rhine, Perry, Stockton, H. & E. Burstall.

Lord Brougham, Loughton, Scarborough, W. J. C. Benson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following passenger vessels were to Provan Isle yesterday morning: Agnes Ann, from Killala, to Grosvenor & Anderson, 181 passengers; Margaret Poynter, from Limerick, to order, 134 passengers.

Vessels spoken—June 6—Empress, of Jersey, long. 45. 14th—Zenobia, of St. Johns, long. 51 00. 18th—Bark Wilhelmina, hence 8th instant, long. 57, by the Wilberforce, at this port.

The bark Rankin, Lawson, hence 15th inst., was signalled off Cape Rozier, 23rd inst., by the bark Brown, White, at this port.

The bark Wilhelmina, hence on the 8th inst., was spoken on the 18th in long. 57, by the Wilberforce, at this port.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BRITISH VESSELS AT AND FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Arrived—Barque Trident, from Liverpool.

New York, June 23.—Arrived—Ships Champion, Belfast; Eleanor, St. Thomas; barque Adam Carr, from Glasgow.

Cleared, 23rd, brig Dove, St. Johns, N. F.; Star, and Wildow, St. Johns, N. B.

Cleared, 24th, Elizabeth, Bristol, E.

We copy the following names of vessels, which have sailed for Quebec and Montreal, in addition to those already published, from the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 3rd to the 9th June:—

Liverpool, June 6.—Hero of Sidon, Enright, for Miramichi and Quebec; Core, Bovill, for Quebec. 5th—Ann Rankin, McArthur, for do.

Sunderland, June 2.—Thomas Wood, Wilson.

Whitehaven, June 8.—Mary, Douglas.

Bristol, June 7.—Riverdale, Maxwell.

Almeira, May 25.—Salus, Elliot.

London, June 5.—Entered for loading—Denham, Fairburn, for Quebec and Montreal.

Liverpool, June 5.—Entered for loading—Hannah Grayson, Pearce, for do.

Hull, June 8.—It is reported that the Surrey, Scott, from Quebec for Hull, which put into Cape Breton last fall, has arrived at Antwerp.

A LIFE PRESERVED.

Mr. HOLLY, New Jersey, Nov. 1, 1845.

Dear Sir,—Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY with great benefit to myself, I cheerfully comply with your request to give my testimony in favor of it. Some time since I took cold, and it settled on my lungs; I was troubled several weeks with a very bad cough, raised blood several times, and had all the alarming symptoms attending confirmed Consumption. I obtained a bottle of your Balsam; I took three bottles, and to my astonishment was entirely cured. I attribute my restoration to health to that medicine alone. I would recommend them to try DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM immediately.

THOMAS F. KEELER.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by JOSEPH BOWLES, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, Wholesale and Retail.

BIRTH.

On the 29th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Alexander Smeaton, Tailor, St. John street, of a son.

DIED.

Thursday morning last, George Louis, only son of Chas. N. Montzambert, Esq., aged 4 months.

At Montreal, on the 4th ultimo, Alexander McMillen, only son of John McMillen, Engineer, aged 5 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Suddenly, at Windsor, N. S., on the 4th ult., Francis Carton Pike, Esq., Surgeon, a native of Hampshire, England, aged 64 years.

SALE BY AUCTION.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

TO-DAY, 1ST JULY, at TWO o'clock, P. M., at the Stores of GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co., will be sold on account of the Underwriters:—

L. 20—1 CASE OIL CLOTH.

D 9 } 1 do. Satin Vestings, Ribbons, Needles, Buttons and Gloves.

LMT 1 & 3—2 do. Indigo.

A. J. MAXHAM, A. & B. Quebec, 1st July, 1848.

TO be pre-emptorily sold by Auction, on the FOURTH JULY, on the Premises; that fine STONE HOUSE on the RAMPARTS, near Hope Gate, lately occupied by A. PATRICK, Esq., PEMBERTON BROTHERS.

St. Peter Street, Quebec, 1st July, 1848.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next MAIL FOR ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax), will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH JULY.

PAID & UNPAID LETTERS will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

Newspapers received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

30th June, 1848.

WHITING.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—a few Barrels of good WHITING.

J. MUSSON. Quebec, 27th May, 1848.

BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the number of Patients maintained in the temporary Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, out of the funds appropriated by the Legislature of this Province, being complete, no application for admission in the Establishment will be recorded in the Register kept for that purpose in order to secure the first vacancy, unless such application be annexed the Certificates, &c., mentioned in the Commissioners' Notice of the 15th August, 1846—viz:

1. A Certificate of the name, age and residence of the Patient, signed by some Clergyman, Magistrate, Public Officer, or person in the neighborhood generally known, that the Patient is destitute of the means of support, and that he or she has no relations able or bound by law to provide for him or her.

2. A Certificate of Insanity, signed by one or more Medical men in the neighbourhood, and stating whether it is thought there is danger from the patient being at large.

3. A judgment of interdiction by a competent legal authority.

4. When relations are able to pay, they will be required to contribute the whole or part of the expenses as may be agreed on.

All applications and information relating thereto, to be addressed to the undersigned Secretary to the Commission, free of postage.

By order, A. LE MOINE. Quebec, 27th June, 1848.

To be inserted once a week during three months in the Quebec Gazette, Le Canadaien, La Minerve and the Montreal Herald.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

The 26th day of June, 1848.

In the matter of Thomas Payne, Bankrupt.

ON motion of the Assignee, it is ordered, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, be held in this Court, in the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH day of JULY next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon, at which meeting Creditors may prove their debts and the Assignee will produce and attest his accounts, touching the said estate preparatory to the declaration of a dividend.

By order of the Judge, JOHN B. PARKIN, C. C. B.

PAYNE'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 8, ST. URSULE STREET. AN EXCELLENT STABLE AND COACH HOUSE TO LET. 9th June, 1848.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH Side Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. Casks, Pale Sherry Wine in Cases of 3 doz. Bottles, Pale and Golden Sherry Wine in Hhds. & Qr. Casks, Cognac Brandy in Cases of 1 doz. Bottles, Brandy in Hhds. Whiskey, "Canada West," about 30 under Proof in Barrels, Patent Soap in Boxes, Cordage and Patent Felt, General Assortment English Leather, Canada Cured Hams in Casks, Foreign Velvets in Cases, Brown Hollands and Irish Linens assorted in Cases, Tweeds and Woollen Cloth, Canada Manufacture, in Cases, Crown Glass in Crates, and assorted sizes in Boxes. BESWICK, MITCHELL & CO. Quebec, 10th June, 1848.

FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber having opened a SHOP in the SECOND HOUSE outside ST. JOHN'S GATE, on the left hand—begs to notify the LOVERS OF ANGLING and the public generally, that he intends continuing, in conjunction with his Sister, the FISHING TACKLE business formerly carried on by his late Father. From his knowledge of the business acquired under the direction of his Father in the Old Establishment in Mountain Street, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on that house in former years.

OWEN G. KENDALL. Quebec, 17th May, 1848.

MEETINGS OF SHIPMASTERS.

THE WEEKLY MEETINGS will be held every WEDNESDAY, at the EXCHANGE COFFEE-ROOM, at SEVEN, P. M., until further notice.

J. O. STOREY, British Tar, President.

Quebec, Wednesday, June 28, 1848.

N. B.—At the next Weekly Meeting, the receipts for printing and for five hundred copies of the Mercury will be laid before the Chair, together with the expenses attending the Deputation, and the list of Shipmasters who have come forward to defray the same.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the QUEBEC MINING Co. will be held at the Office of the Company in this City, on MONDAY, 10th July next, at TWO o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Directors, J. NO. BONNER, Sec'y. Quebec, 27th June, 1848.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season, run their STEAMERS and BARGES, carrying Freight, Passengers, or Towage between Quebec and Montreal.

Freight and Towage Cash.—Apply to JAMES MCKENZIE, Agent—Quebec, GILMOUR & CO., Montreal. Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

DR. MARSDEN has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. WATT, Place d'Armes next door to the St. George's Hotel (late Payne's). 8th May, 1848.

CLIFTON'S HOTEL, (LATE RASCO'S), ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has OPENED that

MAGNIFICENT MANSION, Formerly known as RASCO'S HOTEL, and begs to inform the public that he has RENOVATED the whole ESTABLISHMENT, and can safely assure Visitors who may honor him with their patronage that nothing shall be wanted on his part to contribute to their convenience and comfort.

The BILLS OF FARE, the WINES, the BATHS, CARRIAGES and the INTERNAL DECORATIONS of this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.

The situation is delightful; that part of St. Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new Street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the River, and a complete and extended view of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.

H. CLIFTON, Late of the Caledonia Springs. St. Paul Street, } 12th May, 1848. } H. C. begs to observe, that his charges are as moderate as any other Hotel in the City.

TO LET, ON THE ESPLANADE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, three stories high, heretofore the residence of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BEDARD, d'Auteuil Street, with convenient out-houses, &c., in the best possible order. For terms, application to be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 29, Buade street.

L. LETELIER. Quebec, 13th May, 1848.

IN BANKRUPTCY, QUEBEC.

In Re THOMAS ANDERSON, Bankrupt.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Thomas Anderson.

JAMES TURNBULL. Dated the 17th June, 1848.

ROBERTSON'S "UNION HOTEL," AND "READING ROOM," SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS for Permanent and Transient BOARDERS.—ALSO, on hand, a choice assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, of every description, at the lowest cash prices. 22nd November, 1847.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, COVE COTTAGE, POINT LEVY.

THAT elegant residence known as COVE COTTAGE, situated at PATTON'S COVE, Point Levy, distant about one mile from the Ferry, with Out-Buildings, Gardens, Green House and Graperies, &c.

—ALSO— THE COVE or LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT fronting the same.

The whole forming a most complete and desirable property. Immediate possession can be given; and if required the Cottage will be let apart for the Summer months.

Application for particulars, and to see the Properties, to be made at the Office of BESWICK, MITCHELL & CO., 31, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 14th June, 1848.

GEORGE F. AUSTIN, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT, OFFICE ST. PETER STREET, Quebec, 20th June, 1848.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS hitherto payable to the proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on the SIXTH MARCH and on the SIXTH SEPTEMBER, will for the future be payable, respectively, on or about the TWENTY-SIXTH JANUARY and TWENTY-SIXTH JULY.

The next HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND will therefore be payable on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JULY, 1848. No transfer of Shares can be made between the THIRTIETH JUNE and the TWENTY-SIXTH JULY, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court, ROBT. CASSELS, MANAGER. Quebec, 16th June, 1848.

TWO LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE AT ST. FOY.

THE first, of 30 arpents in length by 1 arpent and 1 perche in breadth, adjoining Mr. Villaire. The second, of 12 arpents in length by 1 arpent and 2 perches in breadth, adjoining Mr. John French.

Apply to PAUL POITRAS, Farmer. Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

BONNET MAKING.

MISS WALSH, No. 104, St. Vallier Street, St. Roch.

A few doors west of St. Peter's Chapel, BEGINS to inform the Ladies of Quebec, that she CLEANS, REPAIRS and COLOURS TUSCAN and STRAW BONNETS according to the LATEST FASHION and in the best manner—also PLAIN and DRAWN SILK BONNETS made.

Quebec, 15th June, 1848.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

In the matter of THOMAS BLAIS, Bankrupt.

BY order of WILLIAM POWER, Esq., one of the Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec, will be sold in the Hall of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, the following real property, belonging to the estate of the said Bankrupt, to wit:—

"1.—A land situate in the first range of the Concessions of the parish of St. Pierre de la Riviere du Sud, containing about one arpent and a-half in front, by about thirty-seven arpents and a-half in depth; bounded on the south-west side by Cherubin Gagne, on the north-east by Telephone Blais; and on the north by the land of the parish of Berthier, and on the south by the Riviere du Sud; with the wooden house there erected, circumstances, and dependencies.

"2.—A woodland, (terre a bois) containing about half an arpent in front, by forty arpents in depth, situate in the third range of the concessions of the said parish of St. Pierre, on the south side of the Riviere du Sud, included (enclave) in the land of Charles Blais, circumstances, and dependencies."

All persons having or pretending to have, any claim to, upon, or respecting the said real property, are hereby required to make known to the said Judge, the nature and extent thereof, in writing, by filing the same in the office of the clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, Quebec, at least fifteen days before the said day of sale.

And notice is hereby given, that a meeting of creditors to examine, hear, and determine such claims, will be held at the place above-mentioned, on the seventeenth day of October next, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon.

CHARLES LANGEVIN, Assignee. CARON & BAILLIARGE, Attys. for Assignee. Quebec, 15th June, 1848.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BOULANGER, of the Township of Arnapack, in the Parish of St. Valier, district aforesaid, Trader, Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of JULY next, at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the Bankrupt will move Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the district of Quebec, that the allowance of the Certificate of discharge in this matter, on the Twenty-seventh day of June instant, to the said Bankrupt, be confirmed by the said Court.

G. TALBOT, Bankrupt's Solicitor. Quebec, 28th June, 1848.

EMPLACEMENT FOR SALE IN ST. JOHN'S SUBURB, ST. JOHN'S STREET—measuring 34 feet in front, by 80 in depth—all French measure. Apply to the undersigned proprietor.

FRS. CHATEAUVERT, o m - 3 w 15th June, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE in St. Joachim Street, St. John Suburb. Enquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street, Quebec, 24th April, 1848.

ST. JOSEPH STREET, ST. ROCH.

FOR SALE AT FISET'S STEAM MILL, 3 INCH. Pine and Spruce DEALS, ready Planed, Tongued and Grooved.

2 In. Pine and Spruce—14 in. do. do. do. 1 In. do. plan'd, tongued & groov'd—1 in. do. rough Pine Studs, 3 x 3 in., 3 x 2 do., 3 x 1 do., 1 1/2 do., 12 feet long.

—ALSO— A lot of Soap and Candle Boxes.

G. O. FISET, Jura. Quebec, 16th June, 1848.

THE undersigned being named Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late THOMAS FARGUES, in his life time of the City of Quebec, Physician and Surgeon, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, request all persons indebted to the Estate of the said late THOMAS FARGUES, to make immediate settlement, and those who have any claims against the said Estate, to forward such claims to R. E. CARON, one of the undersigned.

ED. CARON, ANT. PARANT, Exs. Test. Quebec, 13th December, 1847.

QUEBEC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, will be held at BLANCHARD'S HOTEL, on the SIXTH JULY next, at SEVEN o'clock, for the purpose of amending the Rules of the Society.

By order, AUG. GAUTHIER, Junr. Secretary. Quebec, 6th April, 1848.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IV. VICT. CAP. IX.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Agent
References—JOS. MORRIS, Esquire, M. D. and J. A. SEWELL, Esquire, M. D.

TABLE I.
Equal Rates of Premium.

TABLE OF PAID UNPAID REQUIRED FOR THE ASSURANCE OF £1000 for the whole Term of a Single Life, in Annual, Half Yearly, or Quarterly, Payments.

Age	Annual	Half-yearly	Quarterly
16	11 0	5 6	3 8
17	11 0	5 6	3 8
18	11 0	5 6	3 8
19	11 0	5 6	3 8
20	11 0	5 6	3 8
21	11 0	5 6	3 8
22	11 0	5 6	3 8
23	11 0	5 6	3 8
24	11 0	5 6	3 8
25	11 0	5 6	3 8
26	11 0	5 6	3 8
27	11 0	5 6	3 8
28	11 0	5 6	3 8
29	11 0	5 6	3 8
30	11 0	5 6	3 8
31	11 0	5 6	3 8
32	11 0	5 6	3 8
33	11 0	5 6	3 8
34	11 0	5 6	3 8
35	11 0	5 6	3 8
36	11 0	5 6	3 8
37	11 0	5 6	3 8
38	11 0	5 6	3 8
39	11 0	5 6	3 8
40	11 0	5 6	3 8
41	11 0	5 6	3 8
42	11 0	5 6	3 8
43	11 0	5 6	3 8
44	11 0	5 6	3 8
45	11 0	5 6	3 8
46	11 0	5 6	3 8
47	11 0	5 6	3 8
48	11 0	5 6	3 8
49	11 0	5 6	3 8
50	11 0	5 6	3 8
51	11 0	5 6	3 8
52	11 0	5 6	3 8
53	11 0	5 6	3 8
54	11 0	5 6	3 8
55	11 0	5 6	3 8
56	11 0	5 6	3 8
57	11 0	5 6	3 8
58	11 0	5 6	3 8
59	11 0	5 6	3 8
60	11 0	5 6	3 8

TABLE II.
Increasing (Alternative) Rates of Premium.

Table of Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of £1000 for the whole Term of a Single Life, the Rate being increased, or the sum Assured reduced, at the end of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive; after which period a fixed Annual Premium will be payable, and a fixed sum Assured during the remainder of Life.

Age	First Five Years	Second Five Years	Third Five Years	Fourth Five Years	Remainder of Life
16	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
17	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
18	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
19	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
20	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
21	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
22	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
23	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
24	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
25	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
26	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
27	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
28	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
29	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
30	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
31	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
32	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
33	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
34	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
35	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
36	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
37	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
38	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
39	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
40	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
41	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
42	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
43	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
44	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
45	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
46	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
47	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
48	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
49	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
50	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
51	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
52	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
53	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
54	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
55	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
56	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
57	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
58	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
59	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
60	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0

TABLE III.
Short Terms.

Table of Premiums required for the Assurance of £1000 on a Single Life, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age	One Year	Seven Years
16	11 0	11 0
17	11 0	11 0
18	11 0	11 0
19	11 0	11 0
20	11 0	11 0
21	11 0	11 0
22	11 0	11 0
23	11 0	11 0
24	11 0	11 0
25	11 0	11 0
26	11 0	11 0
27	11 0	11 0
28	11 0	11 0
29	11 0	11 0
30	11 0	11 0
31	11 0	11 0
32	11 0	11 0
33	11 0	11 0
34	11 0	11 0
35	11 0	11 0
36	11 0	11 0
37	11 0	11 0
38	11 0	11 0
39	11 0	11 0
40	11 0	11 0
41	11 0	11 0
42	11 0	11 0
43	11 0	11 0
44	11 0	11 0
45	11 0	11 0
46	11 0	11 0
47	11 0	11 0
48	11 0	11 0
49	11 0	11 0
50	11 0	11 0
51	11 0	11 0
52	11 0	11 0
53	11 0	11 0
54	11 0	11 0
55	11 0	11 0
56	11 0	11 0
57	11 0	11 0
58	11 0	11 0
59	11 0	11 0
60	11 0	11 0

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday) may secure £1000 at his death, by the Annual payment of £15 3s 4d until the expiration of five years; or £16 1s 8d after five years, until the expiration of ten years; or £17 10s 10d after ten years, until the expiration of 15 years; or £18 10s 10d after 15 years, until the expiration of 20 years; and £20 10s 10d after 20 years, during the remainder of Life.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday) may secure £1000 at his death by payment of £10 5s 8d. Annually, or £10 5s 10d. Half-yearly, or £5 5s 4d. Quarterly, during the whole period of life.

Scale of Reduction for an Assurance of £1000 at any Age, according to the Alternative Plan of Table II.

Age	After 5 Years	After 10 Years	After 15 Years	After 20 Years
16	£875	£750	£625	£500
20	875	750	625	500
25	875	750	625	500
30	875	750	625	500
35	875	750	625	500
40	875	750	625	500
45	875	750	625	500
50	875	750	625	500
55	875	750	625	500
60	875	750	625	500

By comparing the rates of Table I and II, it will be seen that according to the Alternative Plan, somewhat less than two-thirds of the whole Life Premium is generally required in the first instance; the difference being made up, either by a gradual increase of Premium, during a given period, or by a corresponding gradual reduction of the sum Assured; the option, in every case, being given to the Policy holder of selecting the mode which may best suit his object or convenience.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life, is to create at once a Property in Reversion which can be at once realized. Take, for instance the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who, by the payment of £15 10s 10d, can become, at once, possessed of a bequest of £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly, during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of Nine shillings weekly, in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath, or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurances of Joint Lives, the survivor of two or more lives, and for contingent Assurances. Also, for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency, affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

The undersigned would particularly recommend, a Table of Decreasing Rates of Premium, on a novel, and remarkable Plan. The Policy holder has the option, of discontinuing the payment of the first premiums, after Twenty, Fifty, Ten, and even Five years—and the Policy still remaining in force. In the first case, for the full amount originally assured, and in either of the three other cases, for a portion of the same, according to a fixed and equitable Scale, endorsed upon the Policy. All claims payable within Three Months, after the proof of death.

No proof of birth is required at the time a claim is made, the age of the Assured being, in every case, admitted in the Policy cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question. Policies effected by parties on their own lives, are not rendered void in case of duelling, or the hands of Justice. In the event of suicide, if the Policy be assigned to a bona fide Creditor, the sum Assured will be paid without deduction. If the Policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premiums received thereon, will be returned to the family of the Assured.

Policies having become forfeited, in consequence of the non-payment of the Renewal Premiums, may be revived without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of health of the Assured, and the payment of Interest on the Premiums due.

By these and similar Regulations, many of which are peculiar to this Establishment, it is presumed that the important object has been attained, of rendering Policy of Assurance, as complete an Instrument of security as can possibly be desired.

The necessary forms, and every requisite information, as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained, either by letter, or personal application, to

R. PENISTON, India Wharf,
AGENT FOR QUEBEC AND THE CANADAS.
Mem.—These Rates, Sterling—with Premium of Exchange added.

SIMMOND'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE
And Foreign Miscellany,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY, PRICE 2s. 6d.

Furnishes the Latest Dates of Advice from every British Colony and Possession;—every leading Colonial and Foreign Newspaper, and Periodical, from all parts of the world, being regularly received and filed.

It contains impartial descriptive, general and statistical articles relating to the Colonies; a digest of the most important Local Information in each of our Dependencies, and a register of births, deaths, and marriages; forming an indispensable Work of Reference on the Trade, Commerce and Agriculture, Productive Resources, Population and actual Condition of the British and Foreign Colonies, and an instructive and entertaining Publication to be sent by their home friends to Settlers in the respective Colonies.

OFFICE, 6, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, London.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE QUEBEC CALENDAR,
FOR 1848, (BEING LEAP YEAR.)

In the French Language,
FOR SALE BY W. M. NEILSON, No. 19, Mountain Street.
Price 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Quebec, 1st November, 1847.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.
In the matter of JOHN HENDERSON, Bankrupt.
BY order of WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec, will be sold, in the Hall of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of AUGUST next, at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, the following REAL PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the said Bankrupt, to-wit:—

A parcel of land, of one arpent in width by one arpent in depth, situate in the Parish of Beauport; bounded in front by a fence on the beach of the River St. Lawrence, in rear by Mr. Simon Parent, on one side to the north-east by Louis Parent and Francois Parent, and on the south-west by the Representatives of the late Order of Jesuits, as the said parcel of land now is, without reserve whatsoever.

All persons having or pretending to have any claim to, upon or respecting the said real property, are hereby required to make known to the said Judge the nature and extent thereof in writing, by filing the same in the Office of the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, Quebec, at least fifteen days before the said day of sale.

And notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Creditors, to examine, hear and determine such claims, will be held at the place above mentioned, on the TWENTY SEVENTH day of JULY next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon.
H. S. ANDERSON, Assignee.
Quebec, 23d March, 1848.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY: SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM,

Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pastules on the Face, BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM OR TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms,

SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO, Diseases arising from an impure use of Mercury, SCURVY OR DROPSY. And exposure and imprudence in life.

ALSO, CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISORDERS WILL BE REMOVED BY THIS PREPARATION.

Its timely administration has been attended with the happiest results in many anomalous affections; and it is chiefly intended to fill the void which exists between the cathartic and aperient medicines, by its tonic and nutritive properties, and to alter the blood directly, by its purifying and invigorating effect on the system. Diseases of the osseous and glandular system, also of the joints and ligaments, are safely and certainly cured by its use, as the peculiarity of its operation consists in removing the germ or cause of disease, and the health of the patient is speedily restored.

It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla Root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude matter, hence the superiority of these preparations, when a half pint contained the same medicinal value. The Sarsaparilla can be diluted when taken agreeable to the directions, and made to suit the taste of the patient.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. May 15, 1846.
A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen—Having been cured of a severe scrofulous disease by the use of your celebrated and to me invaluable Sarsaparilla, I feel it my duty to testify to the good effects of your medicine, and to the blessing of Providence, after all other remedies failed. The disease first appeared in small pimples or blisters, which were attended with violent itching and burning; these spreading, covered the body and united together forming large scales and scabs, from which a thick matter combined, and having a yellow matter, and a great deal of pain. My body being covered with a mass of scurf and scales affected my general health, which rapidly failed, and I was obliged to abandon my business. I was treated by various physicians and tried different remedies without receiving any permanent benefit. I then went into the New York Hospital, and remained for fourteen weeks under treatment, which produced temporary relief. After leaving the Hospital the disease returned in a few days, and when given up by my friends and despairing of relief from any source, I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and immediately resolved on giving it a trial. The first bottle relieved me of all the distressing symptoms, and did more good than all the medicine I had taken for years before. A course of your Sarsaparilla, in combination with your Salt Rhusin Remedy, applied externally, effectually removed the disease, restored me to health, and I am now able to attend to my business.

I would say to all, and particularly to my German countrymen, if you are suffering with scrofula or any disease similar to that I have been, use the Sarsaparilla, and you will find relief, and health to the debilitated frame. Yours sincerely,
FREDERICK DICKEL, Cabinet Maker.

The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits:
SOUTH BOLTON, Canada East, April 18, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot but look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely affected for 25 years with a disease about which "Doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed. After using a few bottles, I was able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard.
JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the same are true.
REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from Rev. Luther Wright, aged 75 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass. March 20th, 1846.
Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase, I will not allow myself to be silent, as I desire to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.
I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. May 5, 1846.
A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen—I feel constrained to make known the medicine which, in the hands of a merciful Providence, has been the means of restoring me to health. I was confined to my bed for most of the time for eight years, during which period I was under the treatment of several eminent physicians, and used their prescriptions with little benefit, excepting one, by whom I was for some time much relieved. He pronounced the disease to be scrofula, connected with caruncles, and the inflammation and distress which pervaded my system, was like a devouring flame, in this situation I was attacked with a severe cold and the disease set in with redoubled vigor. I was advised to use Swain's Purgative, which did me but little good, and to use your Sarsaparilla. I obtained some immediate and soon found benefit from its use, by causing my painful and sleepless nights to be fraught with peaceful slumbers. When I began to take the Sarsaparilla I felt a constant heat, throbbing and aching distress throughout my whole system, also a continual burning between the shoulders, which at intervals spread over the whole body produced a smarting in the skin like a scald. I had one tumor and three ulcers on my right side, and another ulcer on the left, and the smarting soreness of the ulcers deprived me of all rest. My feet were very painful and lame so that I could not bear a shoe upon them—Such was my situation on commencing the use of the Sarsaparilla and I had not taken but a short time before the ulcers were all healed, my general health much improved. I could now wear my shoe and walk in the open air which I could not do for more than eight years. Trusting that all who are afflicted may use the right medicine, I remain yours, sincerely,
ACHSHA S. FISH, No. 197 Gold-st.

We have been witness to the remarkable cure effected by Sands's Sarsaparilla in Mrs. Fish, and cheerfully bear testimony to the fact.

EMILY M. TRIBE, Mrs. MARIANNA RICKEL, JANETTE CHAPMAN FISH.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 160 Fulton-street, corner of William, New-York.

Sold also by JOHN MUSSON, Quebec; J. Holland, Montreal; Charles Brent, Kingston, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION OFFICE

No. 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, opposite the NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

To