



THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under... 2s 6d

AGENTS: MONTREAL—Messrs. R. Chalmers & Co., Great St. James Street.

RUSSELL'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "RUSSELL BROTHERS"

KEYS FOUND.

A SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS, lately found in this city, may be procured at the Office of the MERCURY, on paying expenses.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation as TRAVELLING COMPANION to a lady; she would not object to take charge of one or two children, if required.

GEO. MORGAN,

Sign and Ornamental Painter, NO. 17, HOPE STREET.

RESPECTFULLY thanks the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business; and takes this opportunity of informing them, that he is now prepared to execute all orders left with him, with neatness and dispatch.

EDUCATION.

MRS. TUZO'S School for YOUNG LADIES, No. 8, St. George Street, Battery.

Notice to Dry Goods Merchants.

HENRY BENJAMIN, Jr., & Co., intend on the arrival of the first Spring Ships, OPENING A WAREHOUSE in the above line, in the premises at present occupied by Messrs. PRATT & BROTHERS.

Just Published,

A SERMON preached in the Cathedral, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. G. MACKIE, D. D. (published by Request.) For sale at the QUEBEC MERCURY OFFICE, and at the Bookstore of Mr. P. SINCLAIR.

Cordage, Copper, Iron, &c., &c., FOR SALE.

TARRED CORDAGE, assorted sizes, 2 to 5 inches. Spun Yarn, 2 and 3 ply, Manilla, 4 to 9 inches, Manila, assorted sizes, 2 to 4 inches.

New Winter Arrangement for Travelling between Quebec and Montreal.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have made arrangement to run a DAILY LINE of COVERED STAGES between QUEBEC and RICHMOND, in connection with the Passenger Trains on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway.

Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company.

Quebec, December 12th, 1851.

AT A MEETING of the BOARD of DIRECTORS of the Company held this day, it was Resolved—

That SIX MONTHLY CALLS of £1 on each and every share held in the Stock of the Company be now made, and the Shareholders are hereby required to pay such calls to the Treasurer at the Office of the Company in this City, or to the Collectors, on the days and dates hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

LOVE'S Celebrated Wampene.

An Indian preparation from HERBS, for the growth of hair and preventing its turning GREY; is good for restoring it to its original beauty after decay. The Proprietor guarantees this, or refunds the money, if after trial, according to directions in the pamphlet, it should not have the desired effect.

Blackwood's Magazine for March.

MISS MITFORD'S Recollections, Struggles for Fame and Fortune, My Novel or Varieties of English Life, English Administrations, Tibet and the Lamas, Forest Life in Canada West, Farewell to the Rhine, The Reform Measures of 1852.

Notice to Subscribers to Whitefield's View of Quebec.

THE undersigned has received information that Mr. WHITEFIELD'S LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW OF QUEBEC, will be ready for delivery to Subscribers, on or about the 1st of May next.

D. A. CALLAM has just received, from England, a vast stock, an assortment of FASHIONABLE DOESKINS AND VESTINGS, suitable for the present season.

Mr. Wright, who was for several years foreman to the late Mr. Cairns, will conduct the business, assisted by an experienced Cutter from London, who has now arrived.

Quebec Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Academy.

IN returning his sincere thanks to those friends who, for these last seven years, have so liberally supported the institution, the undersigned would like to take this opportunity of informing them, and the inhabitants of Quebec and School will be removed to the bottom of St. Ursule Street; and that he will be prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders.

The following gentlemen, (parents of Pupils,) are, by permission, named as—

His Honor the Mayor, Major Temple, Lt.-Col. Irvine, A. D. C., W. Sewell, Esq., Sheriff, Rev. G. Pery, W. Dupont, Esq., A. Hamel, Esq., J. Meiklejohn, Esq., D. Grant, Esq., J. Maguire, Esq., G. Blacklock, Esq., S. Peters, Esq.

The system of instruction is calculated to prepare the Pupil for that sphere in after life which it is intended he should pursue, the attention of the Senior Pupils being more particularly directed to those branches of study that may be deemed most essential.

Boards, per annum... £34 Day Scholars, Senior Class... £10 Do, do, Junior Class... £8 French and the Classical Departments are under the supervision of the Rev. H. RUSSELL.

New and Fashionable Music.

THE Undersigned has just received from New York, a large assortment of the NEWEST AND LATEST MUSIC, consisting of FRENCH & ENGLISH SONGS, POLKAS, WALTZES, QUADRILLES, VARIATIONS, FANTASIES, RONDOS, MARCHES, QUICKSTEPS, GALOP-PAGES, OPERA PIECES, &c., of the most celebrated composers, for Sale at the American prices.

Steam Communication between New York and Glasgow.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship GLASGOW,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

C. H. LILIENTHAL, Manufacturer, No. 215, 217, and 219, Washington Street, NEW YORK.

Mount Hermon Cemetery.

SPACIOUS and perfectly accessible RECEIVING VAULTS having just been finished, persons desiring depositing the bodies of deceased relatives therein till they select burial lots, can do so on giving notice to the Superintendent.

Quebec & Richmond Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 29th inst., there will be deposited at the Offices of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Quebec, for public inspection, Plans and Books of Reference, showing the general direction of the Line of this Railway from the River St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Hallow Cove, to a point near the River Chaudiere; and of the Lands, Buildings, &c. intended to be taken in accordance with the act of incorporation in the construction of the Railroad between the above mentioned places.

PASTORAL LETTER, addressed to the Clergy of his Diocese, by the RIGHT REV. FRANCIS FULFORD, LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL; 6th Nov. 1851.

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is the SOLE AGENT and Representative of the House and Firm of ALFRED MANSELL & COMPANY, within the DISTRICT OF GANSE, and that no Bill, Order, Note, or other paper writing given or signed by any other person or persons in the name of the said firm, will be paid or assumed by the undersigned, as such agent and representative, or by the said firm of Alfred Mansell & Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that APPLICATION will be made, at the NEXT SESSION of the LEGISLATURE for the Province of Canada, for a special ACT TO INCORPORATE AND TO EXTEND the powers and privileges of the Company, now chartered and incorporated under the provisions of the 12th Victoria, cap. 56, as "THE GAROUGE PIER AND WHARF COMPANY," so as to enable the said Company to construct Dry and Wet Docks, on the Banks of the Carouge River, within the District of Quebec, and to acquire the lands and borrow the money necessary for such purposes.

Piano Forte and Singing.

MRS. D. S. BISSET, PIANIST and TEACHER of VOCAL MUSIC, respectfully intimates, that she can receive a few additional pupils who will be carefully instructed in the above accomplishments, either at their own or her residence.

KEEP DRY! KEEP DRY!!

WATER PROOF INDIA RUBBER.

OVER COATS, a \$5, 6, to \$8 each; Cloaks and Caps, a \$3 to \$6 each; Pen Jackets, a \$2 to \$3 each; Long Boots, a \$2 to \$5 each; Over Shoes, a 2d. and upwards; Ladies and Childrens Boots and Shoes, all sizes—VERY CHEAP.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD!

To Able-Bodied Emigrants. Work on Arrival without Delay! 1000 (ONE THOUSAND) Labourers, to whom LIBERAL Wages will be given, are wanted immediately on the Galt Branch of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

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THE ARABS AT AMBOISE.

On the right bank of the Loire, close to one of the stations of the railroad from Orleans to Nantes, which transports the traveller in a few hours from the centre of civilized France to the heart of Brittany, and all its wild traditions and druidical mysteries, stands an ancient and time honoured town—important in the history both of France and England, during a series of centuries,—a town beloved of Anne of Brittany and of Mary Stuart, the scene of stirring and romantic adventures without number, all of which have passed before the eyes of the French nation.

Tourists on the Loire know the charming town of Amboise very well; and none ever missed, in days of yore, visiting its fine castle, whose high walls are bathed by the noble river. This pleasure has, however, long been denied them, for the captive whose misfortunes have excited so much sympathy throughout Europe, and whose "heart deferred" is still destined to "make his heart sick," the ill-fated Abd-el-Kader, with his followers, are still detained there, and likely so to be, in spite of the "I would if I could" of his supposed struggling friend, the nephew of another great prisoner of days gone by.

Amboise, a few years since, was a smiling, lively little town, and the castle was a pleasure residence of the last king; the gardens were delicious, the little chapel of St. Hubert a gem, restored in all its lustre, and the glory of artists and amateurs. All is now changed; a gloom has fallen on the scene, the flowers are faded, the gates are closed, the pretty pavilions are shut-up; there are guards instead of gardeners, and a dreary prison frowns over the reflecting waters, which glide mournfully past its towers.

If you pause awhile on the bridge of Amboise, and look up to the windows of the castle, you may, perhaps, see one or other of the captives seated sadly and motionlessly, or it may be slowly pacing along a high gallery which runs from tower to tower, but it is rare that present that the dispirited inhabitants of those dismal chambers have energy to seek even such recreation as this, and the traveller may drive through Amboise twenty times, without having his curiosity to see Lord Londonderry's protégé gratified.

The writer of these pages happened to be in the neighbourhood when Abd-el-Kader was transferred from the Puy, the birth place of Henry Quatre in the Pyrenees, to this once gay Château on the Loire, and was amongst those who witnessed the arrival of the party.

The evening was every chilly and misty, and but few persons had been tempted to linger late by the river side; the attention, however, of those who had not yet betaken them home, was attracted by a steamboat full of passengers, coming from Palmeuve, which stopped beneath the walls of the castle, and gave a signal apparently understood by a guard of soldiers, which has been lingering on the shore.—The arrival of the steamer was immediately communicated to the governor of the castle, and a much unbidden movement ensued.

A rumour of something remarkable soon spread through the town, and a concourse of people came hurrying over the bridge, in order to be present at the expected landing of prisoners of importance. There was no attempt to repress this curiosity, for no rescue was evidently feared; a double line of soldiers was, however, formed, and in silence and gloom a sad procession was soon formed of no less than eighty-two individuals, men, women, and children, all covered with large mantles of white wool, of a fashion unseen in this part of the world, since the great Saracen warrior Abd'erraman was driven back from Touraine by Charles Martel; the strangers thus attired took their way from the sandy shore of the Loire to the precipitous ascent of the dark towers before them.

These captives were the Arab chief Abd-el-Kader, his mother, one of his brothers-in-law, his uncle, a patriarch of ninety, whose long white beard fell to his girdle, and four of his wives. Following them came a train of attendants, all prisoners, and all sharing their master's sorrows and mischances.

The heavy gateway closed upon the new guests, and the inhabitants of Amboise, somewhat awestruck by their impressive dignity, returned mournfully to their respective domiciles, no doubt thinking happy that they were not-nens of free and Heave France, generous, valiant, heroic and victorious!—alas, how long to remain so!

From that time a new amusement was provided for the pleasure loving natives of the pretty but dreary old town, which still wears the characteristics of the past in its acutely pointed roofs, crowned with quaint belfries, its arches spanning the streets, its antique chapel of St. Florentin, its palais de Justice transformed into a barrack, and its little Château du Clos-Lucet, where, tradition says, Leonardo da Vinci, the great painter, passed the last years of his long life, and where he died.

Many a summer evening was henceforth spent by the citizens on the bridge, their pastime being to gaze curiously up towards the walls and windows of the castle; for, wandering along the terraces, which hang in wild air might then be frequently seen, like a gliding spectre, the majestic form of an Arab, wrapped in a white burnous, with solemn steps pacing to and fro, unobtrusive and indifferent to the curiosity which he excited.

Compassion for these unfortunate strangers suggested, even amongst those in whose charge their safety was placed, allegations to their griefs. The Arab servants of the chief were allowed to seek provisions for their repast in the town itself, accompanied merely by a soldier, who did not molest them. All who applied for permission to behold Abd-el-Kader were introduced to his presence. At first he probably felt amused at the novelty of this proceeding, but at length he became annoyed at the persevering curiosity which left him no leisure for reflections, however doleful.—His spirits, too, in the course of long months of anxiety, gave way, and he at length refused to be exhibited as a caged lion, to make sport to the inquisitive.

Not alone in the early stage of his captivity, but ever since he became their neighbour, the ladies of Amboise, with continuous kindness, showed their benevolent feeling both to him and to the females of his suite and their children. Delicacies from their kitchens, and little useful presents were showered upon the poor captives who received the attention in the spirit in which they were given.

One instance of consideration gave particular

gratification to the Emir. Madame de Ville-neuve, the chateleine of Catherine de Medicis' lovely castle of Chenonceau, so well known to tourists, and so often described, sent Abd-el-Kader a magnificent plant, a native of his own valleys of the Atlas. It is related that the Emir on receiving it burst into tears. He sent back the expression of his gratitude in the following characteristically poetical words:

"Too poor to offer you in return anything worthy of your acceptance, not possessing even a flower that I can call mine, I will pray to Allah that for the love of his servant he will one day bestow Paradise upon you."

Some time after this, the health of the Emir having suffered from confinement, he was allowed to ride on horseback in the neighbourhood of Amboise, and his third excursion which he made was to the Château of Chenonceau, where his presence, no doubt,

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"Made a little holiday."

and his visit has added another souvenir to the list of those illustrious and interesting personages who have made the romantic retreat of Diana of Poitiers and her rival famous for all time.

Abd-el-Kader used often to be seen at his devotions at the rising and setting of the sun. He is accustomed to prostrate himself in an angle of that very iron balcony from whence in the days of the Medici, the conspirators of Amboise were hung as a public example to traitors.—Leaning against the stone wall, he remains absorbed in his orisons, and tells his beads with the fervour of a prisoner and an exile.

The numerous portraits of him to be seen in Paris, particularly popular since Lord Londonderry's letters, have made his fine, melancholy, majestic face familiar to the world. He is little more than forty-five, and has a countenance which, but that Eastern countenances deceive, one would feel inclined not only to admire, but to trust. It is hard to say whether the French would do right to confide in it, but certain it is that he is the object of deep admiration. His large mournful, gazeless eyes, his calm, beautiful mouth, and his rich jet black beard, have gained many a heart both male and female; but his misfortunes are too interesting, too romantic, too poignant to be lightly parted with, and the French will probably keep the lion still caged as an object on which to exercise their sympathies, unless indeed the possessed owners of Amboise should take his place.

Sometimes the Emir would appear on his balcony accompanied by the ladies of his suite. One of them is said to be still young, and very handsome. This is the report of a young Frenchman, whose patient curiosity was rewarded on a happy occasion, when the veiled fair one withdrew the evasive screen of her beauties one day, imagining that she was unobserved, that she might the better gaze upon the fine river, and feel the soft breeze of an evening in June upon her cheek. Occasionally some of the children of the captives may be seen playing round their parents, as they stand motionless, looking from all his high position. These little captives are of all shades, from white to ebony hue, and are by no means so silent or so still as their elders, for they clamour and climb and twist about upon the parapets in a manner quite startling to those who are watching them from below.

Some time ago the Bishop of Algiers, passing through Amboise, stopped to pay a visit to the Emir; he exhorted him to resignation,—and what else could he preach?—and received the same answer as the illustrious prisoner always gives to those who seek to console him.

"I gave myself up on the sole condition that I should be conducted to Alexandria, in order to go to Mecca, where I desired to finish my days. The promise was given me: I ask for nothing further, and I rely on the justice of Allah."

The bishop said prayers in the exquisite little chapel of the castle already mentioned, as so beautifully restored by the unfortunate Louis Philippe, and which is in itself the most perfect specimen of art ever beheld, with its marble pictures of St. Hubert's miracle, its elaborate door-ways and vivid glass painting, rivaling the antique. A pretty little sentimental service was got up, of which the Arab captives were made the heroes, numerous prayers being addressed to Heaven for their welfare, both of body and soul. Probably the prisoners really felt grateful for the attention, even though neither the priest nor the shrine had relation to their own belief.

One of the suite, the often seen in Amboise, was the butcher Ben-Salem, who officiated for his tribe and whose office was looked upon as a solemn one. He had a handsome figure, with an intelligent and fine countenance, and was upwards of six feet high. When he immolated an animal he might be said, as has been apocryphally reported of Shakspeare, to have

"Done it in high style, and made a speech."

About a year and a half ago poor Ben-Salem was found, a drowned corpse in the Loire; he is supposed to have perished while bathing, but the writer recollects, at the time, to have heard it whispered that despair had caused him to commit suicide.

The attachment of the Arabs to their chief is intense; as an instance of this excited immense interest in Paris some time since. A young man who had belonged to Abd-el-Kader, was detained at Toulon, from whence he escaped, but instead of endeavouring to regain his own country his sole desire was to behold his chief once more, and to die at his feet. He arrived at Amboise, no one knew how, having traversed France to its centre and there, his clothes in tatters, his feet bleeding, and fainting with hunger and fatigue, he was overtaken, secured and forced back again to his prison at Toulon, without having gained the object of so much energy and resolution.

How could the most severe guardians of the safety of France drive back such a servant from his master?

In the month of August, 1850, a party of the Arabs received permission to return to Africa. After extraordinary struggles between their love of country and their master, forty men, women, and children, consented to profit by this clemency. Their parting was, however, a scene of desolation, agonizing to witness.

Many of the children in Abd-el-Kader's suite died soon after their arrival, and the influence of the moist climate on all the attendants was felt severely by persons accustomed to go half clothed and with naked feet. The sisters of charity of Amboise and the medical men had many mournful scenes to go through, as the little Arab burial ground,

near the "Gate of Lions" of the castle, attests too clearly.

The health of the Emir himself has, it is said, of late given way, and he has to deplore the loss of several of his nearest friends. The tenderness and feeling shown to these conquered enemies, proves, it might be confessed, that there is no want of kindness in the hearts of at least the country people of France, whose impulses are generally for good, as we have every reason to acknowledge in the charitable and unfeeling and active benevolence shown to the unfortunate survivors of the Amazon, by the whole of the inhabitants of Brest, from the highest to the lowest.

At a moment when national animosities are so much encouraged as the present, would it be out of place if the ladies of England, by a general subscription, which might fall lightly on all, were to purchase some appropriate testimonial to be presented, as a token of gratitude to the ladies of Brest, whose care and kindness saved the lives of two of our countrywomen?

From United States Papers.

SACRAMENTO OVERFLOWED.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. [From the San Francisco Herald, March 15.] SACRAMENTO, Sunday, March 7th, 1852.—This morning, between the hours of one and two, we were startled by the deep tones of the city alarm bell. The river, for the last twenty-four hours, had been rising rapidly, and fears were entertained last night that the city would again be inundated. These fears were not unfounded. The Mayor of the city gave notice that if the levee gave way during the night, the alarm bell would announce the fact, and repair to the levee would be immediately ordered. At two different places the levee failed to withstand the wild and impetuous rush of waters. The water swept against its irresistible violence, carrying it along in its mad career, and spreading over the levee at its immediate approach the city. At five o'clock this morning the public order went through the city, summoning all able bodied citizens to repair to the levee at a distance of two hundred yards from the breach. Some of the merchants are now to rally to the rescue. Considerable water has accumulated in the vicinity of the Capitol. It is rumored that Lisle's Bridge, erected at a cost of \$10,000, has been entirely swept away. It is presumed from the present high stage of water, the whole Valley of the Sacramento, is overflowed. Vast amounts of property, it is feared, have been swept away by the flood. All communication with the mines is entirely cut off. The water in those quarters is entirely for Coloma yesterday, but finding the roads impassable, was compelled to return. The driver informed me that the bridge at the crossing on Weber creek, six miles below Coloma, had been swept away. The rails suffered awfully during the rise on Saturday. Dogs were watching on all sides, and killed them as they were driven from their holes all—the water spared.

The Indians at Yuba City are feasting upon game "found drowned." They pick up rabbits by the dozen on the plain back of the rancheria.

A total suspension of intercourse with the country and the mines precludes all accounts of what has taken place outside of the city. The diggings, as well as the agricultural districts, cannot but have suffered through a severe ordeal, and we look with anxiety to the details of the inundation in those quarters. The towns in the mining region are generally situated in deep ravines, and cannot but have been severely visited. On the low lands, below Sacramento especially, the damage to the crops must prove very extensive, in many cases resulting in total destruction. The water is rushing in torrents through Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets. It is almost impossible to stem the current in those streets; and small boats are frequently swept down. The water in the vicinity of the Capitol is between two and three feet deep. Boats arrive and depart regularly every half hour. The members are under the necessity of coming to the Capitol in boats. A great deal of complaint is expressed on this account. Their pay now is but five dollars a day, in State warrants, which are sadly depreciated in value. It is almost impossible to get to the State House from three to five dollars per day in cash. This is "not the entertainment to which they were invited." A strong effort will be made to-day either to remove to a better location, or to adjourn until the subsiding of the water. The people of Sacramento are disheartened, and the hope they once entertained of this becoming the permanent seat of government, grows "small by degrees and beautifully less" every day.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 5th inst.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE GLENCOE AT ST. LOUIS.

The steamer Glencoe, Capt. John Lee, from New Orleans, with a heavy cargo and a large number of passengers, reached this port between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday night, and whilst attempting to effect a landing near the foot of Chestnut street blew up with a dreadful report, scattering the crew forward part and upper works of the boat and dealing death and destruction to the surrounding objects. The steamers Georgia, Cataract, Western World, Aleck Scott, and one or two others, were lying at this part of the levee, and the Glencoe was endeavoring to effect a landing under the stern of the Georgia, with the Cataract on her larboard bow, when three, perhaps all, of her boilers exploded with a deafening crash, rendering the forward part of the boat a fragment wreck, greatly injuring the Georgia, almost entirely demolishing the cabin of the Cataract, and hurling between forty and sixty human beings into the explosion.

The explosion was terrific. Heavy timbers, fragments of the boilers, machinery, chimneys, upper works of the boat and human beings were hurled with fearful violence many feet in the air, and fell upon the surrounding boats and adjacent parts of the levee, and as far back as Commercial street. At the time of the Glencoe's landing, a large number of citizens, hotel and steamboat runners, cabmen and others, were, as usual upon the arrival of a boat, hurrying aboard, and the fore-cabin and boiler deck were crowded

burning steamer to another, in hope of escaping the dreadful death that threatened them, and the bodies of several piled among the timbers, some only wounded, writhing in agony and crying for assistance, while others were killed outright and left on the ill-fated wreck, devoured by the flames. As the Glencoe continued to drift down, a number of persons on board threw themselves into the water, several of whom reached shore, whilst quite a number of others in the stern, managed to get into the steamer's yawl, and were saved. Several other yaws and skiffs visited the burning wreck and took off others, whilst many were picked up on the water. The dead numbers saved in this and other ways is set down at between sixty and seventy. At the foot of Spruce street the wreck lodged for a moment, swung round and passed down to nearly opposite the foot of Poplar street, in the head of the slough, where it again lodged, burned to the water's edge, and sunk with the bow resting on shore. In drifting down, the burning steamer set fire to the wood boats at the pier, some eight or ten of which were destroyed, and the flames spreading to the wood on shore, rank after rank was consumed before they could be arrested. Between five and six hundred cords of wood, and eight or nine wood boats, were thus destroyed.

Returning from the burning wreck of the Glencoe the scene on the levee where the explosion occurred beggars description. Some were lying on their backs, or partly on their backs, and others were lying on the levee and adjacent levees. Many others, injured, were running about on the levee, with their faces blackened, and their clothes wet and tattered, crying for help. Five dead bodies were taken from the Catawba, all of which were blown from the Glencoe. These consisted of one woman, supposed to be Mrs. Schenck, a deck passenger, who embarked with her family at Memphis; Captain Lee's little son, aged ten years; one man, and one boy and girl, neither of whom were identified. With one exception, the bodies taken from the Catawba were dreadfully mangled, the limbs in some instances being torn from the trunks, heads mashed and so horribly mutilated as to defy recognition only from the garments. The woman mentioned was found stretched across a marble top table, nearly every bone in her body broken, and her limbs so badly mangled as to barely hang together.

The body of Mr. John Denny, first clerk of the Glencoe, was found on the hurricane roof of the Western World, slightly mutilated, but quite dead. The body of a little girl, with the legs blown off, was recovered from the water's edge; and the leg of a man, severed at the thigh, with a portion of the pants and drawers, and a fine calf skin boot on, was picked up near the side walk and taken to the Board of Health office. It was recognized yesterday morning as a portion of the body of William Brennan, one of the assistant engineers and part owner of the boat. Of the eleven bodies and parts of bodies taken to the Board of Health office, four were men, two women, two girls and three boys, recognized as follows:—John Denny, first clerk of the boat; John Curley, son of the captain, aged ten years; John Curley, passenger, aged about twelve years, who came on board at Memphis; Edward McCarty, hulk driver, Mrs. Sprinkle, a young woman, aged about twenty years; and the remaining five, one woman, two girls, one man and one boy, not identified.

Of those sent to the hospital—thirteen in number, Henry Baker, pilot of Glencoe, said one lady, deck passenger, name unknown, died during the night, and many of the others not possibly survive.

Captain Lee, his lady and one child left the boat a few moments before the explosion. It is impossible to state how many were lost; but we presume half of them, or nearly so, were either killed outright and burned or drowned.

NAVIGATION ON LAKE ERIE.—BUFFALO April 13.—The weather is warm, with the wind still from south, and light. The ice has broken off the shore, and the first schooner arrived yesterday afternoon from the Great Lakes. The schooner "Erie," owned by E. J. Erie, the steamer J. D. Morton, left early this morning to go up the Lake, with a good prospect of getting through. The wind was south-west, and the ice fast leaving. Last night she got within seven miles of the harbor. The Superior got in last night after lying several weeks past in the ice. The Baltic and the Ocean are firing up for an effort to leave.

It is learned by a dispatch from Erie, that the steamer Ohio which has been so long in the ice, succeeded on Monday in getting up to the dock. The Morton left Erie this morning, and was making good headway, and the Ocean leaves there this evening.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1852.
NEW LIGHT—GAS AND CHEMICALS.—A new light was introduced to the attention of A. W. Hall, the patentee, supplying companies, for its unobscured character, and cheaper than gas by one half. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in their expressions of its superior merits.

UNITED STATES GAS COMPANY.—Patents have been granted to this company in England for a new method of manufacturing gas, which promises to be superior to that at present in use, excelling as it does in the abundance of cheapness, brilliancy, simplicity, and cleanliness. Companies for the manufacture and sale of the requisite apparatus have been organized in London and in New York, that in this city being styled the United States Gas Company. It was examined by a committee in operation at the "Iron Company's" rooms, and have found it equal to represent all, which we heard with some degree of incredulity.

It occupies a small space, and is so simple in all its parts that any person of ordinary understanding can readily be made to comprehend its workings, and learn its management, in a few moments. As in the case of many other inventions, the observer wonders that such a simple and useful contrivance was never thought of before. The apparatus was examined and supplied with some twenty burners, all of which were ignited at once, surpassing brilliancy. Professor Renwick has drawn up a report on the subject, showing from a careful analysis that this gas is superior in every respect to that in common use. It can be introduced in dwelling houses, in public buildings, or even on ship board, with the utmost safety.

The gas is made from pine oil, a gallon of which containing the requisite amount of iron, will be sufficient to supply the most common burners for one hour. Thirty lights, burning five hours per night will cost but \$1.12, while the gas for the same number of burners, would cost \$2.25, making a difference in one year of \$110 in favor of the new invention. This seems almost incredible, but it is a statement of fact that will be easily tested, and which it would be impossible to sustain by other than experimental evidence. The company are about to publish a circular setting forth the results of experiments made by Professor Renwick, and other scientific persons who have examined the invention, and in the meantime the public are invited to see for themselves. U. S. are greatly deceived, this invention will work its way into general favor.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—It seems that Mr. Phillips's fire annihilator was employed for the extinguishment of the fire on board the schooner S. P. Lord on Saturday evening, but that the flames were finally subdued only by the old-fashioned means of water. On this, one of our contemporary avers, with much show of reason, that the annihilator is a failure; while another, taking up the cudgels for defense, declares that "it is a great injustice to say that the annihilator failed." Says he later—"It was found upon subsequent examination that there was a hard friction between the fire and the place where the vapor was thrown down there being some cracks which admitted the smoke and which made those having the annihilators. The vapor was not thrown upon the fire, and of course as there was no fire." The water, however, seems to have found its way through the "cracks," and it is actually extinguished the flames. The best answer which the believers in the annihilator can make to the incredulous, is to put out the first fire that occurs. This is a matter in which one foot will do more to convince the public, than twenty thousand arguments.—(N. Y. Herald.)

MARRIAGE AT A FANCY BALL.—A fancy dress ball was given at Syracuse on the evening of the 8th instant, when, among other incidents of the evening, the following is related by the Syracuse Standard:—"Among the most pleasing incidents of the evening, was the marriage by Justice Johnson, of Mr. James P. [?], who appeared in the brilliant costume of a knight of Malte, in which he appeared to good advantage. Miss Barrett, a dark-eyed beauty, who was elegantly dressed in the dress of a Greek girl. The audience were requested to preserve order for a few moments, and, to the surprise of most of those present, the young hands, and elegantly attired bride and bridegroom, stepped into the middle of the room, and the marriage ceremony was performed in

the midst of a gay and brilliant assembly of representatives from every quarter of the globe. After Justice had pronounced them husband and wife, they retired from the room, and the dance went on merrily as the marriage bells."

The Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

The most important piece of intelligence laid before our readers this day is the melancholy loss of the fine steamship *Birkenhead*, that visited this port last summer. The news is brought by the U. S. steamer *Arctic*, and states that the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Africa, on her way to the Cape, and four hundred and fifty people were drowned. The *Rifles* embarked in the steamer *Megara*. General Cathcart was on board the *Hydra* steamer.

We have received the Prospectus of a new journal, called the "Morning Chronicle and Commercial Reporter," published at Montreal. This Prospectus, which is both lengthy and minute, contains some good suggestions of a practical and profitable nature, while others appear to us to be at the best exceedingly doubtful, either in their principle or their application, or both—among these the ballot, and as the measure is being thus pressed on the attention of the public, we shall not avoid plainly and boldly expressing our opinion upon it. We consider the ballot as eminently demoralizing in its tendencies, as open to abuse to a much greater extent than open voting, and as ingeniously contrived to combine the separate inconveniences of open and secret voting; as such we are opposed to it on principle, and its practical working has borne out our opinion.

In the United States a vast deal of boasting is uttered on the subject of the ballot. The American is fond of saying: "in the old Eastern States, or some portions of them, people go to the polls quietly and harmoniously as they would go to church." Aye, "but in other portions of your republic, there is as much election violence as anywhere in the world." Yes, "that arises among the foreign population who do not understand our institutions." Well, "Sir, then it is clear that the ballot is an institution that does not prevent violence in those who are disposed to it, and those who are not will keep quiet without it."

In fact, purity of election has no foundation, save in the moral character of the elector. If the people are disposed to sell or barter away their political rights, a legion of Solons could not devise means to prevent their doing so. The mean and avaricious man will catch at the dollar, though he drags it through a hedge of thorns; the ruffian will assault though dimmest suspicion alone direct the blow; and the man who is too selfish or too trivial to run any risk in defence of conscience, will avoid the polls though but the shadow of danger assail.

Among a manly people like the Americans the ballot is a secret vote in name only, the pride of having self-government and the courage to defend it, outweighs every prudential consideration; the man boldly expresses his opinions whenever he feels disposed to do so, and that is when he feels interested in the politics of his country; and so expressing his opinion, he walks in his own majesty among his fellows. The man who really uses the ballot as a secret vote, must avoid all conversations on public affairs, conceal his thoughts, guard his very countenance, crawl abroad in a free land like a slave under a jealous and grinding despotism;—his countenance an enigma, his converse a mystery, his life a lie. A nation where such men are numerous could not endure a free constitution for six months; the first brave man who would draw the sword and seize the crown would be voluntarily adopted as the tyrant of the willing slaves. The real application of the ballot is well understood in that ancient house of bondage and "habitation of horrid cruelty," France. Thus a great military people are found so totally devoid of civil courage that it is impossible to rule them save by the sword; because the moral timidity of the mass is such, and so universal is the lowest depth of political baseness that he who dares, succeeds. The most trifling minority may rule France, for their historical reminiscences—the hat and boots of Napoleon rule France, and the ballot is found just "the dearest little instrument" in the world to sanctify tyranny with the name of popular election.

To proceed with our text—
The Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of their proceeds to non-sectarian school purposes.

Looking on this measure as a sacrilegious theft, we can have nothing further to say to it.
"A general system of non-sectarian Common School education."

If by this is meant assistance to the education of children in the variety of christian creeds professed by their parents—it is well; but if "non-sectarian" be another word for "un-christian," or in the powerful words of O'Connell, "Godless" and prayerless, then for our part we think any amount of merely worldly ignorance would be better than a system so fully calculated to breed communists and cut-throats.

"Extension of the suffrage, so as to include all who are subjected to the payment of municipal taxes."

A long step in the right direction. We trust to see this measure, law before long. There cannot be a worse evil in the constitution of a country than that land should not be adequately represented; but in Canada the evil is the other way, the mercantile and industrial classes are not represented at all, nothing is represented but fixed property. While the old colonial system, *ante* Durham, prevailed, the composition of the Legislative Council gave to a certain extent a preponderance to the mercantile interest in the "Upper

House." But the present system has removed this, THE LEGISLATURE IS COMPOSED OF VOICE AND ECHO, AND BOTH VOICE AND ECHO EMANATE FROM FIXED PROPERTY ONLY. Let the public look to it in time, antiquated notions fitted to a different state of things must not be permitted to prevent our obtaining more equal representation. It is unfortunate that this proposition should be combined with another which directly destroys its effect.

"An elective Legislative Council, elected by the representatives of property, but without a property qualification in its members."
This ought to be called a well judged proposal to make the present evils of our representatives eternal and unbearable. Our present system is bad enough, but some hope of amending it may remain, putting the power exclusively in the constituents, who already return almost the whole House of Assembly, would be truly awful. An unnecessary expense and a legislature of two houses.

On the other hand, the very reverse ought to be the system, if class is to be represented, clearly it ought not to be the same class which already domineers over the Assembly, therefore let the commercial interest return the Council on a qualification of income raised from pursuits not connected with real estate, in fact a commercial qualification. If class is not to elect the Council, then let territorial divisions for electoral purposes return the Council irrespective of their amount of population, which would precisely act in combination with another of these propositions.

"An extension of the popular representation, based upon population."
The union of the two would effect that balance of power, division of responsibility, and independence of action, which is the sole benefit of having the legislature divided into two houses. In either case we would make two suggestions in order to prevent the joining of the Council and Assembly from bringing the government to a dead lock. It would be advisable that the Assembly and Council should be elected at different periods, so that the election of both chambers at a moment of general excitement would be avoided, and the passions under which the one might be elected would usually have little or no influence on the other; the second suggestion is that the powers of the Upper House should be limited to a check upon the Lower, a drag chain on the wheel, not a barrier in the road of legislation. Let them have a *veto* for two separate parliaments, but a measure if passed by three several houses of Assembly should go to the Executive without their intervention, unless called within a certain period of each, (for a limitation of time is necessary to prevent the intent of the institution being defeated by extraordinary sessions and immediate dissolutions, which should be averted as a possible contingency) say let the period of three years be the mark, thus allowing in the event of two single session parliaments, the council to balance the action of the legislature by a third *veto* and no more.

We are glad to see some propositions in this Prospectus to which we can give unqualified support. Of this nature is the "codification of the laws" it is a most essential measure. We trust that "codification and simplification" into one brief intelligible code of the laws for both Provinces will shortly be the universal demand of the country and the Legislature. Since Mr. Baldwin's Act for the Abolition of Primogeniture Law in Upper Canada, the *really* important distinction between the Civil Law of the two Provinces is abolished; the Criminal Jurisprudence we need not remark is the same in both—under these circumstances it is useless to avoid the introduction of similarity of Civil Law by a uniform code, based in its elements on justice and experienced convenience, and an enlightened view both of policy and right.

We shall not take leave of our new contemporary without quoting the following (in some respects) just remarks from his Prospectus:—
It may appear paradoxical to assert that, in Canada, newspapers abound to superfluity, at the same time that public opinion, and the wishes of the people are inadequately represented by the press; yet a very cursory examination will suffice to convince every impartial person that such is the fact. Every shade of political sentiment has its representative or representatives amongst the newspapers, who discuss and decide on public measures, merely with reference to the effect they are calculated to produce on the political combinations which each is striving might and main, to uphold, whilst their bearing on the vital interests of the country is thrown into the shade. The welfare of the country is thus sacrificed; and the public mind is perverted from the attainment of real and tangible good, to the furtherance of schemes to elevate this or that party to power.

That this is no overcharged statement of the press of Canada, nothing more is requisite than to examine the leading articles which appear in the different organs of the press. The public declarations and acts of Canadian Statesmen evince that a similar spirit pervades the Council of the country. Instead of the Government so shaping and modifying its policy, as to bring it more in accordance with the well understood wishes and wishes of the people generally, the legitimate object of men in power appears to be to strengthen their influence, so as to retain the Government, at all hazards, in their own hands. The public out of doors, count for nothing in Ministerial calculations—a majority in Parliament being all they care about. Once in four years, something like an appeal to public opinion is forced on them, and, on such occasions, they are liberal in promises, but most chary in the declaration of principles, knowing well that those principles must be modified according to the good pleasure of the Cabinet and such of their supporters in the House as commit the heresy of judging for themselves.

It is said that the railway was not entirely the object of Mr. Hincks' mission; and in relation to this we find the following in the *Journal de Québec*:—
ON DIT.—We are assured that Mr. Hincks who has gone to England ostensibly to effect a loan for the Halifax Railroad, will busy himself more especially with the question of the Clergy Reserves, because that question is one of life or death for the Ministry. It will be remembered that the Imperial Government, by the mouth of the Colonial Secretary, had promised to introduce into Parliament a measure to give back to Canada the power to legislate upon the Reserves; but that in consequence of a too precipitate adjournment that measure was not introduced as promised. In the meantime, the Clergy of Upper Canada, without caring for that Imperial Act, desired to press a bill by the Colonial Legislature to settle this question, just as if it possessed the power. The Government opposed this project with all its force.

Since that time the Imperial policy has made a sea-saw movement, and the men who were then in power are no longer. Now, will Earl Derby consider that he is obliged to fulfil the promise of Lord John Russell, and Sir John Pakington those of Lord Grey, because the views of these men are diametrically opposed—at least to judge by their antecedents? Some affirm that Mr. Hincks will do all he can to prevent the Imperial Parliament from legislating on the subject of the Reserves, because he will fear to face that question in Canada. For our part, we think the contrary, and that he will use all his efforts to obtain the measure promised by Lord Grey, because if the matter is not shortly brought before our legislature, the delay will be worse than the shock on the merits of the question itself.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal announces that orders will soon be issued from the Colonial office for the release of the Irish Exiles, on condition that they do not return to the British Islands. We are very glad to hear this. It gives us reason to hope that the gratuitous abuse heaped by Gen. Cass, and others in the United States, upon the British Government, was not resented by the Ministry. They treated the unseasonable ebullition with quiet contempt, no doubt. But the bad taste of the assault is none the less flagrant, because it passed unheeded.

Above we have given a condensed synopsis of the remarks of the Buffalo Commercial. We can only add that we read the sentiments of our cotemporary with much pleasure. They agree with our own; the release of these unfortunate gentlemen must be an event at which all right minded men would rejoice,—and as for the remarks of General Cass, we hope the time has come that injudicious speeches on either side of the Atlantic will be powerless to create or revive national heart burnings. "Words are wind, but facts are stubborn things"—we trust the mutual friendship of the governments and populations of Great Britain and the United States, are facts which such wind cannot move.

We have learnt with satisfaction that the Government is about to fit out a War Schooner for the protection of the Gulf Fisheries. The vessel is already hired, and will be commanded by Capt. Talbot, an experienced mariner, and one who is well acquainted with the Gulf, as also the coast of Labrador, where he himself formerly had a fishery establishment. There will be on board a person with power to act as Magistrate. This schooner will soon be ready to proceed on her destined cruise. A steamer would doubtless be better adapted to the purpose, but the amount at the disposal of the Government for this object is not sufficient for a larger armament.

Two more of the spring fleet which have entered port since our last, add to the unusually early arrivals of this season. The snow in this neighborhood has diminished very rapidly the last four or five days, during which time it has been blowing fiercely, and constantly, from the eastward. The floating ice on the river is entirely broken up, but lags in its course out of the harbor.

We understand that on the 15th inst., the day of the arrival of the two first ships from sea, a perfect mid-winter allowance of snow fell in the adjacent country parts, though we had but a trifling fall of it here. In the townships about fifty miles east of this port, we are told the snow fell to a depth of over two feet! This is certainly remarkable for the middle of April.

All doubt as to Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's giving further concerts on this continent, is set at rest by an advertisement that she will give three farewell concerts in New York, on the 18th, 21st and 24th of May next. The first two will be given in Metropolitan Hall, and the last in Castle Garden, the scene of her first appearance in America being appropriately chosen for her parting.

A maritime prisoner has been released—the screw steamer *Great Britain*, the wonder of 1845, has been restored to her native element, renovated and renewed, prepared to plough once more the waters of the Atlantic, to astonish the world by the excellence of her sailing qualities, and prove to mankind at large that the screw propeller is not to be sneezed at, and that, notwithstanding all the buffeting she sustained on the iron-bound coast of Dundrum, she is as strong as ever. The trial trip of the *Great Britain* was most satisfactory. The machinery performed its work admirably; and even against a strong head wind propelled the floating palace at the rate of ten miles an hour. Could she have spread out her six thousand square yards of canvass she would have walked the waters of the briny deep at a rate equal to any other steamers. It is said that the British and North American Company now purpose building a huge iron vessel, twenty feet longer than the *Great Britain*, with steam power of 1,500 horse. She is to beat the world for speed.

FROM PANAMA.—Panama papers to the 1st instant mention a serious insurrection in two of the New Grenadian provinces, Pasta and Barbacons. The Panama Herald states that the work of tearing down the walls of that city has been commenced. This measure has become necessary on account of the increase in population requiring an enlargement of the area of the place. Passenger trains are now plying on the Panama railroad to Buena Vista, and the chief engineer expects to have the road open to Friaola about the 18th instant, leaving but twelve miles of river navigation. The passengers leave Aspinwall at 6 a. m. and arrive at Gorgona at 6 or 7 p. m. same day. The fare on the cars is \$5, and on boats from \$1.50 to \$3, making the fare to Gorgona by railroad only \$6.50 to \$8 in 12 hours. By the old route from two to four days were spent on the river, at an expense of \$10 to \$15. The road is in excellent order, and that the cars are equal in comfort to any on the northern roads. The railroad trains leave immediately on the arrival of a steamer, and passengers have left Aspinwall in the morning and arrived at Panama at midnight the same day.

We have seen with much pleasure an invention which society owes to Mr. McClaren, of this city which we trust will be shortly brought into general use, it is that of plain and ornamented glazed bricks, solid and hollow; and architectural ornaments, of various designs, all made from the same substance—clay. The plain solid brick is made the same size as the usual English brick, glazed on one side. In building, the glazed side may be used either for outside or inside work. When used with the glaze outwards it is an effectual remedy against moisture—and when used with the glaze inward supercedes plastering and painting.

The ornamental brick is made of different sizes, ornamented on the face, and may be used in buildings with the plain or hollow bricks where ornaments are required. The hollow brick is made of various sizes, according to the description of work. Where a wall of 14 inches thick is required, the brick is made 14 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 6 inches thick. The centre of the brick is hollow, leaving a thickness of 4 inches all round.

Two sides of the brick are glazed—the outer side to resist moisture, and the inner side glazed in various colours to imitate paint, or marbled paper, and thus supercede plastering and painting. For partitions and other parts of the building where the work is not required so thick, the bricks are made smaller in proportion, but glazed to correspond with the others. Where ornaments are necessary, as for cornices and skirtings, they are ornamented on the face to any pattern and glazed as the others. Architectural ornaments, for building purposes, also made of clay, and of every variety of design, glazed to correspond with the bricks, viz.—Architraves and sills for windows; cornices, for ceilings and skirtings round the rooms and passages, made after any architectural design. Round the architraves a groove is left for a light wooden frame, to hang the doors or windows to. These are made of various lengths to suit the building intended.

We understand a patent was taken out last year for bricks of this description. By this ingenious and useful discovery, plastering, papering, and all the various modes of decorating the interior of a house are, to a great extent, superseded and the useful most happily combined with the ornamental. To enumerate all the advantages arising from the use of these discoveries is almost beyond the compass of a newspaper article, but we may safely predict from them "a perfect revolution" in building materials.

We have also to notice, with merited approbation, the ingenious invention of a tile for covering buildings, for which a patent has, we hear, been applied. The tile is fourteen inches long, six inches wide, and half-an-inch thick; the surface is plain; around the sides of the under part is a square piece, one inch wide and half-an-inch thick. The piece on left side projects three-quarters of an inch from the lower part of the upper end, to hang on to a strip of wood to be placed along the roof of the building.

When the tiles are put together the head of the one drops into the groove of the next, and thus any water that may get between the tiles, on its passage down the roof runs into the groove and thus passes on to the top of the next row, and from thence down into the conductor.

The Montreal Transcript gives an account of the presentation of a Silver Medal from the Royal Humane Society, to Miss McDonald of Carillon, for her courageous conduct in rescuing three boys from being drowned in Carillon Bay, on the 26th July, 1850. There was also presented at the same time, on behalf of a number of friends, a Silver Tea Service, to mark their high esteem of our Canadian Grace Darling. The Society's Medal was procured for Miss M.D. through the active exertions of Sir George Simpson, who brought the matter before the Society, and urged it upon their attention. It is always gratifying to hear of the presentation of such tokens of public favor upon deserving individuals.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Advices from the Pacific are to the 17th of March, fifteen days later than our previous dates. The most important news is an account of great freshets in the interior of California, caused by the heavy rains, that had succeeded the long spell of dry weather, of which so many complaints were received by the last two or three steamers. We copy such details from the papers as our limits will permit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Files of the Rio de Janeiro *Journal de Commercio*, dated the 3rd of March, received in New York, supply further information from Buenos Ayres. The advices there are to February 15. The city of Buenos Ayres surrendered to Urquiza immediately on the defeat of the army of Rosas, and Urquiza was appointed Governor *pro tem*. The disbanded soldiery were committing great excesses when Urquiza took possession, and it was necessary to deal summarily with them. He caused a large number to be shot, which restored order. On the 12th of February, the new Government was organized as follows: Minister of the Interior, Dr. Valentin Alsina; Foreign Affairs, Don Luis de la Pena; Finances, Don Jose B. Gorostanga; War and Navy, Don Manuel Escalada; Chief of Police, Don Manuel Jose Guerrero. The 15th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city, and great preparations were making for the occasion. Most of the former adherents of Rosas had sent in their adhesions to the new Government. Rosas and his accomplished daughter would go to England in the British mail steamer *Conflict*. His two sons, a nephew and a niece, with one or two other friends, would accompany the exiled chief, who, with his daughter, escaped in the disguise of common sailor's apparel, in an open jolly

boat, in the darkness of the night. Many of his troops had been without water for twenty-four hours when the action in which they were defeated commenced.

A letter to the editor of the Boston Journal, dated Rio de Janeiro, Feby. 21, says:—The Carnival, of which this is the second day, is celebrated here with much spirit this year. A heavy rain has, however, set in to-day, which will check their ardor at least for a few hours. Waxballs filled with water are thrown here instead of bouquets and sweetmeats as at Rome. Among the maskers at the balls the strictest and most dignified rules of propriety are followed to the letter. But when you get into the streets you can scarcely imagine the uproar and confusion. It is here termed the "three days of madness."

The St. Patrick's Ball at Russell's last night, was the most numerously attended soiree that has yet taken place. The Governor General was present. Want of time and space, prevent an extended notice before our next number.

THE RIVER ABOVE.—A gentleman at Portneuf informs us that he traversed the ice-bridge at that place on Sunday, and found no symptoms of its decay. He adds that it is only partially gone at the Platon. We are informed by the telegraph that the ice opposite Three Rivers, gave way yesterday forenoon.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following flattering compliment tendered by the Stewards of the Quebec Assemblies to the Messrs. Russell, of Palace Street, along with the reply to the same.

"Resolved—That Messrs. Russell having fulfilled in a handsome and liberal manner the engagement entered into by them with the Stewards of the Quebec Assemblies, the Stewards are glad to be able to express to the Messrs. Russell their entire approbation of the arrangement made by them in all the department belonging to them, in connection with the Assemblies."

(True copy)
A. JOSEPH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RUSSELL'S HOTEL. April 19th, 1852.
Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., enclosing a Resolution of the Stewards of the Quebec Assemblies in approval of our arrangements; with a request that you will favor us by communicating to them this acknowledgement.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
RUSSELL BROTHERS.

Catharine Hayes, who has been on a professional tour through the Southern cities, sang three nights last week in Cincinnati, where she was listened to by crowded audiences, who were delighted with her singing.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the sale of shares yesterday, 5 Shares were sold at an average Bonus of £35 per cent.

The English Mail, by the America, which should have brought our London letter of the 2nd inst., in time for this day's paper, had not reached the Post-office when we went to press.

The bad state of the roads has caused much detention to the mails in all directions for several days past, the ground not being yet sufficiently clear of snow to admit of the use of summer vehicles.

The Bazaar of the National Schools has been postponed till next week.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In mentioning the manufacture of Twine, in our last paper, we named the rope-walk of Messrs. Dalkin, instead of that of Mr. Rees.

To CORRESPONDENTS.
"St. Maurice" will appear in our next, being unfortunately crowded out for to-day.

MEAN TIME OF HIGH WATER, AT QUEBEC.
From the 19th to the 30th April, 1852.

[Prepared for the Quebec Mercury.]

Day	April	H. M.	H. M.
Monday	19	6 54	7 9
Tuesday	20	7 26	7 40
Wednesday	21	7 55	8 11
Thursday	22	8 25	8 40
Friday	23	8 55	9 11
Saturday	24	9 27	9 43
Sunday	25	10 43	10 51
Monday	26	10 43	11 8
Tuesday	27	11 34	12 22
Wednesday	28	0 3	0 42
Thursday	29	1 27	2 10
Friday	30	2 52	3 32

The Equations of Time to be added to the Mean Time of High Water if the apparent time is required. The stream turns about 45 minutes after it is High Water by the shore.

JOHN MACDOUGALL.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph this Day.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.
PASCOTT, Tuesday, 2 p. m.
The navigation is open between this and Toronto. Steamers are now running.

THREE RIVERS, Tuesday, 3 p. m.
The ice is gone here, and the channel of the St. Lawrence is open as far upwards as the eye can reach. Lake ice expected down shortly.

VIA HALIFAX LINE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC AT NEW YORK.
Four days Later from Europe.

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BIRKENHEAD, WITH 450 SOULS ON BOARD !!
St. John, N. B., APRIL 19, 24 P. M.
The steamship Arctic arrived at New York yesterday.

Markets unchanged.
Australian news states gold still plenty. The War steamer "Birkenhead" was lost at Simon's Bay, with 450 lives. The following officers are known to have embarked in the Birkenhead for the Cape. In the absence of particulars, their fate is unknown:—Lieut. Col. Grant, 74th Regt., Ensign Moffat, 6th Regt., Lieut. Robinson, Davis, and Booth, and Ensign Lucas, 73d Regt., Capt. Wright, 91st Regiment. The steamer was taking out detachments for various corps serving at the Cape.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who laboring under afflictions, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it truly

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

For the remainder of the report of the Arctic's news, the public are indebted to the attention of the operators of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

Second Report.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

Summary of Arctic's news.—Parliament adjourned.—Arctic Squadron about sailing.—Reception of French President's speech.—Particulars respecting Loss of H. M. S. Birkenhead.—Astounding accounts from Sydney gold mines, &c.
MONTREAL, 20th April, 31 p. m.

The Arctic's mail arrived here this afternoon at 3 p. m. She arrived at New York at 6 a. m. on Sunday.

Liverpool April 6th.—Breadstuffs in slow demand. Wheat and Flour advanced the prices reported by the America. Indian Corn sold more freely at 28s. a 29s.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. Both Houses had adjourned to the 15th. The Arctic Squadron, to be employed in the search of Sir J. Franklin, was to leave Woolwich on 11th April.

FRANCE.

The Council of State is to sit the whole year, with the exception of two months vacation, during which a committee will act in its stead. The President's speech had been received favourably in the Provinces.

SWITZERLAND.

The Government had replied to the note of France, on the 5th of March, declaring it had done all it could in the affair of the refugees, without sacrificing the privileges of a civilized nation. Upwards of 50 refugees had been sent away by Italy.

A violent storm occurred in the Adriatic on the 16th March, doing great damage to shipping at Ancona.

PRUSSIA.

The Constitution of the City of Bremen had been suspended, and a decree had been passed prohibiting the circulation of printed papers and the posting of placards.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 23rd March had reached England. The Governor's call for a Burgher's levy was a failure. Four hundred British troops were at the hospital at King Williamstown.

The British war steamer Birkenhead was wrecked in Simon's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the 29th Feb. She had on board 638 souls, chiefly reinforcements of troops for the Cape.—Only 184 of which are known to be saved.

The following is a list of those lost and saved:—
Naval officers, Salmons, Commander Brodie, Master, 2nd do., Davis, 3rd do., Whitt, chief engineer, McLinton, 4th do., Dwyer do., Harris, boatman, Roberts, carpenter.

2nd Regiment, Ensign Bayard, the bandmaster, corporal and 34 men. 12th Regiment, 55 men. 12th Lancers, Col. Robt. Roll, First Serjt., and 3 men. 43rd Light Infantry, 1 serjt., 2 corporals, 26 men. 45th, 3 men. 60th Rifles, 1 corporal, 29 men. 73rd Regt., Lt. Robinson, Lt. Booth, 53 men. 60th, Lt. Ensign Moffat, 49 men. 74th Highlanders, Major Seaton, Ensign Russell, 2 corporals, 42 men. 91st Regt., 1 serjt., 1 corporal and 42 men. Andrew White, a passenger and servant.

Of the crew 54 officers and men were saved and 6 marines.

The Birkenhead had on board when she left Queenston 13 officers, 9 sergeants, and 466 men besides the crew.

AUSTRALIA.

Later accounts from Sidney confirm the prosperous state of the diggings and of the commercial affairs of the colony.

The accounts from the Gold mines are wonderful. One account says the whole range between Sidney and Victoria, known as the Emory mountain, is one vast field of Gold. Commissioner Pallace had ten and a half of Gold in his tent waiting for an escort.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Ship Ottawa, McArthur, 22d March, Glasgow, G B Symes & Co., general cargo.
Ship America, Guthrie, 22d March, Liverpool, W K Baird, general cargo, 2 cabin passengers

Shipping Intelligence.

Capt. Guthrie, of the ship America, arrived to-day, reports having met with little ice, but saw two vessels in it, in the Gulf, names not known.
Capt. McArthur, of the ship Ottawa, arrived here yesterday morning, reports having been in company on Friday last, with the St. Lawrence and Shannon, off the East end of Anticosti. The Shannon had lost her bowsprit and boom, having been struck by an iceberg off Cape Ray. Saw immense quantity of ice in the Gulf.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Commissioners of Light Houses at Newfoundland have given notice that from and after the 1st day of July next, the Light at Cape Pine on the South East of that Island will be changed in its character, and will thereafter exhibit a light at intervals of half a minute, instead of twenty seconds, as at present.

To C. LAROCQUE, ESQ.

Sir, In compliance with your request I now cheerfully give my opinion of the Plantagenet Waters, with which request I have hitherto declined compliance until I could speak from experience of their virtues.

I was one among the first Medical Practitioners at this city to use these waters, about three years since; and to recommend them to the use and notice, not only of my patients, but of my professional brethren; and I have much pleasure in saying that my most sanguine anticipations respecting them have been more than realized.

The chemical composition of the Plantagenet Waters, as Mr. Hunt's analysis shows, is a valuable one, combining in natural proportions most of the saline components of the human blood. I have found these waters most useful in gastric, enteric, hepatic and nephritic affections, and in some forms of dropsy. From the rare and valuable combinations of Iodine and Bromine which they contain, and their consequent action on the lymphatic system, I have found them useful in Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and calcareous diseases. It is worthy of remark that during the prevalence of the Cholera in this city in 1849, I used and recommended them extensively, and their powers seemed to be prophylactic against that pestilence, as not a solitary case of Cholera occurred to my knowledge where a systematic and judicious use of the Plantagenet Waters had been made. I am frequently in the habit of prescribing them either alone or as a valuable adjunct to other remedies.

WM. MARSDEN, M. D.,
No. 6, Anne Street,
Agent for Quebec.
A. Mann, No. 18, Notre Dame Street, Sole Agent for Quebec.
Quebec, 1st April, 1852.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who laboring under afflictions, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it truly

deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

We put the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:—

Providence, April 16, 1849.
We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible), but from a personal knowledge of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the skin.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrappers. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town, Market-Place, and JOHN HUSSON & CO., Quebec. Also, by DRUGGISTS generally in Canada.

Consumption!!!
Every body knows, is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insiduously, that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers, then a sudden emphysema or change from heat to cold, produces an inflammation, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, she or he died of CONSUMPTION. For all troubled with cough or complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease.

Births.
At Montreal, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Dr. Hall, of a daughter.
At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Patrick Lawler, of a son.

Married.
At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mr. John Jones, son of the late Mr. John Jones, farmer, of Glamorgan, Glamorgan, Wales, to Eliza Hamlet, of Glamorgan, Glamorgan, England, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence Murphy, Globe Hotel.

Widow.
At Montreal, on the 14th instant, after a short illness, Daniel Ward Eger, second son of the late D. W. Eger, Esq., aged 32 years.
At Galt, on Monday, the 5th instant, Mrs. Mary Annster, widow of the late Mr. Henry Annster, formerly of 6th St. Paul, Lower Canada, aged 65 years.

FAREWELL NIGHT.
Quebec Dramatic Club.

THE QUEBEC DRAMATIC CLUB have the honour to announce that THEIR THIRD and LAST performance will take place at RUSSELL'S CONCERT HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING Next, the 26th instant.

When will be produced the highly entertaining FANSETTA initiated by CHARLES MACLEIN, Esq.

After which the much admired INTERLUDE of the LANCERS.
By John Howard Payne, Esq.

The whole to conclude with the new and popular FARCE of THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.
By John Maddison Morton, Esq.

Every precaution will be used to render the apartment comfortable, and to maintain strict order. A person will attend in the cloak room to take charge of Ladies' dresses, &c.
Tickets, price 2s. 6d., can only be procured at the doors on the evening of performance.
Quebec, 20th April, 1852.

FIRE LOAN OFFICE.
QUEBEC, 19th April, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons OWING INTEREST TO THE CROWN, that they are required to pay the same at the Office of the undersigned, and in default thereof they will be proceeded without any further delay.

Those who neglect to insure their Property, hypothecated to Government, and to cause the insurance to be made payable to the Crown, by a transfer endorsed on the Policies, according to the condition of the loan; and also those persons who transfer their Policies of Insurance to Building Societies, or to other Creditors in opposition to the conditions above mentioned, are hereby notified, that if they do not fulfil the terms of their agreement, they can expect no favour from Government, and that they will be proceeded according to law, without distinction.

LOUIS PREVOST,
Agent,
Office, St. Peter Street,
Opposite the Bank of British North America.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.
No. 1, ST. PETER STREET, LOWER TOWN,
BY MACROW & SON.

THIS new and commodious establishment, which has been thoroughly refitted and prepared for the reception of Boarders, will be thrown OPEN to the INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC of this city TO-MORROW EVENING, (Tuesday),
Quebec, 19th April, 1852.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.
A BALL in celebration of the Anniversary of the PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND, will take place at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, No. 1, St. Peter Street, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst.

TICKETS—10s., including Supper and Wine, may be had at Russell's, Lamb's, and Swords' Hotel, and of Mr. J. Fuch's, St. John Street, and of the undersigned.

DANCING to be commenced at Nine o'clock. Parties intending to be present, will oblige by leaving notification at the St. George's Hotel by Friday morning, at the latest.

MACROW & SON.
Quebec, 19th April, 1852.

EDUCATION.
MRS. HADDAN begs to inform parents that she intends to take a few pupils for instruction in the several branches of an English education, and she would assure those parents who may intrust their children to her tuition, that the strictest attention will be given both to their moral and intellectual improvement.

Mrs. H. will be prepared to receive pupils the first of May next.
No. 43, St. John street,
Quebec, 20th April, 1852.

Oats for Sale.
ONE THOUSAND MINOTS OF OATS. Apply on board the Schooner "ITALIENNE," at NAPOLEON WHARF.
Quebec, April 20, 1852.

AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture.
Will be Sold, on MONDAY next, the 26th inst., at the Residence of WIDOW ETIENNE METIVIER, St. Stanislas Street, near Trinity Chapel, the whole of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF—Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bedsteads, China and Earthenware, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions—CASH.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, April 20, 1852. A. & B.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Will be Sold, by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at the residence of R. SYMES, Esq., the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;

CONSISTING OF Brussels Carpet, large Dining Table, Side-board, Mahogany Chairs; two large Mirrors, English plate, in handsome Mahogany frames; an excellent Eight-day Bracket Clock, suitable for a Public Office; large Four Post Bedstead with Curtains complete; large Feather Bed, Hair Mattresses and Bedding to suit; other Bedsteads, and one of Iron; Ladies Dressing Table with large Glass; Work Table, Chests of Drawers; Hair Sofa; Dinner Service, Tea Set and other Crockery; a Set of best Block Tin Dish Covers; heavy metal Stoves and pipes; large Copper Fish Kettle, Copper Saucepans, Brass Fender, Copper Coal Scuttle, Tinware, and a variety of other articles.

The whole can be seen on Monday, and on the Morning of Sale.
Terms—CASH.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, 20th April, 1852. A. & B.

BAZAAR POSTPONED.
THE BAZAAR in aid of the Funds of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, is unavoidably POSTPONED till next week.
Quebec, 19th April, 1852.

NEW FURNITURE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW FURNITURE is offered for sale at CRAIG'S CABINET WAREHOUSE, St. Paul Street, (in Gibb's, late Boudin's buildings.) Parties about furnishing will find it to their advantage to inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere. He is determined to sell at a very small advance, for cash, or approved credit, (the purchaser under no risk whatever, the whole being warranted.)

N. B. He has on hand two very superior sets of Drawing Room Furniture complete, Mahogany and Black Walnut, French style, price very low.
Quebec, 19th April, 1852.

THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE:
A SERMON preached at an ORDINATION OF PRIESTS, in the Cathedral Church of Montreal, by the Rev. J. H. NICOLLS, M. A., Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, published by those who were ordained. FOR SALE at the MERCURY OFFICE, 2, Bussard Street.
Quebec, 17th April, 1852.

FOR SALE.
30 SHARES OF MONTREAL BANK STOCK, to be transferred on the opening of the negotiation.
Apply to Mr. COXWORTHY, Commissariat, Quebec, 17th April, 1852.

WANTED,
A COOK and HOUSEMAID who are well recommended.—Apply at No. 16, Esplanade.
Quebec, April 16, 1852.

Newfoundland Port Wine.
25 QUARTER-CASKS, received last Fall, and now in first rate condition for use.
W. HUNT & CO.
Quebec, 16th April, 1852.

Brook-Vale Cottage for Sale, or to Let.
A NEW built brick HOUSE, Stables, &c., in good order, situated one mile from the Toll-Gate on the Lorette road, opposite the property of the Hon. LOUIS PANET, or on the premises.
JOHN BOYD.
Quebec, 16th April, 1852.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE at MOUNT PLEASANT, at present occupied by the SUBSCRIBER, with Stable, Coach-house, a small Garden, and a well of excellent water. Rent £60.
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf.
Quebec, 14th April, 1852.

Quebec Commercial Assemblies.
THE FOURTH and LAST ASSEMBLY for the season, will take place at RUSSELL'S CONCERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

By Order of the Stewards,
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Secretary.

Entrance to the Ball Room from Palace Street, at 8 o'clock, p. m.
Dancing to commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock, p. m.
Quebec, 8th March, 1852.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., being the FESTIVAL OF ST. GEORGE, there will be DIVINE SERVICE in the Cathedral Church in this city, when a SERMON suitable to the occasion will be preached by the Rev. Armine Mountain, B. A., one of the Clergy of the Society.

A Musical Service, specially arranged, will be performed by the Ladies and Gentlemen forming the VOLUNTARY CHOIR, who have kindly consented to afford their aid; the whole under the direction of STEPHEN CODMAN, Esq.

A COLLECTION will be made after the Sermon in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Society.

MEMBERS of the Society, together with natives of England and Wales, and their descendants, not Members, are requested to ATTEND at Russell's Hotel, Palace Street, at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock precisely, to go thence in procession to the Cathedral.

A. JOSEPH,
Quebec, 13th April, 1852. Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS being about to CLOSE their ESTABLISHMENT, by the FIRST of MAY next, call the attention of those who owe the said firm to make immediate payment.

C. F. PRATT & BROS.
Quebec, 14th April, 1852.

THE SUBSCRIBERS now offer on sale at REDUCED PRICES the remaining STOCK OF LEATHER they have on hand.

—ALSO—
A large stock of CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.
C. F. PRATT & BROS.,
Quebec, 14th April, 1852.

TO LET.—Furnished with Board, GENTLEMAN'S APARTMENTS from the 1st of May, at 42, St. Louis Street, near the Esplanade.
Quebec, 8th April, 1852.

THREE or FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING; at Chequered Building, No 12, COULLIARD STREET.
Quebec, 8th April, 1852.

EXTRAORDINARY AND RARE INDUCEMENT.

AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the LAST PRIVATE SALES, at the LONDON COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 67, John Street, will be

CONTINUED

For a short time only previous to having the STOCK DISPOSED OF by AUCTION. Purchasers who availed themselves lately of the rare opportunity offered them by this Establishment as well as the public generally, should not delay in taking advantage of such extraordinary sacrifices on goods, as are now offered to them.

As on THURSDAY next a greater reduction will be made, full 25 to 30 cent. on their former reduced prices, the object of the parties concerned in offering this inducement, is in order to have the affairs of the concern wound up without the least delay. Consequently, under such circumstances, the greatest bargains ever offered to the public in this line may be fully expected. Hours of Business, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., each day.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the Estate, are particularly requested to pay their Accounts within a month from this day, as all the accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection after this date. Persons to whom the Estate may be indebted are requested to send in their Accounts without the least delay.
Quebec, 2d Feby., 1852.

AUCTIONS.

Extensive Sale of Splendid New Furniture.

By Auction, will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 20th and 21st inst., at Mr. GUERARD'S FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT, "Sign of the Golden Chair," St. Paul Street, near McCallum's Brewery:—

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of the above, of every description, which are now on show, and can be seen at any time previous to Sale. Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions made known at Sale.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, 15th April, 1852. A. & B.

Household Furniture.
By Auction, will be sold, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at No. 5, St. JOHN STREET, opposite Mr. George Hall's:—

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of the Heirs of the late Mr. L. B. Malouin, Furrier, consisting of—Mahogany Dining and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Sideboard, Book Case, Chests of Drawers, Eight-day Clock, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Double and Single Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, 20th April, 1852. A. & B.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By Auction, will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., and FOLLOWING DAYS, at Mrs. ROSS'S, Grand Battery, near Hope Gate:—

THE WHOLE of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate, Plated Ware, Bed and Table Linen, &c., &c. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions, CASH.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, 14th April, 1852. A. & B.

Household Furniture.
By Auction, will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 23d inst., at the residence of JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 27, Ann Street, near the Old Wellway Church:—

THE WHOLE of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, a handsome Book Case, a very superior eight day Clock, China, Glass and Earthenware, Stoves, Window Curtains, Bed Room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
Conditions—CASH.
B. COLE, Jnr.,
Quebec, 19th April, 1852. A. & B.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., in the house heretofore occupied by R. KIMBER, Esq., near the Toll Gate of St. John's Suburb:—

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany and Ebony Furniture, Articles of taste, the greatest part imported from Europe.

—ALSO—
A magnificent Grand Piano, [Bradwoods] imported only six years ago from England. Cost price £150.
—ALSO—
Six beautiful Oil Paintings—one, an original of Soulier, "The Horatii and Curiatii," exposed in 1844, at the exhibition in Paris.

The second—supposed to be an original of Carlo Dolce's, "A Magdalen."
The third—the favorite subject of *Beatrice Cenci*, by Guido, copied by one of the best artists of the day in Rome.

The fourth and fifth—Two Portraits, one of Rembrandt and one of Van Dyke.
The sixth—"A. S. Marita," from the Spanish School.

—ALSO—
A large collection of Medallions, [in Plaster of Paris] of all the chief despots of the European Museums, and three large Statues of the same material, beautifully gilt, to ornament a drawing room.

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