



THE QUEBEC MERCURY, A DAILY EVENING PAPER, DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, and TRI-WEEKLY, DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under... 2s 6d. 7 lines to 10... 3s 4d. Upwards of 10 lines... 4d per line.

AGENTS: MONTREAL—Mr. W. A. Laird, Canada Gazette Office. THREE-RIVERS—Mr. L. B. Garneau. WILLIAM HENRY TORONTO—John Maulson, Esq.

ST. LEON SPRINGS, CAXTON WATERS.

THE undersigned, Proprietor of the abovementioned Mineral Waters, begs to announce that his establishment of the ST. LEON SPRINGS (where a constant supply of the CAXTON WATERS will be kept) will be OPENED for the reception of Visitors on the TWENTIETH inst., when he hopes to receive that share of public patronage to which his arrangements for the benefit of the public merit.

CAXTON WATERS. Montreal, March 13, 1848. My dear Sir,—Enclosed I send you the analysis of the water which you sent me, and which I have just completed. The water will, without doubt, prove one of great medicinal powers, but on this point Dr. Hall will be able to speak more explicitly.

Table with 2 columns: Substance and Weight/Value. Includes Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Soda, Potash, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina, Peroxyl of Iron, Silica, Carbonic Acid, Water.

Table with 2 columns: Substance and Weight/Value. Includes Chlorid of Sodium, Chlorid of Potassium, Chlorid of Calcium, Chlorid of Magnesium, Bromid of do, Iodid of do, Carbonate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Iron, Alumina, Silica, Carbonic Acid, Water.

The Carbonic Acid equals 9.2 cubic inches to the pound. As the wine pint of pure water weighs 7.291 grains, the quantities above calculated, may for all practical purposes, be considered as those of a pint of the water.

than that of most saline waters, and it will doubtless prove a useful adjunct to the Province in many cases. T. G. HUNT, Chemist to the Geol. Survey of Canada.

Montreal, March 11, 1848. The Caxton Spring Water, analysed by Mr. Hunt, presents in its composition a valuable combination of medicinal agents, admirably adapted to the fulfilment of several important medicines.

Quebec, April 1, 1848. I have visited the Caxton Springs, have carefully examined the water, and the analysis of it made by Mr. Hunt, the Chemist to the geological survey in Canada.

N. B.—A fresh supply of both the above WATERS has just arrived. S. HOUGH, Quebec, 6th June, 1848.

WHITING. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER—a few barrels of GOOD WHITING. J. MUSSON, Quebec, 26th May, 1848.

NOW landing, ex LADY ELGIN, from London, and BRITISH QUEEN, from Bristol:—Geneva, De Kuyper's, Black Pepper, Cordage, assorted sizes, T. D. Pipes, Window Glass, I. C. Tin, &c. &c. CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO., Levey's Wharf, Quebec, 17th May, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having Claims upon the Proceeds of the Sale of the PROTESTANT CHURCH at POINT LEVY, in the Town of Aubigny, are requested to send in their accounts to GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq., Senior Churchwarden, Point Levy, on or before the FIFTEENTH of JULY next, in order that the money may be distributed. May 15, 1848.

ICE. THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Families and Inn-keepers with ICE, delivered at their residences. For particulars apply to J. MUSSON, Quebec, 6th May, 1848.

THE undersigned has REMOVED from his late residence (St. Rochs) to the House next to the Toll-Gate on the Lorette road. JOHN HUMMEL, Quebec, 3rd May, 1848.

Mr. James R. Burrage, LATE ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST. BEGS respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that he is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE, in SINGING and in THOROUGH-BASS.

WHISKY. KEZAR'S WHISKY, in Barrels, 1 a 1. For Sale by W. HUNT & Co., Quebec, April 25, 1848.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers. THE Subscriber has just received a supply of the very celebrated PATENT ELASTIC BABY JUMPERS, of various patterns and textures.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE. NEARLY new and suitable either for one horse or a pair.—Enquire at the office of this paper. Quebec, 6th April, 1848.

MODERN ATLAS, Published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, COMPRISING 220 Maps, Plans of all the large Cities, and neat Sketches of the principal Buildings; in two vols. For sale, at a low price, by THOS. CARY, May 15, 1848.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. (IN THE OLD CHATEAU.) DAY CLASSES FROM NINE, A.M. to FOUR, P.M.; also EVENING CLASS for Writing, from HALF-PAST SEVEN to HALF-PAST EIGHT. P. CRAN, A. M. u-1

AT the request of many Irish citizens of this City, the Proprietor of the LITHOGRAPHED PORTRAIT of Rev. Mr. McMAHON consented to reduce the price of the same from 7s. 6d. to 5s. as soon as a list of 200 subscribers will be filled up.

New Grocery Store in Palace Street. THE Subscriber begs to apprise his friends and the public, that he has OPENED those Premises in PALACE-STREET, on his own account, as a NEW GROCERY, WINE AND SPIRIT STORE, recently occupied by Mr. PETER HOLT, where he intends keeping on hand a select assortment of Goods in his line, and by punctual attention to business he trusts to merit a proportionate share of their favours.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has REMOVED his office to the house occupied by Mr. GINGRAS, Tobaccoist, facing the Upper Town Market Place. WILBROD LARUE, Notary, Quebec, 10th 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). Quebec, May 8, 1848.

THE LATEST PASSENGER ACT, OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. For Sale by T. CARY.

FOR SALE. 50 CASKS BYAS' LONDON PORTER. G. & H. GIBSON, Quebec, 31st May, 1848.

Loan Commissioners' Office, Quebec, 22nd May, 1848. THE Commissioners for Loans to the sufferers by the Fire at Quebec on the 28th May and 28th June, 1845, being about to prepare a supplementary list for the distribution of DEBENTURES, and finding it necessary for this purpose to ascertain as soon as possible what Debentures will be taken up by the parties entitled thereto, hereby give notice to those persons in whose favour Debentures have been issued and lodged in their hands, that unless they come forward and give security, and take up their Debentures on or before the TENTH day of JUNE NEXT, they will be considered as having abandoned their claims, and the Debentures will be returned to Government, to be cancelled, and the amount thereof distributed to other claimants.

A. W. COCHRAN, } Commissioners. u LA. PANET, }

THOMAS GAUVIN, Notary, has established his Office in the Old Convent, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec. Quebec, 16th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has commenced business in this city, as a BROKER, for the disposal of TIMBER, DEALS, or any other description of Lumber, and is prepared to make advances on such placed in his hands, and has made arrangement to receive any stuff consigned to him, at L'Ance des Meres Cove. THOMAS A. LAMBERT, Office, J. B. F. LANE, Lower Town. Quebec, 1st May, 1848.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS. THE arrangement for the despatch of the Western Mails not permitting the Deputy Post Master General to extend the time of delivery at Montreal beyond EIGHT o'clock, the Boats will start at the usual hour, FIVE, P. M., till the FIRST of JUNE. J. WILSON, Quebec, 29th April, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S ROOMS, A QUANTITY OF CHAIRS (assorted) and other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ALSO—2,000 Pieces English and American Room Paper. British and American Plates Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Hanging and Table Lamps, &c., &c. AND—1 Four Wheel'd Carriage, London made, (second hand.) 1 Gig, (second hand.) N. BALZARETTI, Quebec, 22nd April, 1848.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE, 12, BUADE STREET, W. S. HENDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

THE pre-eminent standing which this house has attained in the Hat line has been so long and universally acknowledged, that the proprietors deem advertising unnecessary farther than to remark that every pains has been taken both in England and the United States to render this year's stock of goods particularly varied and attractive. All goods returnable after sale if not approved of. NO SECOND PRICE. Quebec, 29th April, 1848.

Extracts from English Papers to the 3d of June.

THE PRINCE OF JOINVILLE'S LETTERS. [From the Paris Presse.]

The National is in error in accrediting the rumor, devoid of all foundation, that the Prince de Joinville is at Paris, where he was said to have arrived accompanied by General de Rumigny. An officer of the navy, formerly an aid-de-camp of the Prince, begs us to contradict this statement. It is to this officer that we are indebted for the communication of the following extracts from a correspondence which is indirectly the best contradiction to the statement, and the most energetic protest against the decree of banishment, presented to the National Assembly by the commission of executive government:—

"MUSTAPHA, 25th Feb. 1848. The mail from France comes periodically to trouble my happiness, by inspiring me with fears for those who are dear to me, for it is not certainly for myself that I am agitated by the idea of a revolution in France. All my ambition is dead since I have profoundly learned the means which must be employed to shine in this world. I would go to live on the banks of the Illinois with as much tranquillity of mind as at Neuilly or St. Cloud."

"CLAREMONT, 25th March. I saw yesterday, by the newspaper the arrival of the Solon at Havre. Another strong affliction (déchirement) for me to think that I shall never again put my foot in France. But let us leave that and all the sadness with which my heart is filled."

"8th April.—I walk enormously. A grand fête yesterday. We took our wives on the Thames; fresh east wind, and foggy. Arrival of a prodigious forest of ships. You know how much this spectacle has already struck me. I saw innumerable vessels with screw propellers, and among others a frigate in iron, with battery from end to end. I had at one moment the idea of going to Brest at the time of meeting of the Assembly, and to establish myself there with my wife and children. What do you think of this idea? I think that at Brest, living as a simple citizen, my presence would give offence to no one."

"11th April.—I think more than ever of going to Rome to wait until our lot shall be decided. We should be freer there, and we should live economically. But previously I wish to accomplish my duties to the country to the end. If I can re-enter France, under a government strong enough to permit me, it is what I desire the most. If the Assembly be oppressed, and placed under the terror of some rascals interested, and if an effort be attempted to deliver it, I will be in it, however great the risk maybe, and I would compromise myself, and sacrifice myself, for the salvation of the country, if I thought that that would be useful. If nothing of all that takes place, and if I cannot return to France, I do not abandon the idea of the Far West, which pleases me more and more."

"14th April.—The spring has now arrived, with its verdure, its flowers, and its sweet aspect. Alas! nothing smiles on us this year! Family, country, dreams of greatness and glory—all are lost. Where shall we go? What shall we become? I know not, but it seems impossible to me that things can last thus. To the meeting of the Assembly there is a truce, but when the Assembly shall meet, a vigorous effort must be made to cause it to avert from the country the interior danger, and make us profit by the fine and great chances which exterior discord offers us. If the Assembly be not free, it must be delivered—it is not patriotism to bend the head like lambskins; by giving way to, fear the monarchy was allowed to be overthrown; in continuing to give way to fear, instead of aiding in constituting a good government, the country will be left to go to ruin. I know not what measures to take for me and mine. To go to Rome is very far, and very dear. I should prefer Rotterdam."

"April 15.—I am anxious to be off. Rome is too far. The journey would be fatiguing, and cost too much money. Among the neutral countries, Holland appears to me to be the most suitable. I am inundated with letters, both public and anonymous, inviting me to make a move, to raise a flag, stating that only a leader was wanting. These are, in fact, no more than drowning men, catching at a twig. I do not think that the Utopists have as yet been made sensible of all the miseries they may engender. If the composition of the Assembly is good, it should be saved from brutal tyranny. But that will be done to the cry of Vive la republique! All that can be done to save the country must be done as quickly as possible, in order that in the events of Europe it may take the predominant part which belongs to it. When we quitted Algiers, we were ignorant of the fate of our family, who might be compromised by any false step we might take. Ara-

go's letter came with an appeal to our patriotic feelings. Having faith in our country, we yielded. We had in our hearts ideas too liberal to allow us to oppose with arms the establishment of a republic. You who know my heart, know with what joy I should have become a simple citizen—with what joy I would have contributed to make France great and powerful, even though all we have been, all we possessed, might pass away. Uneasy about our family, and being unwilling to draw down upon our country all the evils of civil war, we took our departure, and came here, with the intent of bidding adieu to our family, and then of endeavoring to make ourselves acceptable to France—if she rejects us, our idea was to go to the United States, seeking there an asylum for our children, devoting our lives to providing for them, far from political discords, with a tranquil existence and small fortunes. What has happened since? Disgust at what has taken place in France has excited in me a violent irritation. The odious tyranny which at this moment rules over the country, awakens in me sentiments of the most energetic resistance. I imagine that I am wanting to my country in not offering to her my contingent of courage in a struggle in which there appears to be so little of it. Every emigrant I see arriving here, deserting his country from fear, causes me a fit of rage. I would give anything to be able to disembarrass myself of my title of prince, with the doubts and suspicions it raises against me, in order to be able to return into France, and take my part in the struggle. All this will give you an idea of the agitated state of my mind. One day I have faith in my country, and submit to relinquish it for ever, if my return can be considered injurious to it; the next day the impotence and violence of those who govern it excite my imagination, and then I dream of the finest projects for insuring the grandeur of my country. At length, however, I fall back on reflections on the sad reality. I am seized by the desire for tranquillity, and the idea of the Far West takes possession of my mind with all its seductions. You thus see the state of agitation into which my spirit is thrown, and you know how that labors when my body is in repose. My most earnest desire is that my country may escape from all its turmoils, and may, by the force of its wisdom and courage, acquire that calm we so much desire—that it may create for itself a position for which we shall have no need to blush, and that I may be again restored to dwell in France, in tranquillity, and happiness, as a simple citizen."

"April 19.—My letter is as confused as my head. I am divided between my wish for repose and my love for my country."

"April 21.—All the preceding was written when fresh demonstrations were made in Paris. Once more has the government been forced to use the bayonet to maintain itself. Troops have been called into the capital. The provisional government must have been in a sad condition to be obliged to have recourse to arms for their support. Its fall would have been hailed with unanimous acclamations. The decree abolishing the immovability of the judges has destroyed one of the most precious guarantees we had gained. Will this odious tyranny be borne? This alteration of violence and weakness is an indication of the terror with which this poor provisional government is affected. It is evident to me that we are approaching a crisis; but it is impossible to know what will come out of it. All this agitates me. I would not that it should be said that I have been afraid to act—that I have been wanting to my country in her day of need; but I would not be suspected of entertaining a personal ambition, which you well know I do not."

"CLAREMONT, May 5, 1848. I stated to you that for the present we had renounced quitting England—first, to avoid causing ourselves to be spoken of, and next, from motives of economy. We remain, therefore, vegetating as quietly as possible in the country. We live an idle life—no interest animates us. I at present read a good deal. In my opinion, the political situation is this; there has been a truce struck up between two parties until the meeting of the Assembly; one party wished to see the result of universal suffrage—the others said to themselves, that to overthrow one or several provisional governments, would be of no use, since in the end the Assembly would have to be faced, and which they would have to get rid of it were a bad one. It was, therefore, better to wait and do everything all at once. In the midst of all the faults of the provisional government, of the hatred and the ridicule which they excited, the Assembly has been elected—it is republican and moderate. I think that it has been clearly proved that the experiment of universal suffrage is favorable to order and property. But what will now take place? This Assembly, accused of moderation, will aim at population whose noisy acclamations give the pleasures of popularity, are not the most discreet. The Assembly will be forced to give pledges to

this mob, who will accuse it of a reactionary spirit, and it is we who will be first offered up as a sacrifice. That being done, the question will arise to know whether the Assembly will serve as a dyke, or will allow itself to be swept away by the torrent of disorder. If it attempts to arrest the movement, there will be fighting in Paris. If the government, the National Guard, the troops are beaten in Paris, if the Assembly is forced to jump out of the windows, or if they are forced by intimidation, to vote as the others please, we shall have saturnalia of blood throughout the whole of France. The best thing to be done in that case would be to select some town, such as Amiens, Bourges or Alençon, and there to call together all the Assembly that was dispersed, to collect there all the troops and all the National Guards. The members of the assembly could there vote what they pleased, and then march on to Paris. But alas! the government that would be established would receive a baptism of blood; it is only by the extermination of its enemies that it would be able to exist. Such an idea strikes me with horror! I am actuated in this moment by two interests, by two passions—my country and my family. These passions are the mainspring of my actions—When I was in France, I labored for both; now they are separated. Where I an unmarried man, I should naturally devote myself to my country for ever. But at present, if I foresee that I shall not be able to return to my country unless at an uncertain and distant time, I ask myself if I ought not to give up the idea at once, whatever may be my regret, whatever the chances of the future, in order to prepare for my children some certain provision? If I wait indefinitely until my country opens to me its door, I may die and leave my children poor, without country, and invested with that title of Prince which is more and more difficult to bear. If, on the contrary, I take a decisive part, I can employ my remaining years of vigor and energy in forming, in the United States an establishment, and making a little fortune for my children. In dying, I should leave them a country to know and to love, and suitable means of existence. It is only in the "far west," that I can throw off the old man. I should there, in fine, be able to satisfy a part of my tastes, and have before me an object to attain, towards which all my thoughts would tend. My projects as to the future will depend upon the turn the Assembly will take. I hope to be decided before long."

CLAREMONT, May 11.

"I have excellent hopes of the Assembly; its preliminary sittings are a little disorderly, but that is inevitable in so numerous a meeting. Its spirit appears to me good. I believe that it really has the intention of founding a grand and powerful republic. God grant that it may be so. The country years after order and that will facilitate the commencement of the new government. If they have the courage to effect economy, so as to restore order to the finances, they will get on quick and well. We, who know our country, are aware how strong will be an authority which speaks in the name of universal suffrage—it must be allowed that it is the only authority that can save the country. Why, the faults of the past government did not prevent its lasting seventeen years; so that it is not so difficult to govern France. For us personally we always think of returning to France. Once that the republic is constituted, we cannot be refused the title and quality of French citizens. The weather is delightful—I take advantage of it to pass my days in the open air. Stretched on the grass I read an immensity, whilst our wires work. They make all their own dresses, bonnets, &c., and I can assure you that they could earn their living. As to me, a company in London has offered me the command of a vessel destined for India, so that you see that we can battle against want. My health continues to be not very good—there is always something wrong—sometimes one thing, sometimes another. Happily, my wife and my dear little ones are well. May we again behold our native land."

(From *Wilmot & Smith's European Times*, of the 3rd instant.)

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The resolution with respect to the Ministerial proposition for the modification of the Navigation Laws, was met on Monday evening by a counter-resolution proposed by Mr. Herries, upon which the supporters and opponents of Mr. Labouchere's measure in the House of Commons have joined issue. The counter-resolution of Mr. Herries sets forth that "it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principles of the existing Navigation Laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our national strength. A debate ensued upon this counter-resolution, which was again adjourned. During the period which has elapsed since the first opening of the case by Mr. Labouchere, meetings have been held at Liverpool, Manchester, Shields, Glasgow, Hull, Sunderland, and at other great towns to take into consideration the Ministerial measure. The ports, by a vast majority, disapprove of tampering with the actual laws; the inland manufacturing towns, led by Manchester, under the impression that their produce will be carried by sea at a cheaper rate, and that their returns in produce will be facilitated on the other hand, arguments pro and con in the House of Commons have been tolerably equally arrayed, but the speakers who are likely to give a popular character to the question have not yet spoken. We are, however, more and more convinced that the opinion we expressed at the outset will be found correct. The Navigation Laws will not be altered in the course of the present session. Within these few days the evidence taken by the Committee of the House of Lords on this question has been printed. It embraces the testimony of thirty witnesses, amongst whom are the respectable names of

Messrs. F. Shand, Josias and George Booker, W. R. Sandbach, and T. Bouch, of our town, and the evidence collectively is in direct variance to that given before the House of Commons. Indeed, it is perfectly understood that the report, when finally presented, will be in direct opposition to the recommendation of Mr. Ricardo's committee. Under these circumstances, the long debate which is threatened in the House of Commons upon the subject cannot be expected to terminate in anything practical; and that relief which, as far as the colonies are concerned, they are most undoubtedly entitled to, will, we fear, be deferred until a future period. The whole question, instead of its being argued in a spirit of honest inquiry, in an anxious desire after truth, seems to serve merely as an instrument of party warfare; and the conflicting evidence between the House of Lords and the House of Commons' committees can only tend to place the interests of the shipowner in jeopardy, perhaps for several years to come, until it shall be discovered that nothing is so fatal to the prosperity of our navigation and commerce, as instability and uncertainty.

BRADFORD (Dreadful Riots).—For some time past the Chartists of several of the manufacturing towns in the West Riding, acting upon the bad counsel of the trading political agitators, who have been for some time busy amongst them, have recently been arming themselves with the pike and other weapons, in the vain hope that these will assist them to accomplish their objects. They have also been actively engaged in drilling, and in some towns, especially in Bradford, have put the peaceably disposed inhabitants in great fear by their demonstrations of physical strength in marching and counter-marching through the streets. In Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Bingley, and other places, the Chartists have enrolled themselves members of certain clubs, which they denominate "Life and Property Protection Societies," or "National Guards Societies," and these clubs now assemble regularly for drilling and other purposes. The first actual outbreak occurred at Bingley on Friday. On Monday morning the Bradford magistrates issued a proclamation against military training and armed processions, and shortly afterwards about forty special constables were sent to Adelaide-street, Manchester-road, to apprehend two of the most violent of the Chartist leaders. On their arrival they found the birds had flown, and were shortly afterwards themselves assailed by many hundreds of men armed with bludgeons, pokers and other formidable weapons. The specials fought bravely and at last effected a retreat, but many of them were severely injured. Shortly afterwards many thousands of Chartists marched into the town and paraded the streets in military array. They then retired, stating they went to sun non all their friends. In the afternoon, reinforcements of troops having arrived, the whole of the Bradford police, reinforced by 1000 special constables, and accompanied by 200 infantry with fixed bayonets, and two troops of dragoons, proceeded to Manchester-road to apprehend the Chartist leaders and search for arms. On arriving at the corner of Adelaide-street, the scene of this morning's conflict, they found the Chartists had assembled in great numbers, completely blocking up the thoroughfare; and when the police attempted to force them away, a general onslaught commenced. The police drew their cutlasses, the special constables their staves; and they were met by the Chartists with bludgeons, stones, and other weapons. Both sides fought desperately for some time, but at last the police and special constables were driven back, many of them dreadfully injured. The soldiers being in the rear, could not act at the onset, and the ranks of the civil power were thrown into confusion and disorder before the dragoons could be brought up. They galloped to the spot where the severest part of the contest had been, and the Chartists began to retreat. An attempt, however, was made to unhorse some of the dragoons, by striking at their horses fore legs with bludgeons. The efforts of the dragoons, however, soon caused the Chartists to retreat precipitately, and the police and special constables then succeeded in capturing eighteen of the most active and desperate of the ringleaders. One of them was armed with a dagger, with which he attempted to stab several special constables and policemen. He, as well as some others of the prisoners, made a desperate resistance. After searching several houses for arms, the force returned to the Court-house. The whole body of special constables patrolled the town throughout Monday night, and a troop of the 5th dragoons remained all night under arms at the Court-house. No further disturbances took place during the night. Amongst the prisoners is a married woman named Mary Mottimer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Before Mr. Commissioner Phillips.

A CONDUCTOR OF COMPANIES.—J. J. Morris, who was described as the foreman of "The General Wood Cutting Company," and formerly provisional chairman of "The Canadian Land and Emigration Society," clerk and auditor of the "Merchant Traders' Ship and Life Insurance Association," was unopposed, but, in answer to various questions from the commissioner, said, besides the other profligate schemes he had unfortunately connected himself with, he had been induced to become chairman of the "Canadian Company," who proposed to open a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, by which he lost his entire fortune, amounting to £80. He declared the "General Wood Cutting Company," to be a respectable concern, inasmuch as he had received a salary of £3 a week from it, but he very much regretted his connexion with any other of the schemes in which he had been mixed up. The "Merchant Traders' Association," it was stated, made its appearance in the Gazette last week. Mr. Commissioner Phillips cautioned the insolvent from again placing himself at the head of a "mock company," and advised him to keep aloof from speculation of any sort in future. He had deceived the public by representing himself to be a man of wealth and substance, when in point of fact he was utterly insolvent.—A day was named for the consideration of the final order.—*Daily News*, May 25.

IS M. LAMARTINE A GREAT MAN?—The *Union* says—"In the English revolution there was Cromwell. Before making himself Protector of the Republic, he was in the Parliament and in civil war the personification of the revolution. In Cromwell authority wholly resided. Cromwell knew how to put each thing in its place. When he got on horseback he did not speak—he drew the sword; and he kept the tribune for his speeches. He was a great man in great circumstances. In America there was Washington—another man who directed all the forces of the revolution. He spoke without doubt, and he spoke well; but he acted, and acted with promptitude. He had especially an admirable quality—he was one, if we may so express ourselves—and it was known what he desired and where he would go. One might be with him or against him.

Those who followed him had confidence; those who combated esteemed him. In council his opinion was adopted, because his opinions were never ambiguous—in the assemblies he was listened to because his character gave power to his speeches. This history engraves a great man the more. In France, during our first republic, we had, also, not a great man, but a man who had at least the advantage of not being a living hieroglyphic. He was, perhaps, too clear in his conduct and opinions, he was a visible flag, much more visible to the eyes of the multitude than to its intelligence. Even his horse has taken its place in history. But this time, in your second republic, where is the man who directs it? Where is Cromwell, Washington—even Lafayette? Nowhere. Consequently there is no authority, no guide, no direction, and that causes everybody to say "Whither do we go? And this necessity of a man in a revolution is so well indicated that all France in the first moment turned towards M. de Lamartine. A man was wanted, and France believed that he was there. She consecrated him by acclamations first—by votes afterwards. M. de Lamartine had no need to choose his place—it was given to him. To be at the head of the movement, he had only to *laisser faire*. Never was there an easier part. Was it not at that account that he declined it? He perhaps sought what was difficult without doubting that he would only meet with the impossible. He alone was desired, but he determined to be two. He divided—fractured himself; abandoning the first rank, he placed himself on the lower step by the side of M. Ledru Rollin. In our opinion, it is not only the constitution which is necessary to us; it is a man who previously should have presided at the drawing of it up, and who afterwards should aid in establishing it. Let the committee labour then, but with more care, activity, prudence, and wisdom, from the fact that, in order to give order, it must derive all its strength from itself. And when the work shall be accomplished, let the committee not imagine that it is at the end of its task. It would do well to descend to the public street with a lantern in the hand to seek a man."

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

In Liverpool a counter movement to the demonstration of Friday against the proposed repeal of the Navigation Laws has just been on foot. A petition in favour of the Government measure is now in course of signature. The petition states, among other things—

"That confiding in the energy, skill, and capital of the British people for enabling them to sustain a competition with foreign nations in this as well as in every other branch of trade, and looking at the fact that for the last 24 years shipowners of this country have been actually exposed to such competition with Danish, Swedish, Prussian American and other foreign ships in all parts of the world, where they enjoy no exclusive privilege, not only without injury to themselves, but with manifest advantage, inasmuch as it appears from official returns the increase of British tonnage trading to parts where no protection has been afforded is greater since 1824 than the increase to those dependencies where British shipping is wholly or in part protected, your petitioners cannot believe that any decrease in the number of British built vessels, or of British seamen navigating them, would result from entirely abolishing the apparent privileges now accorded to the British shipowner."

The petition further goes on to state that no disadvantage may be expected from their repeal to arizans, as out of 24,000 registered British ships, in January, 1844, only 1,727 were built in the American colonies, where they had peculiar advantages. That if no diminution of tonnage followed the repeal of the laws, the petitioners were at a loss to see how the mercantile marine would be less competent in case of an emergency for the efficient maintenance of the national defence. The petition also prays that the present duty on the raw material pressing on the ship-building interest should be removed simultaneously with the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The petition concludes by stating that on the ground of justice to the rest of the community, of benefit to the foreign trade, and as an example to other nations, the laws should be unconditionally repealed.

PRUSSIA.—The West Prussian presents have addressed a letter to the people of Berlin, which is thus communicated by the Cologne Gazette:—

"We presents from West Prussia warn you Berliners that if you don't get your cursed nest into good order and restore our beloved King to his rights, we presents will come down upon you with a vengeance. You dogs! you have set free the treacherous Poles (Poles), and let them loose upon us to murder and to burn. You have betrayed and butchered our sons and brothers, the guards; and, mind, we'll remember it, especially since you go on bragging, and since you are too cowardly to floor your mob. You rascals! you have plundered the treasury, and you have wantonly destroyed other property of the state which we too had paid for. We will make you fork out for it. Your provoking behavior has caused the Prince of Prussia to fly. Now, mind! if you don't get the Prince back to his right and to his country before the 24th of May, you shall know something of the West Prussians. We'll light your thieves' nest at a hundred places at once and burn it. We presents will not feed you that your rable may ruin us. Mind the 24th of May. We'll teach you to ape the French!"

HYMNICAL STATISTICS.—We find the following popular article in the columns of one of our American contemporaries, (the Lancaster Examiner,) and which we readily assist in disseminating, as a tabular summary that will, we presume, be anything but disagreeable to some of our readers in the present leafy season.—Number of young men now going a-courting in Lancaster, 2,350; of which have actually popped the question, and been accepted, 630; ditto, and been refused, 25; number who are anxious to pop the question, but can't screw up their courage, 1,610; number who have been jilted, 55; number hunting fortunes, 2,349; number of confirmed old bachelors, 850; of which are not worth having, 845; of which would do as a last resort, 4; number of widowers who wish to marry again, 5; number of widows ditto ditto, 306; number of young ladies who are in the market, 6,619; of which have actually had offers, 655; of which waiting in dreadful suspense, 1,610; of which concluded to accept, 1,806; of which will ask her mother; 1; number of young ladies in the market with "metallic charms," 147; of which hold bank stock, 60; of which will inherit a small farm each, 47; of which have money at interest, 40; number of young ladies qualified to make good wives, 6,649; of which would darn their husbands' stockings, 550; of which skilled in astronomy, 5,830; of which learned in the languages, 4,735; of which able to spell their own names, 562; of which know how to walk, 4,300; of which know how to make a pudding, 1,760; of which know how to use the spinning-wheel, 40; of which know how to spend their husbands' money, 6,649. What a Lancasterian School; for the marriageable!

PUNCTUALITY EXTRAORDINARY.—Captain Judkins, of the Steamship America, on leaving Liverpool for the United States, on the 15th of April, ordered his dinner to be ready at his hotel, on his return from America, at six o'clock on the 23d ult., and was there within five minutes of the time. In like manner, we understand, he has ordered his dinner to be ready on his next return, on Saturday the 7th July. He leaves Liverpool to-day for Boston, and Boston for Liverpool, on the 28th instant!!!

Railway Materials from France.—There has been a further arrival of railway materials from France. A vessel named the Peggy has arrived in the Thames from Boulogne, having on board 57 waggons, 114 pairs of wheels, 3 breaks, 37 pedestals, 206 pieces of timber, and other articles, being materials formerly sent to France, for use in the construction of one of the main lines of railway, and now returned.

THE COLONIES.—A large and influential meeting was

held in London on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed calculated to uphold the system of free labour in the British colonies, and to prevent the country from becoming dependent for sugar and coffee on slaveholding states.

It was rumored in London on the 26th ult., that Lord Palmerston's colleagues had given up the idea of defending his conduct in the Bulwer business, and had resolved upon calling Lord Clarendon from Dublin to supersede the noble viscount in the Foreign office. It was also mentioned that Lord Hardinge would be the new viceroy in Ireland.

The Duchesse d'Orleans is residing at Wartburg, (Saxe-Weimer) and it is said occupies the very rooms once inhabited by Martin Luther.

From United States Papers.

DEMAGOGUISM.—Meetings were held in this city last evening, and the evening before, the object of which appears to be a forcible interference on the part of some of the inhabitants of this city and country in the matter of the punishment of Mr. Mitchell, found guilty of sedition and sentenced to be transported to Bermuda. At one of these meetings, a Mr. Mooney, who is introduced in the report with a tremendous flourish, as "the historian," spoke to the following effect:—

"He told the Irishmen present not to be afraid of the law of the United States with respect to organizing a brigade for Ireland; for he (Mr. M.) would offer himself to the district attorney and say he broke the law, but where would a jury be got to convict him when going for liberty? (Immense cheers.)"

Mr. Mooney, we presume, is an Irishman, and probably has not been long enough in the country to be very accurately acquainted with either the laws of the land or the disposition of its people to uphold those laws. Let him put his precepts into practice, however, he will soon find to his cost that there will be neither difficulty in finding a jury who will convict, nor a judge who will see that the proper punishment is inflicted.

There is some excuse, however, for an Irishman using such language, and so long as it is confined, as we presume it will be, to mere bluster, but little harm is done. But what shall we say to the following?—

"A resolution was proposed at both meetings, and carried unanimously, that a committee be appointed to use all every means to bring Mitchell from Bermuda to America. Colonel Ming of New York, addressed the meeting, and offered his services on the expedition. The Colonel was frequently interrupted in his address by the cheers of the meeting. He said that his only need of 2000 men, which \$5000 would be able to raise, and this could all be done without breaking any law of the United States."

Col. Ming (he derives the title we believe from the command military of a sort of militia, since, a regiment which was never mustered into the field) has neither the warm blood of an Irishman nor the real or fancied wrongs of his country to goad him to the utterance of such a piece of nonsensical absurdity; and we cannot pay the equivocal compliment to his intelligence, of supposing that he seriously believes in its practicability, we must set the whole down, either to a morbid desire of securing the plaudits of an ignorant populace, or a snug little investment which he is desirous to place at interest in the Bank of Popularity.

But if the colonel is indeed serious in his intention to carry Bermuda at the point of the bayonet with his two thousand men, we trust that he will resign his post in the custom house previous to starting on his expedition. It might be a source of some embarrassment to our government in its intercourse with another, with which its relations are of the most friendly and peaceful kind, to recognise in one of its own official underlings the invader and conqueror of the territory of that neighbour.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 17—2:57, p. m.

Accounts received in this city from Dublin, state that after the sentence of Mitchell, the Irish Confederation published an address, signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien, declaring that a period is rapidly approaching when armed resistance to the oppressors of their country will become a moral obligation, and advising the people to prepare at once for the protection of their invaluable liberties. The address adds, "learn to contemplate calmly the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle." Mr. Duffy, editor of the Nation, in a powerful article, urges the dissolution of the two Repeal Associations, and the formation of a new one, open to all, without pledge or qualification, and its government committed to a Legislative Council of 100 Repealers, the foremost in Ireland for capacity and devotion, with an extra committee of 5 to act as the cabinet of the new organization.

CANADA.

Continued impunity emboldened the knot of incendiaries who have for some time past infested this city, to the great destruction of property, and, encouraged by the easy-going nonchalance of the city authorities, in a matter of such trivial import as the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of Montreal, they have not only increased their scale of operations, but endeavour to carry their diabolical intentions into effect in broad daylight. We, last week, stated that an attempt had been made to set fire to some property in the thickly-populated neighbourhood of St. Maurice-street, but which attempt was provisionally frustrated, and that on the same night, and that almost simultaneously, a fire broke out at the St. Lawrence Toll Gate Hotel, which was burned to the ground, being also, from the strongest circumstantial evidence, the work of an incendiary. We have now to mention two more attempts to commit the same crime, and, in one of them at least, the only wonder appears to be how the perpetrator escaped detection.

About six o'clock on Sunday morning last, the cooper employed at the stores of Messrs. Maitland, Tylee & Co., in Hospital-street, having occasion to come to the warehouse, had his attention attracted by the crackling of burning wood, which he found to proceed from the co-operation of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, which adjoins the office of this paper. On discharging a portion of the gate he perceived a quantity of staves, barrels, &c., which were piled up in the corner of the gateway, in a blaze. With great promptitude he instantly procured a bucket of water, and, having aroused the servants of Mr. Benjamin, who resides immediately opposite, a further supply was obtained, and the burning materials were extinguished.

Had he been a few minutes later the building, which is filled with highly combustible materials, would have been in flames, and utterly beyond the possibility of being saved. The neighbourhood in question, as most of our readers know, is covered with valuable property; on one side good buildings of brick and stone, and on the other the stores of Messrs. Edward Maitland, Tylee & Co., and Messrs. John Leeming and Co., both full of valuable merchandise, as also the residence of Mr. Benjamin, and premises belonging to Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, all as they were closely packed together, and all most likely to be consumed should a fire occur in any part of the premises mentioned, and consequently, a choice mark for the prowling incendiary.

On inspection it was found that a lighted candle, with a quantity of paper and grease, had been introduced through an interstice in the gate. The spot had, no doubt, been previously well reconnoitred, and had set fire to a quantity of old staves and other materials which usually lay there as before mentioned. It is not supposed that there is any malice borne against Mr. McCulloch by any individuals, and this attempt can only be set down to the insatiable spirit of incendiaries.

About an hour and a half before this fire was discovered smoke was observed by the policeman on duty to issue from an unoccupied building in Gabriel-street, Griffintown, which is situated close to much valuable property. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty, and the evidence of its origin was formed in the disposition of the combustibles, much in the same manner as in Hospital-street. *Montreal Gazette*.

Dr., or as we suppose we must now call him, Colonel La Terriere, the newly gazetted Deputy-Adjutant-Gen-

eral, has arrived in Montreal. Rumour says that Colonel La Terriere has been gazetted, it is by no means certain that he will accept office. It is said that the Adjutant-Generalship, and that if that arrangement can be made, he will accept office, but not so wise, as he has no inclination at present to vacate his seat in Parliament. We understand that Colonel La Terriere, as well as many other officers of rank in the Militia, are of opinion that the law, as it stands at present, absolutely requires that there shall be an Adjutant-General. We believe it does, but we have always expressed an opinion that it is an unnecessary office, and that duties can be efficiently discharged by the two Deputy-Adjutants. Be that as it may, we hope, if Colonel La Terriere is appointed to it, that justice may be done by the appointment of that of any other officer in the Province, and from circumstances that have come to our knowledge, we think he has been fairly dealt with.

We are confident that, in Colonel La Terriere, in respect to the Militia will find a worthy successor. Colonel Taché. Our sole objection to his appointment was that he is comparatively unknown among the British population. One thing we cannot forget, that he, in conjunction with Colonel Taché, had the mainlines and demeritally feeling to defend Colonel Guay in the Hall from the attacks of those who accused the latter of gross partiality in the management of his office; and, we recollect right, Colonel La Terriere then said that "an angel had held the office, he could not have pleased anybody?"—we hope he will be more fortunate himself. *Courier*.

QUEBEC, JUNE 21, 1848.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE MERCURY

MONTREAL, June 20th, 9, p. m.

A violent thunder storm prevailed throughout the whole line between here and Toronto last night in consequence of which, it was impossible to receive the report at any of the offices.

It was, however, made out that the *Washington* had arrived at New York on Sunday last.

In these days of local disorders and European changes, it is refreshing to turn to some new, and unbacked. With reference, therefore, to the attempt, on the part of the newly established French Republic, to constitute a one-chamber for the absolute control of public affairs, we annex the opinion of one of the most eminent jurists of the day—the late Chancellor Kent—whose legal knowledge, experience, and maxims are as highly prized in England as on this side of the Atlantic:—

The division of the legislature into two separate and independent branches, is founded in such obvious principles of good policy, and is so strongly recommended by the unequivocal language of experience, that it has obtained the general approbation of the people of this country. The great object of this separation of the legislature into two houses, acting separately, and with co-ordinate powers, is to destroy the evil effects of sudden and excessive excitement, and of precipitate measures springing from passion, caprice, prejudice, personal influence, and party intrigue, and which have been found, by sad experience, to exercise a potent and dangerous sway in single assemblies. A hasty decision is not so likely to arrive to the solemnities of a law, when it is to be arrested in its course, and made to undergo the deliberation, and probably the jealous and critical review, of another as a rival body of men, sitting in a different place, and under better advantages to avoid the prepossessions and correct the errors of the other branch. The legislature of Pennsylvania and Georgia consisted originally of single house. The instability and passion which marred their proceedings were very visible at the time, and the subject of much public animadversion; and in the subsequent reform of their constitutions, the people were sensible of this defect, and of the inconvenience they had suffered from it, that in both states a senate was introduced. No portion of the political history of mankind is more full of instructive lessons on this subject, or contains more striking proof of the fact, that instability, misery of states, under the dominion of a single unchecked assembly, than that of the Italian republics of the middle ages; and which arose in great numbers, and with dazzling but transient splendour, in the interval between the fall of the Western and the Eastern empire of the Romans. They were all alike ill-constituted, with a single unbalanced assembly. They were all alike miserable, and all ended in similar disgrace.

Many speculative writers and theoretical politicians about the time of the commencement of the French revolution, were struck with the simplicity of a legislature with a single assembly, and concluded that more than one house was useless and expensive. This led the elder President Adams to write and publish his great work entitled, "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States," in which he vindicates, with much learning and ability, the value and necessity of the division of the legislature into two branches, and of the distribution of the different powers of the government into distinct departments. He reviewed the history, and examined the construction of all mixed and free governments which had ever existed, from the earliest records of time, in order to deduce with more certainty and force his practical truth, that single assemblies, without check or balance, or a government with all authority collected into one centre, according to the notion of M. Turgot, were visionary, violent, intriguing, corrupt and tyrannical dominations of majorities over minorities, and uniformly and rapidly terminating their career, in a profligate despotism.

This visionary notion of a single house of the legislature was carried into the constitution which the French national assembly adopted in 1791. The very nature of things, said the intemperate and crude politicians of that assembly, was adverse to every division of the legislative body; and that, as the nation which was represented was one, so the representative body ought to be one also. The will of the nation was indivisible, and so ought to be the voice which pronounced it. If there were two chambers, with a veto upon the acts of each other, in some cases they would be reduced to perfect inaction. By such reasoning, the national assembly of France, consisting upwards of one thousand members, after a short but tumultuous debate, almost unanimously voted to reject the proposition of an upper house. The same false and vicious principle continued for some time longer to prevail with the theorists of that country; and a single house was likewise established in the plan of Government published by the French convention that convention, which continued for some years to fill all Europe with alarm and horror, tended to display in a most forcible and affecting light, the miseries of a single unchecked body of men, clothed with all the legislative powers of the state. It is very possible that the French nation might have been hurried into the excesses of a revolution even under a better organization of their government; but if the proposition of M. Lally Tolendal to constitute a senate, or upper house, to be composed of members chosen for life, had prevailed, the constitution would have had much more stability, and afforded infinitely greater probability of preserving the nation in order and tranquillity. Their own sufferings taught the experienced people to listen to that oracle of wisdom, and for some years of other countries and ages, and which for some years they had utterly disregarded, amidst their rage and rancour of those passions by which they were inflamed. No people, said M. Bossy d'Angles in 1798, can testify to

The world with more truth and sincerity than Frenchmen do, the dangers inherent in a single legislative assembly, and the point to which factions may mislead an assembly without reins or counterpoise. We accordingly find that in the next constitution, which arose in 1797, there was a division of the legislature, and a council of state was introduced to give stability and moderation to the government; and this idea of two houses was never afterwards abandoned.

AN ON DIT.—These are dull times for news, therefore, treat our readers to a report on which they may speculate;—it is that should Mr. Drummond be defeated at Shefford, he will endeavour to try his luck at Quebec,—if some of the two members can be induced to retire.

THE LORETTE RACES.—These impromptu sports took place on Saturday last, over Mr. Hough's new course, at Lorette. The day was exceedingly fine, but sultry to a degree.

The attendance was as numerous as might have been expected, considering the many postponements. The sport, we believe was not first rate, but at the same time, such as must have been looked for. We arrived too late to witness any of the trials. The Hurdle Race was contested by two horses, "Kangaroo" and "Betsey Reddam," and won by the former. Betsey Reddam fell at the first hurdle, but leaving her rider ran the course, dodging the hurdles. For the Scurry "Polly Hopkins" and "Snag" were the contestants. Some difficulty about a trained horse was started after the race, but an arrangement was subsequently made by reference to an arbitrator.

For the Trotting Purse four horses entered. Mr. P. Miller's chestnut mare won—taking the two first heats. Two of the horses were discarded the first heat.

Every exertion had been made by Mr. Hough, the proprietor of the course, to accommodate his visitors, and make the track as it should be; and Mr. Button, at the Hotel, also did his best, and was well patronized, and as strongly complimented.

The drive to the course is most attractive and that, alone, must prove an inducement, not only to turfmen but to uninterested admirers of racing, to visit the Lorette Course.

Good News.—We have pleasure in announcing to our readers that there is reason to believe that the Imperial Parliament will be during the present session (if it has not already been) called upon to repeal the 41st clause of the Union Act, which interdicts the use of the French language in the proceedings of our Legislature, thus rendering to the French Canadians the justice which is their due. We owe to Lord Dufferin a debt of gratitude for having obtained the repeal of so flagrant an injustice.—*La Minerve.*

By the eastern mail, we learn that the steamer Rowland Hill, from Quebec, for St. John (N.B.), arrived at Halifax on the 11th, 2 days from Pictou. H.M. brig Hound arrived the same day from the coast of Africa, late from Bermuda. The R.M. steamship America, 8 1/2 days from Liverpool, the R.M. steamship Unicorn, three days from St. John's (N.F.), and the mail-boat Velocity, eight days from Bermuda, arrived on the 12th. The Admiral's ship Wellesley was to sail from Bermuda for Halifax four days after the Velocity.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.
Sir,—Having been named members of the committee, at a meeting held in St. James street, on the 15th inst., we think proper to say that we had nothing to do with the meeting, and decline acting.
JOHN MUNN,
WM. BANFIELD.
Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.
Sir,—The Quebec Gazette of to-day, inserts by desire of a person signing "A Seaman," a part of the seventh clause of the Merchant Seamen's Act, as follows:—

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.
MA. EDITOR:—Have the kindness to insert the following for the information of masters of ships and others. By the 7th clause of the Merchant Seamen's Act, "the owner, master or person in charge of a merchant ship, or the ship's husband," are at liberty to ship their own seamen; and oblige,
A. SEAMAN.

Will you oblige me by inserting in your paper the 5th and 6th clauses of the same Act, which, as the numbers indicate—precede the clause alluded to:—

V. And be it enacted, That the said Shipping Master shall keep a Registry of all seamen shipped, which shall be open for public inspection.

VI. And be it enacted, That every seaman desirous of shipping shall first exhibit his Registry Ticket to the Shipping Master or Deputy, previously to being shipped, and unless the seaman shall exhibit such ticket or shew to the satisfaction of the said Shipping Master or Deputy why he does not exhibit the same, such Seaman shall not be shipped.

For the information of "A Seaman," you may, if you please, insert the following extract from a communication signed "Veritas," in the Quebec Ensign of the 10th inst:—

The Shipping Master must ship men hired as a crew or part of a crew at the Port of Quebec, and he may also hire them by himself or by his agent, but he is not solely authorized to hire. Masters of vessels, and others concerned, may hire—that is, they may agree with any number of men upon the terms upon which they will ship—the wages, the provisions, and necessities for the voyage and every other condition of service—that done, the master and men must go to the office of the Shipping Master and ship. They must sign articles according to law, and the Shipping Master is bound to see that all is done according to law—the advance, as previously agreed upon, must be paid in current money or by an advance note, but cannot be less than the quantum required by law. It may then be handed over by each man to whomsoever he pleases, and the master with his name on board leave of the Shipping Master and go on board—taking with him the articles, ship's registers, and all other documents required, and paying the fees which it is to be understood are not to be charged to the men—all then is right.

DELTA.
Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

ARRIVALS AT THE ALBION HOTEL.

June 21st.
Thos. Kay, James Lyon, J. Ferrier, Mr. Rubidge, Mr. Lamontagne and G. J. Archer, Montreal; Jas. L. Connor and H. Moore, Boston, Mass.; G. R. Bell and lady, Ohio; Rev. J. Williamson, Kingston; Miss Gilchrist, Scotland; Clement Ellis, Glasgow; John D. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, Miss McConnell and Master Bruce McConnell, Sorel; James J. Sheridan, Bytown; Gen. R. Reed, Montpelier, Vt.

COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES DORR LEFURGY.—Public Sitting for allowance of Certificate, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

JEAN BAPTISTE BOULANGER.—Public Sitting for allowance of Certificate, 26th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

ROBERT CHARLES BELL.—Meeting of Creditors, 28th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

THOMAS ANDERSON.—Second Meeting of Creditors, 30th June, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, Quebec.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

June 20th.

Brig Thistle, Thomas, 16th May, Waterford, LeMesurier & Co. ballast, 36 passengers.

—Eliza Kincaid, Wake, 3d May, ———, order, ballast.

—Robert Henry Allen, Brown, 10th May, Charente, order, ballast.

—Xenophon, Rochester, 5th May, Southampton, order, ballast.

—Gem, Mitchinson, 28th April, Sunderland, W J C Benson, coals.

21st.

Ship Ashburton, Johnson, 7th June, New York, J E Oliver, ballast.

—Louisa, Carpenter, 6th June, New York, Pemberton Brothers, ballast.

—Wakefield, Forbes, 1st June, New York, J E Oliver, ballast.

—Abbotsford, Pearce, 9th May, Galway, C E Levey & Co, general cargo.

Brig Hector, Moir, 25th April, Dundee, order, general cargo.

—Harvest, Young, 7th May, Dublin, A Gilmour & Co, ballast.

—Erin, Walsh, 5th May, New Ross, order, ballast.

—Robinson, Rodd, 13th May, Gibraltar, LeMesurier & Co, ballast.

—Harriet, Wallace, 10th May, Stigo, order, ballast.

—Haughton L Skerne, Caffray, 13th May, Gibraltar, LeMesurier & Co, ballast.

—Isabella, Maddison, 6th June, Sydney, C. B., W Stevenson, coals.

Bark Euxine, Livingston, 1st June, New York, A Gilmour & Co, ballast.

Brig Liddell, Richardson, 9th May, Carthagens, order, ballast.

—Briton, Youngusband, 28th April, Newcastle, J Joseph, coals.

—Thomas Rowell, Nellis, 29th April, Hartlepool, order, coals.

Bark William Lushington, Gill, 37 days, Liverpool, order, ballast.

—Wave, Love, 9th May, Gibraltar, order, ballast.

Schr Victoria, Drouin, 2nd June, Charlotte, order, ballast.

CLEARED.

June 21st.

Bark Mary, McConnell, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.

—Dahlia, Tozer, Plymouth, LeMesurier & Co.

Brig Minerva, Cubitt, Lynn, do.

Bark Agnes, Blenkinsop, London, W J C Benson.

Brig Blessing, Gascoin, Sunderland, C E Levey & Co.

Bark Asia, Mills, Woolwich, W J C Benson.

Brig Ocean, Stafford, Sunderland, do.

Bark Ireland, Evans, Gloucester, H & E Burstall.

—Industry, Pearson, Hayle, A. Gilmour & Co.

Brig Amethyst, Carter, Ilfracombe, C. E. Levey & Co.

—Geo. Ramsay, Flavin, New Ross, Pemberton Bros.

—Pallas, Pirrie, Whitby, H. & E. Burstall.

—British Oak, Garbutt, Whitby, W. J. C. Benson.

Bark Victoria, Michell, Sheerness, H. & E. Burstall.

—Indus, McAully, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co.

—Alfred, Hutton, Lei h, do.

—Ant, Williams, Liverpool, do.

Schr Cruz, Primeira J. du Silva, Oporto, LeMesurier & Co.

Brig James Andus, Barker, Port Talbot, A. Gilmour & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

The brig Robert Henry Allen, Brown, at this port picked up the crew of the schooner Eliza Ann, of Limerick, which was wrecked on the Manicouagan shoals, 16th inst. The Eliza Ann cleared at this port 3rd inst. for Kintush.

The schr Victoria, brought up the crew and passengers, 38 in number, of the schr Lady Colborne, wrecked at Point Peter, (Gaspe)

Halifax, June 5—Arrived—Schr Catharine, Burke, Quebec, 13 days. 7th—Schr Primrose, Galway, Quebec, 7 days. 10th—Steamer Rowland Hill, from Quebec & Pictou, for St. John, N. B.

Cleared, June 5—Schr Tadoussac, Bernier, for Quebec, sugar. 6th—Schr Indian Queen, Vigneau, for Quebec, ballast. 10th—Bark Ocean Queen, Morrison, for Quebec, ballast.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Arrivals and Tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1847-8, up to the 21st June, in each year:—

1847.... 458 Vessels. 174,428 Tons.

1848.... 467 " 173,077 "

More this year 9 1315 less.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Ports in 1847-8, up to the 21st June in each year:—

1847.... 15 Vessels. 1100 Tons.

1848.... 23 " 1763 "

8 663 more this year.

NOTICE.

THE FUNERAL of the late GEORGE POZER, Esq., will take place from his former residence, St. JOHN STREET, TOMORROW afternoon, the 22nd, at THREE o'clock, to which friends, acquaintances and the public are respectfully invited.

DR. WISTAR AT THE SOUTH.

Be not deceived with vain hope—lay not the flattering uncision to your soul, that disease will cure itself; especially if that disease be Consumption or Liver Complaint. If you would be restored to health you must use the means which benevolence and a kind Providence have placed within your reach. The great and universally popular remedy for consumption and all chronic diseases, is now for sale in every city and important town in the country, and at a price, too, that any one can afford to pay. You have no excuse, therefore, for neglecting to save your life and health. Be not deceived with quack nostrums, or any limitations of this valuable medicine. An individual at Charleston, South Carolina, recently purchased four bottles of Swaine's Syrup—one of the most celebrated physicians in the city told the deceived patient he must send that article back, and exchange it for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Be not deceived—remember that it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam that cures—it is Dr. Wistar's that brings back the bloom of health to the cheek, lustre to the eye, strength to the system, joy and

gladness to the soul, and happiness to man—it is Dr. Wistar's that has gained such celebrity among the sick, astonishing the world with its effects, and is recommended by the best physicians throughout the land.

None genuine, unless assigned I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail; by JOS. BOWLES, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON & Co., Quebec. Also, by Druggists generally in Canada.



THE SUSSEX LODGE, No. 531, U. A. F. M., will celebrate the FESTIVAL of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, at their Lodge Rooms, in BR. SCOTT'S HOTEL, GARDEN STREET. Transient Brethren fraternally invited to attend. Supper on the table at EIGHT o'clock. Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

To Contractors for Building.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned, until the THIRTIETH of the present month, for the construction of a HOUSE in STONE on BRICK, to be built in Ste. Famille street, Upper Town. The Plans and Specifications will be ready on Friday, the 23d inst.

N. B.—The undersigned are authorized to say that the proprietor does not consider himself bound to accept the lowest tenders, but claims the privilege of selection.

J. P. M. LECOURT & CO. Architects & Civil Engineers.

Office No. 29, Buede street, } Opposite the Golden Dog. } Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

FENCING WANTED.

TENDERS will be received till the TWENTY-THIRD inst., for the ERECTION of a FENCE on the ground lately purchased by the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, on the Cap-Rouge Road. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, where specifications may be seen.

HENRY S. SCOTT, Sec. pro tem. c, futh.

Quebec, 16th June, 1848.

Christie's History of Lower Canada.

THE SECOND VOLUME of this work is now ready and for sale at the Book Store of the undersigned, and at the Store of Messrs. R. & C. CHALMERS, Montreal.

THOS. CARY. Quebec, 17th June, 1848.

THE LONDON ART UNION PRIZE ANNUAL.

for the years 1846 and 1847.—Elegantly bound in scarlet, and suited for the Drawing Room Table.—For sale by THOMAS CARY, Buede street. June 15th, 1848.

JUST received from New York, and for sale at the Subscriber's Store:—

A few Cases of TUSCAN BONNETS, of the latest fashion.

N. BALZARETTI. Quebec, 17th June, 1848.

WANTED.

ONE SITTING and TWO BED ROOMS, in a pleasant situation in the Upper Town.—Address A. B. Post Office. Quebec, 16th June, 1848.

LONDON MADE

CABINET, COTTAGE and PICCOLO PIANO FORTES.

MR. MOLT informs intending purchasers that he has received a supply of INSTRUMENTS in Mahogany and Rosewood Cases, of high finish, with beautifully Carved Trusses, made to order in London for this climate, with all latest improvements, possessing brilliant touch, full rich tone, and in all the requirements of first rate instruments are not surpassed by any manufactured. WILL BE SOLD ON LIBERAL TERMS AND GUARANTEED.

11, St. Joseph Street, } Quebec, 10th June, 1848. }

NOTICE.

THE Effects of Emigrants of the year 1847, who died intestate, at Grasse Isle, have been brought up from that Island, and are now in store at Quebec, as well as the Effects of Emigrants who died in the Marine Hospital in this city.

Notice is hereby given to all parties having any right of claim to any of the said Effects, to prefer their claims, by applying personally or by letter (post paid) at this office, daily, from this date to the 1st August next, after which latter day, all Effects remaining unclaimed will be sold by Public Auction.

By Order, A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Emigration Office, Quebec, June 19, 1848.

THE LANCET.

(American Edition, \$6, per annum.)

SUBSCRIBERS for the above work will be received until the 25th inst. (June) by

T. CARY.

FOR CHARTER.

TO ANY OF THE LOWER PORTS.

THE SCHONER "EBENEZER," Pal-lot, Master, Butthen 59 tons.

Apply to W. & A. McLIMONT, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, June 12th, 1848.

NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, a Nurse. A middle aged woman would be preferred.—Apply at the office of this paper. Quebec, 19th June, 1848.

SALT AFLOAT.

150 TONS COARSE SALT, per "Echo," from Liverpool.

For sale by LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO. Quebec, June 20, 1848.

NEW NOVELS!

THE HEN PECKED HUSBAND, by the author of "The History of a Flirt," &c.

The Two Corpses, by Frederick Soule. Lucy Hosmer, or the Guardian and Ghost. Just Received by

THOS. CARY. Quebec, 9th, 1848.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for PRIVATE SALE, a Splendid Assortment of BERLIN WOOL, and PATTERNS; PURSE SILK and MOUNTINGS, and a Variety of other Fancy Articles. The above Goods being carefully selected, are well worth the attention of intending purchasers.

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, June 15, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being sole Agent for CARR'S FIRE BRICKS, and having a constant supply on hand, begs to offer to Builders and others, such quantities as they may require, at a reasonable rate.

—Also on hand—

1 Arch Bricks, 1 Arch do. Wedge do., &c., &c.

PATRICK ANDERSON. Quebec, 15th June, 1848.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH SIDE MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes, S Hds. and Qr-Casks, Pale Sherry Wine in cases of 3 doz. bottles, Pale and Golden Sherry Wine, in Hds. and Qr-Casks, Cognac Brandy, in Cases of 1 doz. bottles, Brandy in Hds.

Whiskey, "Canada West," about 30 under proof in Barrels, Patent Soap in Boxes, Cordage and Patent Felt, General Assortment of English Leather, Canada Cured Hams in Cases, 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., 31, St. Peter Street. u-w

PAYNE'S

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 8, ST. URSLUE STREET.

An excellent Stable and Coach House to let. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.

JUST received, per "Helen," from London, a small Lot of the above CELEBRATED CANDLES, & for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 6th June, 1848.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Seven Capital Sins, by Eugene Sue.—Price, 3s.

Mysteries of the Criminal Records. A romance of both hemispheres, by J. M. Moore, Esq.—Price, 1s. 6d.

The Peasant and his Landlord, by the Baroness Knorring. Translated by Mary Howitt.

The Falcon Family; or, Young Ireland, by the Author of "The Bachelor of the Albany."

—ALSO—

The Illustrations of Dombey & Son.—For Sale by THOS CARY. Quebec, June 6th, 1848.

PAINTINGS,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, and on SHOW DAILY, at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, a Select and Choice Collection of PICTURES, handsomely Framed, adapted for Parlour and Drawing-Room Ornaments; among which will be found works of real merit, Ancient and Modern, to which the Proprietor most respectfully begs to draw the attention of the residents in Quebec and the Public.

Most of these Pictures are undoubted Originals, and have been collected with great care and judgment in Europe, and some in the United States; being in a pure state, and of a high class, the owner can confidently recommend them as deserving the best attention of the Public, whom he most respectfully invites to inspect them.

WM. BEEBE. For a Few Days only. Quebec, June 6, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE.

Just arrived and for sale by the Subscribers:—

50 HAMBERS Queen's Arms, Cheddar, Double Berkley, and Truckle. CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co. Levey's Wharf, 20th May, 1848.

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF, OR THE WHOLE, of the Copyright of the QUEBEC MERCURY Newspaper.

The MERCURY has been published for upwards of Forty-four years, has a very extensive circulation, and a large share of Advertising Patronage.—TERMS LIBERAL.

THOS. CARY, P. SHEPPARD. Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of THOS. CARY & CO., are hereby required to settle their accounts without delay.

Quebec, 6th May, 1848. THOS. CARY, P. SHEPPARD.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Quebec between the subscribers, under the name and style of THOMAS CARY & Co., has been dissolved this day, by the withdrawal of GEORGE DESBARATS from the said firm.—PETER SHEPPARD, Esquire, and either of the undersigned, are duly authorised to settle the affairs of the said firm.

THOS. CARY, GEORGE DESBARATS. Quebec, 5th May, 1848.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

SMALL NOTES of the above Bank purchased.—Apply at the office of the QUEBEC MERCURY. Quebec, 8th Jan., 1848.

AUCTIONS.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY MORNING next, 24th inst., at the Bonded Stores of Messrs. GILLESPIE & GREENSHIELDS & Co., the following packages brought up from the wreck of the "Astoria," Richards, Master from London, for account of the Underwriters' and others concerned:—

40 HB No. 7-1 CASE, T

48 HB 10-1 Mat Cordage, M S

48 15-1 do

48 HB 7-1 do

G 15-1 Bale,

48 HB 33-1 Case, M

48 12-1 Mat Cordage,

48 HB 8-1 Mat Cordage,

I J 10-1 do do,

48 15-1 Bale,

48 HB 10-1 Case

REVOLUTION.

THE Trade of Canada being revolutionised in consequence of the very heavy duties imposed on British Manufactures, by our Canadian Legislature, and in order to combat this exorbitant and absurd tax, the subscriber has and will

IMPORT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURES,

By way of the United States, at a much cheaper rate than British goods can be procured in our market.

The New Goods just received from Great Britain & Ireland,

Comprising one of the most varied and best

ASSORTED STOCKS OF DRAPERY & FANCY DRY GOODS

to be found in this City, is marked for immediate sale at a small commission on cost and charges. Several cases are now unpacked of the most *recherché* and novel Goods from the New York Market, comprising Poil de Chèvre, Toile du Nord, Linen Checked Lawns & Crapes, Organdies & Colored Muslins, Bonnets, Hats, Hosiery, Sun Shades, French Barre Shawls, Egyptian and American Laces, Silk Purse, Fancy Trimmings of every description, Real French Boots & Shoes, &c., &c. The Inhabitants of this City and surrounding Country may expect the most astonishing and cheapest Lot of Goods ever offered in Canada.

Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries taken.

ALSO,

Bank Notes, of all the Solvent Banks of the United States.—Cash payment required on all occasions. Parties indebted to this Establishment are requested to settle their accounts before the 15th June next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

India Rubber Boot & Shoe Warehouse, in rear of his Dry Goods Establishment, 13, Hope Street.

T. CASEY.

Quebec, 27th May, 1848. f, u-mwf Upper Town Market Place.

Property for Sale & to Let.

FOR SALE,

The House, No. 20, St. Ann Street, Upper-Town.

THIS House is pleasantly situated, in excellent order, and well adapted for a respectable private family. Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to R. G. BELLEAU, N. P.

Quebec, 14th June, 1848. u

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE PINE CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 10, St. Genevieve Street, lately occupied by the undersigned. Apply to

J. A. PIRRIE.

Quebec, 7th June, 1848. u

TO BE LET, with immediate possession—

A LARGE STORE, in ST. JAMES'S STREET, in the Lower Town of Quebec, with a Spacious Yard, appertaining to R. P. Ross, Esquire. Flour and other goods will be received on Estorage. Apply to

Mr. MACPHERSON, N. P., St. Peter Street.

Quebec, May 22, 1848. u

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. LETELLIER, N. P.

Quebec, 15th May, 1848. u

TO LET,

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.

THAT NEW BRICK HOUSE, two story, situated in St. John Suburbs, (St. George's Street), containing nine apartments, with stable and cellar. Apply to Mr. JOHN LANE, or

E. G. CANNON, Notary Public.

Quebec, 10th May, 1848. u-mw

TO LET,

THE upper part of a house (with Shop if required) situated in Craig Street, St. Roch Suburbs.—Terms very low.—Enquire at this Office.

Quebec, 2nd May, 1848. u

HOUSE TO LET AT CHARLEBOURG.

A HOUSE, of 81 feet in front by 36 feet in depth, built on a property of about 3 acres; having a handsome Parterre and two large Fruit and Kitchen Gardens, spacious and convenient Stables and Coach-house.

This fine property, which is but a few steps from the Church, offers all that is agreeable and advantageous in a country residence.

Immediate possession will be given, for one or several years. For more ample information and the conditions, apply to J. P. M. LECOURT, Buade Street, No. 29, or to undersigned Notary.

L. LETELLIER, Notary.

Quebec, 21st April, 1848. u

FOR SALE,

THE property of the Subscriber, in Couillard Street, Upper Town, now occupied by Mr. G. Milligan, consisting of a three story Dwelling House, and large Yard in rear. Terms very easy. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Bignell & Young, Notaries.

GILBERT HENDERSON, Proprietor.

Quebec, 15th April, 1848. u

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the Grande Allée Road.

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, N. P.

Quebec, 13th April, 1848. u

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated property called "RIVERDALE," containing about 40 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, half a mile from Dorchester Bridge, on the Charlebourg Road, together with the Dwelling House, Office House, Gait House, and Barn thereon erected.—Apply to ANDREW PARKE, at the office of

G. H. PARKE & CO. Quebec, 9th March, 1848. u

TO LET:

THE HOUSE, No. 11, St. Lewis Street.

AND—

For 10, 20, 30, or 50 years, the BEACH in front of the Subscriber's property at Beauport.

Apply to LELIEVRE & ANGERS, No. 7, Haldimand Street, Quebec,—or to

A. GUGY.

Quebec, 2nd March, 1848. u

FOR SALE.

THAT part of the SEIGNIORY of BOURG LOUIS, belonging to PETER LANGLOIS, Esquire, situated about 30 miles from Quebec, joining the Seigniories of Pointe-aux-Trembles and Fossambault, and containing one league and a half in front, by three leagues in depth.—The land is of an excellent quality, and well watered by the Rivers St. Anne and Portneuf, with numerous Mill-sites.—and by the census taken in 1844, the population exceeds 1000 souls. For particulars apply to

L. S. PANET, Notary.

Quebec, 6th November, 1847. u

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 AND 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 is 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 BALDWIN, 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 left me. 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. 18, 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, 123, 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 & dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 2 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, 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 many 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 she 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.

New York, Sept. 23, 1847.

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 does 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 10, 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 heart-burn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, 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 heart burn 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. VAN ZANDT.

For Sale, wholesale and retail; by JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary, Upper Town Market Place; and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, 17th Nov., 1847.

LECTURES ON BOTANY.

THE undersigned, FELLOW of the MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, will deliver A COURSE of LECTURES ON BOTANY during the coming Summer, commencing on the 15th of MAY.

The Course will be in conformity with the Bill regulating the practice of Medicine now in force.

W. MARSDEN, M. D., F. M. B. S. L.

Quebec, 25th March, 1848. u

NOTICE TO JOSEPH TAYLOR.

IF the above named person, or any of his family, who left London about 20 years since, and settled for some time in Sydney, Cape Breton, from whence he removed to Quebec, will apply at the office of the undersigned, he or they will hear of something greatly to their advantage.

MCKAY & CASSELS.

Quebec, 15th January, 1848.

[Morning Chronicle and Montreal Herald will copy.]

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, JUN., ADVOCATE.

OFFICE removed to No. 2, Treasure Street. Street leading from the French Church to the Court House.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY.

PERSONS desirous of attending the course of LECTURES upon CHEMISTRY, to be delivered (in French) by the undersigned for the medical students, can know the terms by applying to him.

The course will consist (for those who are not students) in 100 EVENING Lectures, Four in each week during six months, from the 15th of May.

N. AUBIN, At the Office of the Canadian.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., chap. 110.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES

Of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places Abroad.

EDINBURGH..... 1, George Street.

LONDON..... 4, A. Lothbury.

GLASGOW..... 35, St. Vincent Street.

THE RT. HONBLE. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is specially requested, the following may be particularly noted:—

I.—The Security of a large guaranteed Capital.

II.—The Moderate rate of Premium, which may be paid yearly or half yearly, at the option of the party asuring.

III.—The increased facilities to the assured as regards Residence and Travelling—the limits being generally very extensive, and in particular, the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam Vessels or Sailing Packets between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies by the omission—perhaps inadvertent—on their part,—to give the notice required by other Companies, of their intention to cross the Atlantic.

IV.—The prompt despatch in the disposal of business—the Local Board here being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, even without communicating with the parent Board.

V.—The Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.

VI.—The fact of the Company being wholly a Life Office,—unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Proprietures of the Company, and Tables of Rates for Assurances—WITH PROFITS—without profits—on Single Lives—Joint Lives and Survivorships—for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period—may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

Branch in Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 19, Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS: HON. PETER MCGILL, Chairman, DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., CHRIS. DUNKIN, Esq., ALEXR. SIMPSON, Esq., HON. JUSTICE MCCORD, HEW RAMSAY, Esq., HON. W. B. ROBINSON.

MEDICAL ADVISER: GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., M. D., SOLICITOR: JNO. ROSE, Esq.

MANAGER: ALEXR. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Agency in Quebec—Gillespie's Wharf.

DIRECTORS: HON. WM. WALKER, Chairman, ALEXR. GILLESPIE, Esq., CHAS. LANGKVIN, Esq., JAMES DEAN, Esq., JOHN THOMSON, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER: JAS. DOUGLAS, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITOR: HON. F. W. PRIMROSE.

AGENT: W. BENNETT, Esq.

Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847. 12m-1

DR. ROWAND has commenced the practice of the different branches of his Profession in PARTNERSHIP with DR. DOUGLAS, and may be consulted at No. 4, PLACE D'ARMEES, Quebec, March 11, 1848.

NOTICE. ALL claims due by or to the Estate of the late Mr. PATRICK MCGARRY, in his lifetime of Quebec, Merchant Grocer, are to be filed, for settlement, with Mre. R. G. BELLEAU, N. P. Upper Town, Quebec, 23d Feby. 1848.

NAME OF PARTNER.	PROPERTY.	WHERE SITUATE.
Hôtel-Dieu vs. Felix Bissonnette.	St. Roch.	
Pierre Lambert vs. Isaac Carrier.	St. Gilles.	
Thomas Bélanger vs. François Elol dit Julien.	St. Roch.	
Robert Shaw vs. James Door-Lévesque.	Quebec.	
Ed. Frenette vs. Maria Vachon.	St. Roch.	

1.—An emplacement situate at a place called Little River, St. Charles, in the parish of St. Roch, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 2.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 40 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 3.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 4.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 5.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 6.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 7.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 8.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 9.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 10.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 11.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 12.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 13.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 14.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 15.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 16.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 17.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 18.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 19.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 20.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 21.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 22.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 23.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 24.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 25.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 26.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 27.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 28.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 29.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 30.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 31.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 32.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 33.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 34.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 35.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 36.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 37.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 38.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 39.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 40.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 41.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 42.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 43.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 44.—An emplacement situate at the same place, containing 54 feet in front, by 60 feet in depth. 45.—An emplacement situate at