



SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1854.

VOLUME L.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

VIRG. GÆO. IV.

NUMBER 39.

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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Property for Sale and to Let.

TO LET,

THE UPPER PART of the new house in

Boade Street, occupied by the

Subscriber, newly paved and comfort-

ably fitted up. Possession at May next.

HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, March 25th, 1854. 36—u

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING

HOUSE, situated in ST. FRANCIS

STREET, near the BATTERY.

Inquire of W. DICKINSON, Inspector General's

Office, St. Lewis Street; or on the premises

Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35—e

House to Let.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING

HOUSE, situated in a central part

of the Upper Town.—Apply to

J. S. HOSSACK, Notary.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35—b-2, f-1

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE following LOTS of LAND, advantageously

situated in the TOWNSHIP of CRAN-

BOURNE—

4th Range, Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

5th Range, Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

For terms and other particulars, address:

G. T. CARY, "Mercury" Office, Quebec;

or to,

R. BUCHANAN, Esq., Post-Master, Pointe

Levy. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35

TO BE LET,

With possession on the 1st of May next.

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

suitable for a large family, now oc-

cupied by Mrs. STEVENSON, ST. GEOR-

GEVE STREET, CAPE, in excellent order, having

been recently painted throughout. Apply to

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, N. P.

St. Lawrence Chambers.

Quebec, March 14, 1854. 31—u

HOUSE TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING

HOUSE, situated on the BELVIDERE

ROAD, with Stables, Coach House, and

Two Acres of Ground attached, at present oc-

cupied by Mr. JENKINS. Possession on the 1st of

May. Rent £30. Apply to

R. H. RUSSELL, M. D.

Quebec, 8th March, 1854. 29

An Englishman's Home to sell or let,

(In consequence of Divine affliction).

A FARM of 100 ACRES, with Stock,

Implements of Husbandry, a Splendid

HOUSE, Stables, Barns, Root and Milk

House, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars apply to DANIEL RAE, Esquire,

Build. St. Valere Street, St. Roch, Quebec.

Quebec, 23rd February, 1854. 23—u-2

FOR SALE.

THOSE extensive Premises, situate in

CHAMPLAIN STREET, comprising a

WHARF, DWELLING HOUSE, Out-

buildings and Water Lot; the property of the Heirs

of the late MR. MARTIN RAY.

LANGLOIS & SHAW,

Notaries.

Quebec, 22nd Feb'y, 1854. 23

For Sale or to Let,

THE HOUSE, No. 3, PARBRIQUE

Property for Sale and to Let.

TO LET.—FURNISHED.

A SUIT OF APARTMENTS, WITH

A BOARD.

Apply at No. 13, ESPLANADE.

Quebec, 16th Feb'y, 1854. 20

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, TO BE LET,

at No. 42, ST. LEWIS STREET.

Quebec, Feb. 21st, 1854. 22—u

HOUSE WANTED

FOR a small family, situation—any part

of ST. LEWIS WARD. Address C.

H. L. MERCURY OFFICE, stating rent.

Quebec, Jan. 18, 1854. 8

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE,

With immediate possession.

A WOODSIDE COTTAGE, with

Stable, Coach House, &c., &c.,

and about FOUR ACRES of LAND, in-

cluding Garden, situated on the Thornhill Road,

between the St. Lewis and St. Foy Roads.

Apply to

R. MITCHELL,

Arthur Street.

Quebec, 2nd Feb'y, 1854. 14

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, on the

CAP ROUGE ROAD, about three

and a half miles from town, with an exten-

sive Garden, Stable and Outhouses.

Apply to

JOSEPH CANTILLON, Proprietor,

Sillery,

or to E. G. CANNON, Notary.

Quebec, 23rd January, 1854. 10—10w

To be Let,

With immediate Possession.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and depen-

dencies in BEAUFORT, known as

MOUNT LILAC. Apply to

WM. BIGNELL, N. P.

Quebec, May 26th, 1853. 62—u

NOTICE.

MAISON TETU.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends and

the public, that they have REMOVED their

Stock of Goods to their NEW and LARGE

STORE, No. 45, ST. PETER STREET, LOWER

TOWN, opposite the Quebec Bank.

L. & C. TETU & CO.

Quebec, 19th Feb'y, 1854. 20—24m

MEGANTIC JUNCTION RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN OF

THE LINE of the Megantic Junction Rail-

way and Navigation Company, together with the

Book of reference thereto, is now ready for inspection

at the Office of the Company, Simard's Build-

ings—and notice is further given, that the Company

will proceed at once to enter on the occupation of

the lands required for the passage of the Railway.

E. P. MACKIE,

Managing Director.

Quebec, 4th February, 1854. 13

A SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber has just received from Boston

a very Splendid PIANO FORTE, which he

offers very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.

B. COLE, Jr.,

Jan Hill.

Quebec, 17th January, 1854.

Quebec Building Society.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY from TEN

o'clock, A. M., to THREE o'clock, P. M., at

No. 13, ST. GEORGE STREET, Upper Town.

Monthly sales of Shares on first MONDAY, of each

month, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M.

F. VEZINA,

Secy. Trasr.

Quebec, 21st Jan'y, 1854. 12—12m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session

of Parliament, for a Charter to constitute a

Railroad from the City of Quebec along the Valley of

St. Charles, and thence running in a Northerly

direction through the Forest, for the purpose of

affording facilities for forming settlements in a back

country, bringing in firewood, and various other

purposes connected with the welfare of the City.

To be called the QUEBEC NORTHERN

RAILROAD.

F. N. BOXER,

Honorary Secretary.

Quebec, 9th February, 1854. 18—u

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH

AMERICA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH

AMERICA having availed itself to a limited

extent of the Free Banking Act, has CHA-

RMENCES ISSUING NOTES for ONE and

TWO DOLLARS.

These Notes are secured by the deposit of Provincial

Securities expressed on the face of each

Note, are a Legal Tender for Customs Dues, and

other payments of the Crown, and every Note is

counter-signed on the back by an officer appointed by

the Inspector General to perform that duty.

The Bank of British North America has no Notes

in circulation, of a smaller denomination than Four

Dollars, dated prior to 1852.

THOMAS PATON,

Inspector.

Montreal, 11th May, 1853. 96—u

QUEBEC BANK,

17th January, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the STOCK-

BOOK of this Institution is now open at the

Bank for the Sale of a further amount of New Stock.

G. GETHINGS,

Cashier.

7

PEACOCK'S RESTAURANT,

Corner of Lewis and Parlow Streets,

ENTRANCE ON PARLOW STREET.

DINNERS, SUPPERS, LUNCHEONS,

STEAKS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.

THE Proprietor, having engaged a FIRST

RATE COOK, will be able to provide

FAMILIES with Dinners and Suppers in the best

style, including attendance if required.

Quebec, 22nd Nov'r, 1853. 139—51m

Estate of the late Wm. Holehouse.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs.

WILLIAM WURTELE and WILLIAM

EADON, have been appointed to administer and

wind up the ESTATE of the late WILLIAM

HOLEHOUSE, agreeably to LETTER OF ATTOR-

NEY this day executed by MARY ANN HOL-

HOUSE, the Testamentary Executrix, and

passed in the office of the undersigned. All persons

indebted to the Estate will therefore make pay-

ment to the above gentlemen, who are now author-

ized to give discharges.

J. S. HOSSACK,

Notary.

Quebec, 18th March, 1854. 31—b-2, f-1

PIANO FORTES.

RECEIVED this day, March 4th, 1854, and for

sale by the Subscriber,

ELEGANT PICCOLO PIANO FORTES, Rose-

wood and Mahogany, by D'ALMAINE & Co.,

London; and SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANO

FORTES, by GILBERT & Co., Boston.

Quebec, 8th March, 1854. 28—b-2

QUEBEC ASSEMBLIES.

THE STEWARDS have made arrangements for

a FIFTH BALL, to take place after Lent,

provided the present Subscribers contribute 10s.

each. New Subscribers 15s.

JOHN ROSS,

Secretary.

Quebec, 9th Feb'y, 1854. 17

Illustrated London News.

JUST RECEIVED, an Extra Supply of Feb-

ruary the 25th, 1854, containing an Illustration

tion to Lord Clarendon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to call the attention of the Government to the liberty of British subjects in foreign countries. The memorial, presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury, referred to the persecutions of Protestants in Portugal, Tuscany and Spain, as indicating a recently formed and settled purpose of the Papacy to oppress, by violence, the Professors of the Reformed Faith. The memorialists wished it might be distinctly made known, that Great Britain will not maintain diplomatic relations with any nation which shall deny to British subjects residing among them, the free exercise of their religion, and the use of places of worship; and they thought that the time had come to make a determined stand against the aggressive demonstration of Popery.

Lord Clarendon assured the deputation, that the important memorial should receive his best attention, and should be communicated to his colleagues. As to Portugal, he remarked that the aggressive laws were not put in force against British subjects; but, as to Tuscany, what was said in the memorial was perfectly true and just. He did not think the remonstrants would have any cause to complain. There had been that manifold and earnest expression of Protestant opinion which he could not but produce the best effects. On the part of the Government, he said nothing should be left undone in those matters with respect to which the prevailing and proper opinions had been expressed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury remarked that the deputation could not possibly expect his Lordship to say more.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—We regret to have to announce the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, which took place on Monday, at Holderness House. The death of the marquis was caused by an attack of inflammation of the lungs, which after a few days suffering terminated fatally. His lordship was marquis, earl, viscount, and baron in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was also a knight of the Garter, a general officer in the army, colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, knight grand cross of the Bath, knight grand cross of Hanover, and knight of the Order of the British Empire. He was also a member of the Privy Council, and Viscount Seaborn succeeded to the title of Earl Vane.

TABLE-TURNING.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Verriers has addressed a curious letter to his clergy about table-turning. He explains at length the different kinds of spirits in the other world with whom communication is possible; then he tells the different methods of communication that are lawful, as, for example, the case of a seer, a fortune teller, or a clairvoyant; and then he tells the different methods that are damnable. What makes the tables more and speak he does not absolutely optine upon; may be it is devils under the table, may be it is devils in the brains of the operator; that is the devil's own work he is positive about. He therefore forbids his clergy to dabble in the matter. He tells them also to privately dissuade the intelligent faithful in their respective families from being deceived by such impostors. He tells them that this pastoral letter is not to be read in the churches, for it might put it into the heads of the vulgar mass to set their tables turning and talking, while at present they are innocent and ignorant of such things.

From United States Papers.

TELEGRAPH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO IRELAND.—We find in the Washington papers an official communication addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieut. Maury, giving the results of the deep sea soundings effected by Lieut. Berryman, from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland. These seem to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a sub-marine telegraph across the Atlantic ocean; in that region, the distance between the nearest points of the two countries being only 1,900 miles, and the depth of the bottom of the sea being plateau the whole distance, singularly adapted to the purpose of holding a line of magnetic telegraph wire.

The depth of the plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland, where it is fifteen hundred fathoms, until it reaches two thousand fathoms when approaching the other side. This is just suited to the purpose, the depth being such as to secure the wires against all the perils of icebergs, anchors, etc., and yet not too deep to be useful. More remarkable than this is the fact that, upon this admirable plateau, "the waters of the sea appear as quiet and as completely at rest as they are at the bottom of a mill pond," that "there are no perceptible currents and abraded agents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this telegraphic plateau." Consequently a telegraphic cable once laid there, there it would remain, as completely beyond the reach of the accidents of drift as it would be if buried in air-tight cases." Lieut. Maury suggests that a national prize be offered to the telegraphic company through whose telegraphic wire the first telegraphic message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

HIGH PENALTIES.—The Customs Department.—It would seem from the reports from Havana, of the settlement of a warship on shore, by the restoration of the ship, on the payment of a fine of \$6000 for a violation of the revenue laws, that the controversy is probably adjusted. If the statement be true, the penalty exacted, we believe, does not exceed the amounts which have been more than once enforced by our Treasury Department against a Cuban steamer, as the condition of the remission of a forfeiture of the ship for smuggling, without the proof that the act was committed without the consent and knowledge of any of the agents or officers of the ship. [Boston Advertiser.]

From Provincial Papers.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. Bouthillier has been appointed Inspector of the Agencies of the Woods and Forests of the Crown in Lower Canada, with a salary of \$400 per annum. He will also be charged with the supervision of the survey, exploration and construction of roads undertaken for colonization, pursuant to votes of the Legislature. His office will be fixed at St. Hyacinthe, but the nature of his duties will occasion him to travel a considerable portion of his time.

An officer of a similar character, Mr. D. Gibson, has been named for Upper Canada. He will reside at Elora.

For a long time past, the need of such an office has been strongly felt, and more so since the vote of public money for the opening of roads for Colonization. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the multiplied duties devolving on him, has only with the greatest difficulty, been able to find time to occupy himself recently on the subject.

Not being personally acquainted with Mr. Gibson, we can say nothing as to his nomination; but if it means with a general appointment in Upper as the nomination of Dr. Bouthillier does in Lower Canada, the Government will not for a long time past have made appointments so popular, and so good. [Canadian.]

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.—A letter from Mr. Jackson to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, dated the 3rd of the month, was submitted to the Assembly at Halifax last week, which for the present puts an end to all hope of Railways in Nova Scotia being constructed by Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brassey and Betts. The prospect of an European war has so completely altered the aspect of affairs that Mr. Jackson says it is now impossible to obtain for any new enterprise the support of British capital. He also says that the works of the Nova Scotia Railway have been ordered to be suspended, and that it is still more apparent, that the traffic will not of itself yield a sufficient return to induce himself and partners, or any company, to embark capital in them. But forming part of a long line with a terminus on the Sea-Coast it could be made so useful as not to make cost an object. Mr. Jackson then says,—

"We therefore feel it due to the Province of Nova Scotia to say, we do not see our way to prosecute the works for the time being, and that we have no right to keep up any expectation in the Province of our doing so immediately, but rather to help to the best of our power any party inclined to enter at once upon the enterprise; and to accomplish this we are willing to place at their disposal our Plans and Estimates, on being reimbursed simply the money out of pocket; and we have also authority to state that Mr. Jackson would be willing to render his aid if he could be of use."

After the withdrawal of Mr. Jackson and partners, and the decided opinion he expresses, we doubt if any other company will be inclined to

enter at once upon the matter—and we fear a long period will elapse ere we see the commencement of railways in the sister Province. They have "let the time go by!"—[St. John New Brunswick.]

DR. R. G. BURTON.—We observe with great satisfaction that Dr. Robert G. Burton is appointed Assistant Surgeon in the 77th Regiment. This gentleman, who is well known and much respected here, made his initiatory studies under Dr. McDonnell, of this city, and since, we believe, graduated at Edinburgh. He received his appointment shortly after obtaining his degree. [Montreal Gazette.]

The Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

Judicial partizanship is one of the most serious evils, we may say one of the most appalling calamities, which any nation can be afflicted with. Another almost equally great is where the judge is the servile tool of an administration!

How deeply then, must the people of Canada sympathize with an unhappy population elsewhere who occupy the following miserable position:—they possess a government, which bred in treason, was trained in sedition, and now seeks to consolidate its power by corruption; that government has been allowed to appoint its members and its partizans to the Bench, and amongst them is the chief Criminal Law Judge of their creation, one who was a brawling demagogue in opposition, an impudent parasite in power, and a servile magistrate and reckless tool in judicial administration, one whose private profligacy is equal to his public partiality, and who is equally ready to truckle to the base objects of a corrupt cabinet, or to indulge in the lowest description of debauchery; a judge, in fact, who is completely at the mercy of the government, and may be removed when they will, whose very bread, and still more important to him, whose very drink depends on the forbearance of the ministry, and who could be impeached and condemned by the legislature, whenever the executive might wish it. With a judge so situated, what can the unfortunate people expect save corruption and oppression on the judgment seat? save a restoration in the 19th century, of the Judges who were the disgrace of the 17th! In a judge appointed merely from party motives, and carrying out, *ex officio*, the designs of those to whom he owes his promotion, carrying out in one condition of life the requirements he induced his employers to enact from his tergiversation, and apostasy in another; such is indeed an awful picture of the prostitution of the Bench. How grateful, then say we, ought the inhabitants of this colony to feel when they reflect how differently the Bench is filled in Canada! and especially when they remember that, purity, impartiality, independence, talent, and integrity unite to form a judicial model in the person of a living Judge, and the name of that Judge is Thomas Cushing Aylwin!

See the report from the last Montreal Gazette, in the case of the "Queen versus O'Neil," Aylwin presiding.

MORE MINISTERIAL JOBBING.

A day does not pass without new evidence of the guilty practices of the ministry. Dr. BOUTHILLIER, of St. Hyacinthe, and his friends are now to be conciliated, for election purposes, no doubt in order, according to the doctrine of Dr. Rolph, contained in his Clergy Reserves letter, "that the government may go to the elections with all the influence of a government." Dr. BOUTHILLIER has been named a kind of itinerant wood ranger and inspector of the proceedings of local land agents. The ministry, in the true John Gilpin style, with a bottle dangling at each side to make the balance true, have named a Mr. Gibson, in Upper Canada, to a similarly new made office. But hereby hangs a tale as connected with Mr. Sciotte, the sitting member for St. Hyacinthe who, when high in ministerial favor, moved the answer to the Governor's speech last session. This gentleman, it seems, finding that it would be derogatory to his own character, after the policy of the government was made known to him, to take the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands which Lord Elgin personally, it is said, attempted to force upon him, and which he refused, has incurred the hostility of the present incumbents of ministerial offices. The reason of this hostility is plain, because his refusal showed that he was ashamed of his company and that the government was so weak that no respectable man in the House of Assembly could be found to join the government, and any one who might be open to the corrupting influences, was afraid to face his constituents at a new election;—this led to the pitch-forking of Mr. Marin into the office of Crown Lands, and Mr. Chausseau into the chair of the Provincial Secretary. Mr. BOUTHILLIER, at the last general election, was opposed to Mr. Sciotte, and the latter was to be courted by the ministry's breaking their promise of the office to Mr. Bouthillier. The following is the amount of this very reputable transaction, so far as the ministry is concerned, from a French cotemporary, the *Ere Nouvelle*:—

"We observe in the *Canadien* that Dr. Bouthillier has been named Inspector of Land and Timber Agent, with a salary of \$400. The *Canadien* informs us that there has long been felt a necessity for such an officer, then why was there not one named sooner. To this the answer is easy. It is said that Mr. DUMAS had promised to Dr. Bouthillier a situation in the land department, a promise which had induced the doctor to retire from his position as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Sciotte—it is likewise said that Mr. Sciotte was strongly opposed to the appointment of Dr. Bouthillier, and that it did not, in consequence, take place, because it was better to be guilty of forfeiture of their word and promise to Mr. Bouthillier than it was to get into disgrace with Mr. Sciotte after he was elected. But Mr. Sciotte has since, as one may judge from appearances, become hostile to the ministry, and as respects him the appointment of Dr. Bouthillier can do neither good or harm, while it goes to the ministry the Doctor's friends and fulfils an old promise. These are without doubt the circumstances which induce the *Canadien* to say that the necessity for such an officer has long been felt."

It now remains to be seen whether the

County of St. Hyacinthe is to be at the disposal of the Doctor and his friends, as a rotten borough, or whether it will return its present independent member.

COTEMPORARY OPINIONS ON VESTED RIGHTS.

(Translated from the Journal de Quebec.)

The Montreal Gazette states that we do not deny the verities of the Toronto Globe, and the consequences that derive from these assertions. If so, we do not comprehend why denying. The Gazette says: "The Journal does not deny that the property possessed by the religious communities, is not subjected by law to the control of Parliament, but gets rid of the difficulty by saying, 'that their properties have been purchased with money, or acquired to them by gifts from individuals.'"

The Gazette should distinguish between the power and the right. Parliament has certainly the power to spoil the religious institutions of their property, as it has also the power of disposing of the same itself, under some pretext or other; but it has no such right, which is founded on immutable justice—it derives no such right from the divine and human laws, which protect property. The Gazette cares little in what manner these properties have been acquired, its symbol being the capitulation of 1763; the treaty of 1763. This capitulation has not promised protection to the religious communities; this treaty could not obtain it, if the government which refused them protection had a right to rob them, and the parliament which now represents the Government, has also the right to pillage them. This acts the highway robber when he is the strongest; his crime of kidnapping, even of murdering, consists in his strength. We all know the story of the robber brought before Alexander; he convinced the conqueror of Asia that he was a robber like himself, and that the difference between them was from the greater to the lesser.

We comprehend the spoliation which may be effected by the force of Parliament or of arms, Europe and America are too familiar with it. Revolutions allow the taking of property and spoliation of the proprietor, as well as clerical, but we are not aware that this code of violence has superseded the real rights of property. It is matter of indifference to the Gazette whether these properties were purchased for a valuable consideration or proceed from the gift of private individuals, it suffices that the power to rob exists, to constitute the right to do so. The Gazette pretends that these religious properties were neither purchased nor conferred by gift from private individuals, and gives, as an example, the Sulpicians of Montreal. Well, we defy the Gazette to prove that the Seigneurie of Montreal was ever made the subject of a donation from the Crown. The ordinance of 1840 did not confer it. It only goes to the point, against the law of bad will, who alleged as a pretext, the legal difficulties in the way of their being compelled to pay their dues, in order to avoid payment. But under the supposition that the St. Sulpicians possessed their property under an act of Parliament (this ordinance of 1840, for instance), would it follow that the Parliament having made a religious gift, would have the right to resiliate it? In Upper Canada, it is sought to abolish the recitatives, because it is pretended that the Governor had no right to create them, and that the titles under which they exist are a nullity in law; had they been created by an act of parliament for the benefit of individuals, the legality of their existence not being questionable, their abolishment would not be even thought of.

The Government, in virtue of a law, has the right to give a certain quantity of land to others under certain circumstances. Will the Gazette pretend that parliament, having the power to do this, would have the right of despoiling these grantees of the lands so granted them by Government. The Reserves are not in the same position; they are not even a property, they are a mere destination, of which the constitution has expressly reserved for Parliament the right of changing the nature. But would Parliament have the right to force those who have received the title of the sale of these reserves to reimburse? It has the power of doing so. It has the power of saying, as the highway robber, "Your purse or your life." It has no such right, because the price has become the property of the seller.

The Gazette institutes a comparison between a religious community, and a Trinity House, no doubt for the reason, that the meetings of the English Navigation Office are held in a pillaged convent. But Trinity House is not the agents of power—delegates acting for a principal and overseeing for him as he cannot act or govern by himself. Will the Gazette pretend that such is the character of our Religious institutions? No, the sole argument in favor of despoiling them, according to your moral code, that their property belongs to priests and nuns, that their property belongs to the State, and that their property belongs to the people. So far as they are concerned, the doctrine of Proudhon holds good, "Property is theft."

Here is another moral principle: The priests will first be pillaged, then the heirs of those from whom their properties were acquired, will be sought, and in default of heirs, their acquisitions will become the prey of the Crown. If the priests have a right to property, why their own money? What then? The Gazette solves this question—his code of morals is incomplete.

Another article of the same code attributes to the Gazette the opinion that priests and religious may be fished, because they do not hold for themselves but for others. Property is sacred, according to the Gazette, only when it is individual; when it is possessed by several for a sacred object, it ceases to be property, and may be taken away without injustice. Let the Gazette beware, his principle is a one, and makes it lawful for the lowest as well as for the highest of the government functionaries to lay hands on public property, the monopoly of public property is no theft, not belonging to any individual!

The legal doctrine of the Gazette is void of sense. Property is personal; as for the object of the institutions, the subject of this controversy, it is necessary they should be perpetualized, it was in the first place necessary to take from those who directed them the power of annihilating them, and then a legal mode of perpetuating them. This mode is to be found in the corporation which is a person, in law, a person composed of several individuals, accomplishing a sacred object in virtue of a pre-existing will.

Religious institutions are the delegates of a power superior to them. But the will which perpetuates itself in the colleges, in the hospital, in the asylum of charity, of providence, is not the will of authority, King or Parliament. And this will had the inalienable right of perpetuating itself and not to authority. Trinity House, and many other bodies of action selected by authority, and when another mode of action is adopted, they are laid aside, without the power laying itself open to the accusation of having violated the sacred rights of property, in the first place because a Trinity House is not a property, and in the next, if it were, it would belong to authority and that authority has given to no person.

The Gazette says: "If spoliation without the act of the strong against the weak, what is endowment? The power that hath created can destroy. Therefore I can give to-day and take away tomorrow, as the power that builds can also demolish when he finds it his interest to do so." This principle is horrible, and if acknowledged by society, property would no longer have a meaning, and society itself would be sapped in its foundation.

THE BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

By a letter received from a well informed source in England, yesterday, we learn that the British troops sent out to the East, is thus divided into commands.

The force consists of 4 divisions, the 1st under General Sir George Brown, the 2nd under Major General the Duke of Cambridge, the third under Lieutenant-General Sir Delacy Evans, the 4th under Major General Sir R. England.

There are 6 Regiments of Cavalry, namely, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Heavy Dragoons, and the 8th, 11th, and 17th of Light Dragoons. Besides these are Horse Artillery and Field Batteries. The 1st Battalion Royals, 4th, 7th, 19th, 23rd,

30th, 33rd, 38th, 59th, 77th, 41st, 44th, 49th, 47th 55th, 42nd, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 79th and 93rd, 88th and 95th.

The above have all received orders and most of them had actually left at the date of the letter.

Lieutenant Webster of the 79th Regiment, who was well known in Quebec, has left the service, and Ensign Froeme has succeeded to Webster's Lieutenantcy.

ARMY CHANGES.—THE MOUSTACHE.

&c.—We understand that the 66th Regiment, now in this garrison, and about to be transferred to Montreal on the opening of the navigation, is one of the corps ordered to try the new regulation—scarlet frock and brass-helmet. They will also, probably, wear the moustache.

A COMET.—We were informed by several persons of a Comet having been seen about 30 degrees north. It disappears at the horizon, about eight o'clock, and somewhat resembles in appearance that of last September.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The municipal council of Drummondville have passed a resolution pledging the municipality to the amount of \$20,000, in case a company be formed to carry out a railway from Sorel to Richmond.

Bishop Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut, met with a painful accident on Sunday afternoon while descending a stairway. He missed his footing and fell, breaking his leg near the ankle.

CROWDED OUT.—The report of the Church Society, together with the communications of several writers, are omitted from want of space.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CITIZEN" came too late for to-day.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

QUEBEC, March 31, 1854. The Annual General Meeting of the proprietors of Mount Hermon Cemetery, was held this day, at the office of the Cemetery.

Mr. Hale, being called to the chair. The Directors submitted the following:

REPORT.

The Directors of Mount Hermon Cemetery, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, beg to submit the Sixth Annual Report, and at the same time to refer to the accounts of the Treasurer, now submitted, for full details as to the financial position of the corporation.

In consequence of the continued inconvenience felt from the want of a Chapel, the Directors acting on the resolution adopted at the annual meeting held March 31, 1852, have caused plans and specifications for a suitable building to be prepared, and propose to proceed without delay in its erection. These plans are laid on the table for inspection, and resolutions authorizing the necessary financial arrangements will be submitted to the meeting.

The Superintendent, Mr. J. Miller, who is about to leave Canada, having resigned the situation he has filled with so much ability for several years, the Directors have appointed Mr. W. Tapp to succeed him, and have no doubt that he will discharge the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner.

The Directors who retire from office are, Messrs. Hale, Stuart, and Gibb, and Mr. W. S. Henderson having agreed to be a stockholder, another Director must now be elected to supply the vacancy.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JEFFERY HALE, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. R. Shaw, seconded by Mr. S. J. Shaw, it was resolved—

That the Report be received and adopted. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for a Director in place of Mr. Henderson, when Mr. Geo. A. Ford was elected. Messrs. J. Hale, Geo. O. Stuart, and Wm. McInnes were then elected Directors, and Messrs. A. Allen, J. Shaw, and Geo. Vessey appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

It was then moved by Mr. R. Shaw, seconded by Mr. A. McDonald, and resolved—

That in order to carry out the recommendation of the Report, the present Shareholders be allowed to take additional Stock to the extent of Ten Shares each, to be a stockholder, and that such sum as may be found necessary be applied to the building of a suitable Chapel.

It was moved by Mr. R. Shaw, seconded by Mr. C. Wortle, and resolved—

That the thanks of the Shareholders be presented to Mr. J. Miller the Superintendent, for his energy and activity, as shown in the greatly improved appearance of the Cemetery—as also their good wishes for his future welfare in his native land.

It was moved by Mr. S. Dallimore, seconded by Mr. Geo. Vessey, and resolved—

That the thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the Directors, and more especially to the Treasurer and Secretary, for their valuable services during the past year.

A subscription being then opened, a quantity of additional stock for the purpose of building a Chapel was subscribed for, and the meeting adjourned.

HENRY S. SCOTT, Secretary.

Civ Intelligence.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, MONTREAL.

MONDAY, March 27th, 1854.

Present:—The Hon. J. R. Rolland, and Hon. T. C. Aylwin.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Driscoll, Q.C., addressing the Court, finding that he was inadvisedly addressing Mr. Justice Aylwin, suddenly turned to the President of the Court, and continued his address.

Mr. Justice Rolland stated that he would leave the Bench, which he immediately did.

THE QUEEN vs. THOMAS O'NEIL. The indictment charged the defendant, a bailiff and Sheriff's Officer, with having, whilst under lawful arrest, committed an assault on Mr. Aylwin, at the time acting in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace and an Alderman of the City of Montreal; and there was a second count charging the defendant with a common assault.

The defendant, on being arraigned some days ago, pleaded "not guilty," and Mr. Justice Aylwin at that time drew the attention of his Counsel Mr. Devlin to a warrant of commitment, on which the defendant had been brought before him on *habeas corpus*, and which he (Mr. Justice A.) had quashed; and expressed an opinion that the plea *nudius tunc* would be a good plea in the case, and instructed Mr. Devlin how to avail himself of it.

Mr. Driscoll, Q.C. now stated the case to the Jury, and called.

Mr. Aylwin, who deposed. I am an Alderman and Justice of the Peace for the City of Montreal, and was present as such at the City Hall on the occasion of the late Municipal Election on the 22nd of February last—I was also on that occasion one of the Board of Revisors, whose duty it is to receive the voters lists and generally manage the election. Such has been the rule of proceeding ever since the new mode came into force.

Justice Aylwin—That is bad: there ought to be one Magistrate especially appointed to keep the peace.

Mr. Aylwin—That may be, I didn't make the law. On that occasion, I considered it to be my duty to have the defendant arrested by the Chief of Police, who brought him from the outside, among the crowd into the Treasurer's room. Whilst there, he made use of very violent language towards me; and as I thought I saw a disposition in the Chief of Police to let him go, I

repeated my orders for his arrest more peremptorily, on which the defendant struck me a blow on the face. He was at this time actually under arrest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Devlin.—I ordered O'Neil to be arrested in the first place because he was making a disturbance. The particulars are those:—Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Alexander Delisle, the Clerk of the Peace, came to me at the City Hall, and expressed dissatisfaction with the arrangements which had been made for carrying on the election, and especially with the barriers which had been erected. I thought Mr. Delisle was at the time a little excited. I explained to him that the arrangements had been made for the best, and offered to receive on the part of the revisors any suggestions he might think proper to make. After some conversation, Mr. Delisle, as I understood him, withdrew his objections and expressed himself satisfied. There was at the time a crowd collected outside the first barrier, who were making a great deal of noise. It occurred to me that the same misapprehension existed with them as had existed with Mr. Delisle, and I therefore got upon the barrier and addressing them as "Gentlemen," proceeded to explain that if they would wait two or three minutes the passage into the Treasurer's room, where the voters tickets were being taken (which was then blocked up) would be cleared. To my surprise, I was met with menacing shouts, groans, and violent epithets, I then saw that I was to abandon my authority or that I called therefore to the Chief of Police, and pointing out two or three of the most prominent actors ordered him to arrest them and bring them in. O'Neil was one of these parties, and two other parties whom I now see present. One of those parties was a man named Kelly, and Laberge is another. Mr. Laberge on seeing me point him out, hung down his head and retired. Kelly, I believe, brought in, and explained to him the impropriety of his conduct, and on his promise to remain quiet, let him go. I considered O'Neil to be the most violent. He was threatening and making violent gestures. I considered he was disturbing the election. My impression, although I will not swear positively was, that he used the words "pull him down" directed against me. Those words were used by some one in the crowd. I do not know that the defendant was acting for Dr. Nelson. At the time he was arrested, I believe that the door into the Treasurer's office was closed, in consequence of the room being full. I did not think it necessary to state to the crowd that I was a Justice of the Peace. I took up active part in the election for Mr. Fabre, but abstained on account of my position in the Council. I was accused by Mr. Courcel of being a partizan, but afterwards expressed regret to me for having said so.

Mr. Devlin.—Did you not send some one after Mr. Driscoll, to expostulate with him on having voted for Dr. Nelson?

Mr. Aylwin (smiling).—No.

Mr. Devlin.—Did you not make remarks on the conduct of Mr. Driscoll and some other gentlemen who voted for Dr. Nelson?

Mr. Aylwin.—I suppose I know what you mean. The day after I had been assaulted by the defendant, and after the defendant had been committed for disturbing the election, and had been released on *habeas corpus* by His Honor Mr. Justice Aylwin; His Honor as well as Mr. Driscoll, who had appeared for the Crown, came up to vote for Dr. Nelson; and I then observed that I thought some undue influence must have been used. I dare say I was wrong in this, but such was my impression at the time, and therefore I stated it.

Cross-examined.—Several persons were present when O'Neil was arrested. I did not put my hand on his shoulder: I do not think I was near enough to him to have done so. It was not for striking me that the defendant was first arrested, but for disturbing the election. Not wanting to commit myself, I sent for Mr. Bourret, the Recorder.

When Mr. Bourret arrived, he looked over the Act of Incorporation, and told me that I had the better of it, and that I had the authority to commit "on arrest." This was two or three hours after the arrest, and during that time the defendant had been in the Police Station below. Mr. Bourret assisted Mr. Sexton and other legal gentlemen in drawing up the warrant of commitment, as I wanted it made so that a coach and four might not be driven through it. Before taking this step I submitted the facts of the case to the Board of Revisors, consisting of Mr. Wilson, the Mayor, Mr. Leclerc, and Messrs. Whitney and Papin, who all agreed on the propriety of the measure.

His Honor here asked if the commitment was in Court, on which Mr. Devlin produced a copy.

Mr. Justice Aylwin.—That will not do: we must have the original: you had better send for the judge, and have him produce it.

[We may state here, that the commitment, which charged the defendant in the terms of the 23rd section of the municipal Act with disturbing the election, and which contains no mention of any assault, was not produced at any time during the trial.]

His Honor here took up the indictment, and addressing Mr. Driscoll, read it, commenting on the words against the form of the Statute in that case made and proved. We state, I should like to know? Here is the Statute (holding up the Municipal Act), which provides for punishing parties creating a disturbance at elections. How comes it then that the defendant is to have two trials: that he is to be liable to be committed without a warrant and pay a fine of £25, and also to be tried for an assault? You cannot cumulate these remedies. Has recourse been had to one?

Mr. Driscoll.—The defendant was committed on a writ, and sent to jail, not for striking Mr. Aylwin, but for disturbing the election. He has not been tried or punished for the assault, which is quite distinct from the first. The commitment makes no mention of the assault, but is confined to the disturbance created by the defendant at the City Hall, and for which he was committed under the authority of the law "on view." As to the words "against the form of the statute, &c.," made use in the indictment, the statute there speaks of a disturbance, and 5th Victoria chap. 25, which enacts, that where any person shall be charged with, and convicted of an assault upon any peace officer in the due execution of his duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and to a fine. By law, an Alderman is *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Aylwin, therefore, comes within the terms of that statute.

His Honor—Is there any reference in that statute to an Alderman, or no?

Mr. Driscoll.—No. But there is to peace officers, and Mr. Aylwin is, by virtue of his office of Alderman, a peace officer. Besides, the question whether Mr. Aylwin was right or wrong in making the original arrest, is not now in issue. His making an illegal arrest—supposing himself to have authority, he is a trespasser, and draws on his own head all the consequences of his illegal act. In order to escape from unlawful arrest or from a right man's use of violence, and the question here is: did the defendant make use of unnecessary violence?

Cross-examination continued.—O'Neil was, I believe, a voter; I was, as I have said, one of the Board of Revisors.

His Honor.—Let us know what the Board of Revisors are. We have something of everything here: a little of the Alderman, a little of the Board of Revisors, and a little of the Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Aylwin explained to His Honor the duties of the Board of Revisors.

Justice Aylwin.—When did you first take these last proceedings against the defendant.

Mr. Aylwin.—It was sometime after the election.

Justice Aylwin.—Let me look at his deposition.

Mr. Aylwin—Remarks being handed up, His Honor made some remarks upon it, and then proceeded to inveigh against the Municipal Law. It was a most imperfect Act. Who made it? I am not surprised you committed an error. If I had been there to draw up the warrant of commitment, I don't believe I should have improved it, &c. &c.

The witness was then directed to stand down but not to leave the Court.

Capt. ERDMATINGER. I am Chief of the Police: and was present at the City Hall at the Municipal Election on the 22nd of February last, in the morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. There was a tumult outside the first barrier, and Mr. Aylwin went and got on the barrier and spoke to the crowd, as I thought, to quiet them. The noise, however, still continued. I looked over the barrier with Mr. Aylwin, and he pointed out two or three persons, and ordered me to arrest them. He then told me that the persons were the servants of the public, and that they were the servants of the public, and that they were elected, not to trample on the rights of the public, but to protect them. If this result should follow, it will be well for us all; and if the present municipal law, which is so shamefully defective, should in consequence be corrected by legislation, under that law, to hope for peace and order, I call on you, therefore, Gentlemen of the Jury, to return a verdict of "not guilty."

await the Executive Government as to the performance of the duty of Public Prosecutor, by the Attorney General in person, or by his sufficient and proper representative; but I cannot, with the regard and respect which I owe, to this hearty testimony, to my venerable, and learned associate, proceed to the final disposal of the public business at the present time, until I see some gentleman as ready to his superiors as he ought to be to his own rights, to move for judgement against the parties now awaiting it at the hands of the Court.

The Court therefore stand adjourned until Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, at the hour of noon.

The Court was then adjourned.

(To the Editor of the Mercury.)

Ma. Editor:—I cannot refrain from noticing the effusion of some Temperance quack, published in the last Mercury. I am really at a loss which to admire—his presumption, or his pharisaical cant—both are characteristic of him. What greater claim has Mr. Kellogg, or any other Teetotal Lecturer, to the support of the Press than the various "Clubs" organized for the entertainment of our citizens? And what right has "G", or any of his clique, to dictate to the Conductors of the Press—with all the arrogance of a Scotch Cane-driver, how they are to guide themselves in the management of their journals? And, as to the "Historic Club"—they care but little for his insinuations, because they are convinced that the most intelligent portion of the community are with them, and that if any are deserving the name of "Mountebank," it is in every respect a "Temperance center." If "ignorance is bliss," I must say, "G," seems to be living in that happy state. Does he mean to decry the Drama? If so—he presumes himself to be wiser than the great luminaries of the world, who have earned for themselves immortal fame, and shed around their respective countries a bright lustre, which no rushlight nor even star can ever dim. Does he wish to speak disparagingly of authors delirious?—then, he constitutes himself a judge of his superiors—the sages of Greece and Rome, and the authors who adorn the page of history. Or, does he wish to force on us the Maine-Law system, to curtail our liberties, which are as dear to us as life. If so—he is woefully mistaken. We are prepared to guard them, and to assert our principles when necessity requires that we should do so. But, enough.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c., &c., &c.

Porto.

(To the Editor of the Mercury.)

QUESTY?—Can the rules lately issued by the Trinity House, (that is, the Corporation of the Trinity House,) be carried out by vessels sailing before the wind in any other way than by sailing one of them stern-foremost? I should like to know how it can be done to avoid the £10 fine!

A MASTER PILOT.

Quebec, 30th March, 1854.

(To the Editor of the Mercury.)

Ma. Editor:—I observed an article in your paper on the Frauds committed in the sale of Firewood, and am led to infer from it that there is no standard measure established for its delivery in Lower Canada. With all deference to your view of the matter, I think it is well known that a "cord" is an English measure containing 128 cubic feet, and if sold by French measure the same number of cubic feet should be delivered, as the French "cord" cannot be used as a measure for Firewood, it being an old French land measure, 80 of which are equal to one acre and 32 perches English measure.

The City Council should, therefore, establish the cord at 128 cubic feet, whether sold by English or French measure. A cord of two feet wood, as sold at present, would then be just half a cord,—decidedly an object to householders.

Pao Boxo Publico.

Quebec, 31st March, 1854.

MILITARY CHANGES.—Captain W. B. Gardner (late in command of the company of Artillery at London, Canada West), has been appointed Brigade Major to that corps in Canada, vice Mitchell.

Major MacDougall, at present commanding the Royal Rifle Canadian Regiment in the Garrison at Toronto, has been appointed "Major and Director of Military Studies," at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst. Major Hill, who was placed on half pay of the Canadian Rifles at its recent reduction, will return to full pay of the regiment, on Major MacDougall's leaving the corps.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but derive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deservant.

The extraordinary success attending the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance of the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syr up of Wild Cherry and Tar;" "Wild Cherry Compound;" "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;" "Wild Cherry Cure;" and sundry other compounds; to which they attach a long string of "puffs." But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you. The genuine signed I. BUTTS.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, 138, Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrappers. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON & Co., Quebec.

THE GREAT RESERVATIVE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Dr. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in QUEBEC, by JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market Place, and JOHN MUSSON & Co., Buede Street, Upper Town.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

For the Cure of Scrofula, Cancerous Wounds, and Old Sores.

An Avoy, a youth, the son of Mr. James Avoy, of Ramsey, C. midshire, was severely afflicted with scrofulous wounds for three or four years, and during that period various remedies were tried, but

without the least benefit whatever being derived from them. In this deplorable state Mr. J. Serjeant, chemist, of Ramsey, recommended him to use Holloway's Ointment and Pills; and these invaluable medicines have been the means of effectually curing the boy of his shocking complaint in a very brief space of time. They are an efficacious remedy for bad legs, old sores, gout, and rheumatism.

The most inveterate Liver complaint and diarrhoea which had resisted all medicines for years, yielded to Dr. Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.—Our old friend the great traveller and antiquary, Major Edie writes as follows:

London, 20th March, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Having suffered fearfully for two years from an enlargement of the liver and an inveterate diarrhoea, brought on in India and China, and having tried the advice of the most eminent professional men in China, India, and at Rome, without any other result than gradual decay, I was on the brink of the grave—unable to lift my arms from perfect exhaustion, when Capt. Wroughton, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, recommended me to try Dr. Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food, and to discard the drugs I was then taking. The result of eating this delicious Food is the perfect restoration of my health within a month; and I take a peculiar pleasure in recommending all sufferers to follow my example. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. I am, &c., W. Edie, Major, H. M. S. Unstated.

Further particulars are found in Dr. Barry's advertisement.

Sold in Quebec, by J. MUSSON & Co., Buede Street.

Birth.

On the 30th March, Mrs. W. Walker, Junr., of a son.

Married.

At Montreal, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. George Humphrey, to Mrs. Margaret Lynch.

On the 27th ult., Mr. William Hazell, of Berthier, to Miss Mary Ann Chapman, of Montreal.

On the 7th ultimo, Edwin Madden, of Keewille, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. James Middlemiss, of Montreal.

At Robinson Springs, Ala., March 5, Mr. J. A. Waterson, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and Miss Charity Thomas, of Barbour County, both deaf mutes.

Wed.

At Montreal, on the 28th ultimo, Mary, only daughter of the late John Clayton, St. Laurent, aged 16 years.

At Fredericburgh, Missisquoi, on the 27th March, Jane, youngest daughter of A. Kemp, Esq., aged 20 years.

The Marquis of Londonderry, died on 6th March. In Scotland, on the 28th ultimo, Richard Kelly, the youngest son of the late Mr. James Kelly, native of Ireland, County of Meath.

At Dundas, C. W., on the 12th ult., Mrs. Joanna Galwey Milne, widow of the late Lieut. William Milne, R. N., in the 77th year of her age.

We have seldom recorded the loss of a friend whose demise the public will more universally deplore than that of David M'Blain, Esq. In his 65th year, he died at Dundas, on yesterday, without a single enemy. A man more sincerely upright, more genuinely good, more full of exalted principle, and more devoted to his family, has never been our fortune to know. He had a heart which throbbed with sympathy for every suffering creature. After a lengthened career, as a man of business, his days were ended with a spotless reputation, and he has transmitted an example to all who knew him which will not readily be forgotten. The public will be his mourners, and long after he has mixed with the clay will reverence his memory; while the family which has been subjected to a sudden bereavement must feel that the loss of a loving husband and an affectionate father is indeed irreparable. We understand that his remains will be removed for interment in Newry, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock.—[Louth and Down Pilot, March 4.]

[The deceased was father of Henry M'Blain, Esq., of this city.]

MR. ZIEGLER'S

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

Under the distinguished Patronage of His

Excellency the Administrator of the

Government, the Commandant

and Officers of the Garrison,

WILL TAKE PLACE

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant,

AT THE

MUSIC HALL.

For Particulars see Small Bills.

Quebec, 1st April, 1854. 39

Canadian Steam Navigation Co.

THE Splendid New Steamship "CHARITY,"

WALTER PATON Master, is appointed to

SAIL FROM PORTLAND, at THREE o'clock

P. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BELLHOUSE, Portland.

March 28. 39

TURNPIKE ROADS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the

Turnpike Trust, until TUESDAY, the 11th

day of APRIL next, at NOON, for CUTTING

DOWN THE HILLS, FILLING THE HOLLOWES,

AND FENCING, MACADAMIZING, AND PER-

FECTING TEN MILES OF THE BOURG ROYAL

ROAD, according to the Plans and Specifications

to be seen at the Office of the Trust.

Tender to specify the price of each mile separately, the Trustees reserving the option of im-

proving either the first or second mile as they may

hereafter determine.

Security will be required for the due performance

of the Contract,

J. PORTER, Secretary.

Quebec, 1st April, 1854. 39

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, for the BUILDING and

FINISHING of a MANSE, for the PRESBY-

TERIAN CONGREGATION, VALCARTIER, will

be received by Mr. WILLIAM ALDORN, Black-

smith, on or before the 1st day of May next,

with whom the plans and specifications are to be

seen.

The Committee of the Congregation does not

bind itself to take the lowest tender.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required

for the fulfillment of the Contract.

WILLIAM McCAIN, Secretary Com. Management.

Valcartier, 1st April, 1854. 39

TRANSLATOR WANTED.

A PERSON who can translate and write the

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

Apply at the Office of this paper.

Quebec, 1st April, 1854. 39

HIANVEU & BROTHER,

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER-RULERS,

No. 8, COUILLARD-STREET,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that

they will open on the 1st MAY next, an

ESTABLISHMENT for BOOKBINDING and

PAPER-RULING; and they hope by their punctu-

ality in fulfilling orders that may be entrusted to

them, to merit a share of public patronage.

Quebec, 1st April, 1854. 39—1m

CORPORATION.

ROAD SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 25, St. Ann Street.

Quebec, 27th March, 1854.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the CHAIR-

MAN of the ROAD COMMITTEE, will be re-

ceived at THIS OFFICE, till WEDNESDAY, the

5th APRIL next, for the CONSTRUCTION of a

NEW ROOF to the CITY HALL.

Specifications of the above work to be seen at

the ROAD SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, EVERY DAY,

between TEN and TWO o'clock.

By order,

JOS. HAMEL, Road Surveyor.

39

CORPORATION.

ROAD SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 25, St. Ann Street.

Quebec, 30th March, 1854.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the CHAIR-

MAN of the ROAD COMMITTEE, will be re-

ceived at THIS OFFICE, till WEDNESDAY, the

26th APRIL next, for the FURNISHING

DEALS, BOARDS, TIMBER, SCANTLINGS,

and BLACKSMITH WORK for the year com-

encing on 1st May next.

For information, apply at THIS OFFICE, EVERY

DAY, between TEN and TWO o'clock.

By order,

JOS. HAMEL, City Surveyor.

39

CITY POLICE.

TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF of

POLICE, until NOON, the 10th APRIL, for

the following ARTICLES of CLOTHING for

City Police:

6 Body Coats,

8 Great Coats,

33 Pairs Trousers,

36 Hats,

36 Pairs Boots,

3 Suits of Clothing for Detective Police.

Patterns of the Articles can be seen on applica-

tion to the CHIEF of POLICE, Cul-de-Sac Station.

R. H. RUSSELL, Chief of Police.

Quebec, 31st March, 1854. 39

MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

RECEIVED by Express, a further supply of the

MUSICAL REPOSITORY, comprising the

following, 44 each number:

1. La Prima Donna Vale, Jullien.

2. "Coming through the Eye," and "Friendly is

the Air, Kovalls."

3. La Valse D'Amour.

4. The Home where charges never Come, and

"My own, my Gentle Mother."

5 & 6. G. Le Prophète.

7. Forget-me-not.

8. The Echo du Mont Blanc Polka.

9. Grand Vocal Selection.

10. A Ride I once was taking. (Trob, Trob, Trob.)

11. I've been Roaming, and thou art gone from my

Gaze.

12 & 13. Ireland Quadrille on National Air.

14. My Heart's on the Rhine; Who is Sylvia; and

the Arline Waltz.

15. "La Ci Dercen," "Nay bid me not resign

Love."

P. SINCLAIR, John Street.

Quebec, March 29, 1854. 39

New Books by Express.

THE Planter's Bridge, by C. L. Hens, 2 vols.

10s.

McLellane, a legend of the Santee, 7s. 6d.

Sunshine of Graystone, a story for Girls, 4s. 6d.

Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf, "Carl Kimken,"

by the author of the Wide World, 4s. 6d.

Merremok, or Life at the Loom, by D. Lee, 6s. 3d.

Africa and America described, by the author of

Peep of Day, 4s. 6d.

Lectures on Female Scripture Characters, by Wm

J. J. 5s.

The Eternal Day, by Revd H. Borer, 3s. 6d.

Family Prayers, by the author of Morning and Night

Watchers, 4s. 6d.

Also, a further supply of the following:

Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar, 2 vols, 12s. 6d.

Romantic Incidents in the Lives of the Queens of

England, by J. P. Smith, 6s. 3d.

Summary of the Art of War, or a New Analytical

Compendium of the principal combinations of

Strategy, of Grand Tactics, &c., and of Military

Policy, by Baron de Jomini, 7s. 6d.

P. SINCLAIR, John Street.

Quebec, March 30, 1854. 39

BLACK PAINT.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, fresh ground by the

MUSIC HALL.

THE QUEBEC

THISTLE DRAMATIC CLUB

Have the honor to announce to the Public of Quebec,

that their Second Performance will take place

at the

NEW MUSIC HALL,

ST. LEWIS STREET,

ON TUESDAY EVENING,

The 4th April, 1854.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

THE COMMANDING OFFICER,

Splendid String Band of the 71st

High and Light Infantry,

will be in attendance, under the direction of

MR. LINDENBERG,

and will perform some of their favorite airs.

The evening's entertainment will commence with

the much admired and Popular Tragedy, in Five

Acts, by the Rev. Dr. HOME, as per-

formed at Theatres Royal Edinburgh;

with new and splendid Highland

Costumes, entitled

DOUGLAS!

OR,

THE LOST HEIR.

Highland Fling, - - Mr. T. McDougall

The whole to conclude with the unequalled and

ADDRESSES.

JAMES CANNON,
ADVOCATE,
OFFICE—64, ST. LEWIS STREET,
OPPOSITE SWORD'S HOTEL.
Quebec, 24th January, 1854. 10—3m

JOHN LILLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13, St Anne Street,
UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.
HAS just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of a splendid assortment of Mill Cloth, Fur Whinnies, Reversible Beavers, Siberia and Lion Skin Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, which he is prepared to make up with neatness and punctuality.

—ALSO—
A splendid and varied assortment of Vestings, Stockings, Opera Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.
Quebec, 15th Nov., 1853. 69—12m

J. R. COLE,
SURGEON,
JAIL HILL,
Quebec, 17th Nov., 1853. 157—u

HENRY KIRWIN,
Sexton of the English Cathedral,
(SUCCESSOR TO MR. RICKARDY).
No. 15, Nouvelle Street, St. Lewis Suburbs,
Quebec, August 16, 1853. 97—u

C. COOPER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS opened his Establishment at No. 134 JOHN STREET, where he is prepared to receive orders from all those who may kindly favor him with their patronage.
Quebec, June 29th, 1853. 77—u

A REGISTER OFFICE
FOR SERVANTS,
Is now open (during all seasons hours),
At
No. 74, ST. JOHN STREET, WITHOUT.
Quebec, 21st June, 1853. 73—u

JNO. A. ELY,
Notary,
OFFICE REMOVED to St. Antoine Street
opposite O'Neil's Ottawa Hotel, Lower Town.
Quebec, 12th Dec., 1853. 65—12m

J. H. WILLAN,
ADVOCATE,
No. 3, BUADE STREET.
N. B.—Entrance to the office through the shop of
Mr. EATON, Confectioner.
Quebec, 31st May, 1853. 64—u

D. JACKSON has REMOVED to the new
house, in ST. ANN STREET, opposite the
Wesleyan Church, and at the head of the Jail Hill.
Quebec, 26th April, 1853. 51—u

ALFRED A. HAMBL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE. At his Father's residence, Desfosses
Street, St. Roch's, or at the Road Surveyor's office
City Hall, St. Lewis Street.
Quebec 9th Dec., 1851.

QUEBEC BANK.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the
QUEBEC BANK will apply to the
Provincial Legislature, at its next Session for an
Act to amend its Charter by increasing the Capital
thereof, and for other purposes.
By order of the Board,
C. GETHINGS,
CASHIER.
Quebec Bank
Quebec, 29th Dec., 1853. 154

NOTICE is hereby given that an application
will be made at the ensuing Session of Parlia-
ment for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock
Company for Exploring and Mining Purposes in
the District of Quebec, to be called The Quebec
and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company.
C. FREMONT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Quebec, 13th December, 1853. 152

BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
JUBILEE YEAR, 1853.
CONTRIBUTIONS
TOWARDS THE
Chinese Million New Testament Fund.

CHINA.
THE attention of the Committee of the BRITISH
AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY having been
drawn to the unprecedented movement in
China, and to the hopeful prospect the eby
presented for the wider introduction of the Sacred
Scriptures into that extensive and densely populous
Empire—
It was RESOLVED—"That the Committee,
relying upon the sympathy of the British
Public in this desirable object, are prepared
to take upon themselves all the measure
necessary for printing, with the least prac-
ticable delay, ONE MILLION copies of the
Chinese New Testament."
ROBERT FROST,
GEORGE BROWNE, Secretaries.
Sept. 19th, 1853

The Committee have determined to open a *Se-
parate Account* for printing ONE MILLION COPIES
of the Chinese New Testament, and they will be happy
to receive special contributions to this object;
whether in sums of any amount, or in the exact
value of a specified number of copies, estimated at
Fourpence a copy. A separate List of these Con-
tributions will be published, from time to time.—
Extract from the "Appeal in behalf of China,
October 6th, 1853."

Subscriptions on behalf of the above will be
received at the Depository of the Quebec Auxiliary
Bible Society—Miss COCHRAN'S, St. John Street.
Quebec, 27th Dec., 1853. 156

EPICOP COLLEGE
A JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP of £35 currency
per annum, three or more Exhibitions of £30
each per annum, given by the S. P. G., and one of
£100 per annum, given by the Alumni Emeriti
of the College, will be awarded by examination in
June next.
The ensuing Term commences on SATURDAY,
January 21st, and closes on WEDNESDAY,
March 31st. Applicants for admission, whether as
regular Students or for the purpose of attending par-
ticular Courses of Lectures are requested to com-
municate with the Principal at the College, or by letter
to the Rev. Principal NICOLLS.
Bishop's College,
Novr., 1853. 141—u

IRON BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. B. WICKERSHAM,
312 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Head-Quarters for Ornamental, Elaborate and
STRONG IRON BEDSTEADS,
Price from \$4 to \$80.
Adopted by Dwellings, Hotels, Asylums, Prisons, &c.
The largest assortment at lowest prices, always
on hand.
WIRE RAILING WROUGHT AND CAST IRON
RAILING AND IRON FURNITURE.
2nd edition of the New Phase in Iron Manufacture
will be forwarded.
WORKS, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61 LEWIS STREET.
March 23rd, 1854. 35—4m

THOMAS ADKINS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE RED LEAD,
For Flint Glass-makers' use,
SMITHFIELD, near Birmingham, England.
28th January, 1854. 12—m-1

Taylor's International Hotel,
Broadway, (Corner of Franklin Street),
NEW YORK.
Is completed and opened for travellers who desire
agreeable and attractive accommodations. It is
conducted upon the principle of the best European
Hotels, the meals being served in the several apart-
ments, or at the tables in the saloon, at the option
of guests. The Hotel and Furniture combine ele-
gance with comfort, and is designed as well for the
convenient reception of travellers by the late trains.
10—3m JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

IRON BEDSTEADS
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.
SALES ROOM NO. 95 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

COMMON and Folding, plain and ornamental
BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital,
Prisons, Family, Servants and Children's Bedsteads
always on hand. Also a general assortment of Iron
Furniture, Spring Beds, Hair and other Mattresses.
These beds are superior to all others in point
of cleanliness, comfort and economy. They are
always free from vermin and are exceedingly du-
rable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent
may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above.
Descriptive circulars sent wherever required.
November, 12th 1853. 135—6m

RENDELL & FAIRCHILD,
132 William Street, New-York;
SUCCESSORS TO
SPENCER & RENDELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD PENS, PENS AND PENCIL CASES.
THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS from the American
Institute for the last six years.
Feb. 20, 1854. 22—6w

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
SPRING TRADE, 1854.

D. HODGMAN, 27 MAIDEN LANE, and
59 NASSAU STREET, invites the
attention of his former customers and merchants
generally, PARTICULARLY WHOLESALE BUYERS,
to his immense stock of INDIA RUBBER GOODS
which he has now on hand and is daily receiving
from his Factories, including
Coats, Leggings, Carriage Cloth,
Caps, Cuffs, Piano Covers,
Gloves, Bedding Jackets, Machine Belting,
Pants, Life Preservers, Engine Packing,
Overalls, Whips, Croton Hose,
And every description of Rubber Goods manu-
factured.
The reputation of my Goods for their excellent
quality is as well established as to render any further
commendation entirely superfluous. It affords me
great pleasure to inform WHOLESALE BUYERS of
RUBBER CLOTHING,
That I am enabled to offer them inducements to
purchase superior to what I have heretofore, and as I
firmly believe superior to any that have been, or
CAN BE offered them elsewhere.
Orders respectfully solicited and attended to with
promptness and despatch by
D. HODGMAN,
27 Maiden Lane & 59 Nassau Street,
New York.
22—3m

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42, Chatham St., New York.
OFFERS for sale the following articles warranted
of superior quality:—Macaboy, Scotch,
Course French, Roper, Hony Dew, Scotch, and
other Snuffs, also Fine Cut Tobacco in tin-foil and
papers; a more particular description of the various
articles can be known by sending for a full price
current as above.
9th Feb., 1854 17—3m

QUEBEC ALMANAC
FOR 1854.
JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT ALL
THE BOOKSTORES.
THE Quebec Sheet Almanac for the year 1854,
containing a large amount of VALUABLE
STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION,
including the latest Terms of Courts in Lower Can-
ada,—a Sterling and Currency Table—Population
Tables of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Hudson's
Bay Territory, Labrador,—the Population of the
Chief cities of North America,—Names of the
Members of the Legislative Assembly of Canada—
The Family of England—Population of the
United Kingdom—Population of the United States
—Emigration from Britain—Mail Table—Holidays
observed at Banks and Public Offices—Eclipses,
&c., &c., &c.

PRICE FOUR PENCE.
Quebec Mercury Office,
17th Nov., 1853. 137

TO TEACHERS.
THE undersigned has lately received a supply of
"SWAN'S UNIVERSAL COPY BOOKS"
well suited for country Schoolmasters, and private
teaching, being headed with a variety of heads, from
No. 1 to 12, at reduced prices. A 9, good STEEL
PENS, for schools.
T. CARY.
Quebec, 24th Feb., 1854. 21

A CARD
MUSIC LESSONS.
A LADY, well qualified, will give LESSONS
on the PIANO FORTE to a few Pupils.
Terms moderate. Apply at the Mercury Office,
Quebec, November 3rd, 1853. 131—u

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital £500,000 Sterling.
Board of Local Directors for Canada.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.,
JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.,
H. L. ROUTH, Esq.,
JOHN FACTORIAN, Esq.,
ALFRED LAPOQUE, Esq.,
FREDERICK R. STARR,
General Agent, B. N. A. Colonies, and
Superintendent of Local Board.
PROPOSALS will be received for INSURANCES
against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
GOODS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, FARMING and
AGRICULTURAL STOCKS.
WESTON HUNT,
Agent for Quebec.
Hunt's Wharf,
Quebec, 23d Dec., 1850.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
230 & 234
BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN THE WORLD,
Is now prepared to offer to Merchants the largest
and most complete assortment of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
to be found in Europe or America. Merchants
visiting New York to buy their goods, are respec-
tfully invited to call and examine the stock, BEFORE
PURCHASING.
N. B.—PLEASE cut this card out and put in
your POCKET BOOK for reference.
19—3m JOHN I. SMITH, Proprietor.

STAMPED EMBROIDERIES, &c.—P. DE
SPERCEVAL, 657 Broadway, New York, sole
manufacturer of Stamped Embroideries, offers to
the Ladies of Quebec and its vicinity, a large and
very choice selection of Collars, Sleeves, Bands,
Shirts, Caps, Morning Dresses, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
of great variety of Pattern, and of excellent quality.
Orders, wholesale and retail, will be thankfully
received and promptly attended to. 19—3m

MILLER'S
Patent Iron Staircase
IS LIGHTER, STRONGER,
AND TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN the old plan, which reduction is caused
by the balusters and hand-rail forming the cir-
cular carriage of the steps. Prices from \$150 to
\$5 per step. Also
Miller's Patent Cast Iron Railing
possesses an entirely new feature in fencing, viz :
that of combining to any grade of ground without
being previously prepared for it, making it the best
railing ever constructed for
CEMETERIES,
and all other places where the ground is inclining;
it is equally good for level fencing, such as is re-
quired for
DWELLINGS, BALCONIES, PARKS, &c.
Prices, \$1 per linear foot, upwards. Also,
MILLER'S WROUGHT IRON PICKET FENCE.
An excellent article of wrought iron fencing; its
cheapness, durability and strength will be apparent
upon examination.
Prices from 63 cents to \$2.00 per linear foot. Also
MILLER'S INCLINED RAILWAY,
for raising goods from cellars by the aid of which
one man can turn out a case of goods weighing
1000 lbs. or more. The constantly increasing de-
mand for them is their best recommendation.
Prices \$30, and upwards;
MILLER'S VERTICAL ELEVATOR,
used for the same purpose as the railway, and by
means preferred to it, as it occupies no room in the
basement. Prices \$1.25 and upwards. Also iron
work, in all its branches, such as GRATING,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, &c.
Manufactory 26 West, Broadway,
New York.
BENJAMIN F. MILLER.
19—12m

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and
Testament of the late WILLIAM STEVEN-
SON, in his lifetime of Quebec, Esquire, Merchant,
request all those indebted to the Estate to make im-
mediate payment at their Office, in Dalhousie
Street, Lower Town; and request those to whom
the Estate is indebted, to file their accounts without
delay.
MARIA E. STEVENSON,
H. C. STEVENSON,
M. STEVENSON.
Quebec, 16th November, 1853. 138—u

BRITISH AMERICAN
FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICE, 103, Notre Dame St., Montreal.
BRANCH OFFICE, 7, Halimand St., Quebec.
OFFICERS:
HENRY T. SPONG, Esq., President; J. H.
PHILLIPS, Esq., Secy. and General Manager.
DIRECTORS:
A. A. Darrin, Esq. J. Douce, Esq.
G. B. Girard, M. D. G. B. Brown, Esq. Architect
J. H. Phillips, Esq. J. H. Phillips, Esq.
W. Henderson, Esq. A. McDonald, Esq.
M. P. Hays, Esq. E. H. Rutherford, Esq.
Geo. Herick, M. D. Henry Russell, Esq.
Drs. SUTHERLAND, HOWARD & BIBAUD,
Physicians.
BANKERS—Bank of Upper Canada: Bank of
British North America.
QUEBEC LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Louis Massue, Louis Prevost, Esq.
Jos. Cauchon, Esq. M. P. Z. Nault, Esq. M. D.
Vital Tetre, Esq. Thomas Cary, Esq.
Ottier Robitaille, Esq. M. D.
Drs. NAULT, ROBITAILLE AND MOFFATT,
Physicians.
C. ALLEYN, Esq., Legal Adviser.
A. L. GRAVELEY, Esq., Local Secretary.
This Institution is established for the mutual
relief of its members, during "old age," "sickness,"
and "infirmary," and is designed to carry out a com-
prehensive system of benevolence, and is composed of
Professional men, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers,
and working men, associated for mutual protection
in case of sickness, accident and death.
Yearly Payments to secure in Sickness, or during
Incapacity for Labor, the following sums weekly:
Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly Weekly
Benefits. Benefits. Benefits. Benefits. Benefits.
£ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d
10 0 0 15 0 0 20 0 0 25 0 0 30 0 0
Yearly Yearly Yearly Yearly Yearly
Payment. Payment. Payment. Payment. Payment.
£ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d
15 0 0 20 0 0 25 0 0 30 0 0 35 0 0
Entrance fee (the first year only) 10s.
A year's payment of Five shillings secures a benefit
at death of £10.
Females admitted as well as males.
The "Monthly Monitor," (one half in English the
other half in French), an elegant paper published by
the Society, containing Constitution, Rules and Re-
gulations, and every information relative to the
Society, may be procured at the Branch office at
Quebec.—TERMS, 2s. 6d. per annum to Subscribers;
to Members the paper is free.
Copies of Prospectus, Rules and Regulations of
the Society, may be procured gratuitously by applica-
tion at the Office, No. 7, Halimand Street,
Quebec, 3d March, 1854. 27

BRITANNIA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED, AUG. 1, 1837.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
& Vict. Cap. 9.
COL. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park
Chairman.
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.
Increasing Rates of Premium.
A Table especially adapted to the securing of
Loans or Debts, and to all other cases where a
Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only,
but which may be kept up if necessary, throughout
the whole term of Life.
Half-Credit Rates of Premium.
Credit given for half the amount of the FIRST SEVEN
ANNUAL PREMIUMS the amount of the unpaid Half-
Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the
Policy becomes a claim.
Sum Assured Payable during Life.
The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he
die before the age of SIXTY, but no TRUE ASSURED
HIMSELF, IF HE ATTAIN THAT AGE, thus combining a
provision for old age with an assurance upon life.
Orphan's Endowment Branch.
Established for the purpose of affording to parents
and others the means of having Children educated
and started in Life, by securing annuities, to com-
mence at the parents' death, and to be paid until a
child, if a son, attains his 21st year, or, if a
daughter, her 25th year of Age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent.
Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of
the current year's Premium.
I tried every thing that was recommended, and was
attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this
town; but obtained no relief whatever, I was in-
duced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the
best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of
which proved of no avail, and I came out no better
than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills,
and by persevering with them was perfectly cured,
and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a
considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return
whatever of the complaint.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.
Oct. 8th, 1851.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY,
AFTER SUFFERING FOR SIX MONTHS.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist,
Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a suf-
ferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid
up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks.
I tried every thing that was recommended, and was
attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this
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