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ESTABLISHED 1764.

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THE QUEBEC GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED,
Every day during the Summer (Sundays excepted), and tri-weekly during the winter, in the evening, by—
R. MIDDLETON,
AT THE OFFICE
NO 19, MOUNTAIN STREET, QUEBEC

TERMS.—Twenty Shillings per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS- Delivered in before two o'clock, P. M., on the day of publication, inserted according to written orders; or till forbid if no written directions,—at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion.—For ten lines and upwards, 4d. per line, first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. —Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

☞ *All communications must be post-paid.*

Property for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNT LILAC, lately occupied by G. H. Ryland, Esq.
Apply to,
J. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Quebec, 21st May, 1852.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Possession given immediately.

A GOOD HOUSE, with a BAKERY, and superb HANGAR, near the Church of the Parish of Charlesbourg.
For the conditions—Apply on the Premises to the proprietor.
CHARLES BEDARD.
Charlesbourg, 14th May, 1852.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on the RIVER ST. CHARLES, near SCOTT'S BRIDGE, with four good BEDROOMS upstairs, two down stairs, a PARLOUR and KITCHEN, with suitable OUTHOUSES. The premises having lately undergone a thorough repair, will be found a convenient residence for a respectable family. Can be let for the summer months only, or for the year, as may be required. Apply at this office, or at the proprietor.
JAMES GILLESPIE,
On the premises.
May, 12th, 1852.

TO BE LET.

THAT first class HOUSE, Cape, now occupied by Col. Antrobus. Possession 1st May next. Apply to
E. G. CANNON, N. P.,
Upper Town,
or HUGH MURRAY,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 7th April, 1852. u

FOR SALE; OR, TO LET.

THAT large CUT STONE HOUSE, in Prince Edward Street, well suited for a Boarding House, having 15 rooms and two Kitchens, with force Pumps, large and commodious out premises, and a Garden in the rear.—Possession on the 1st May. Apply to
H. S. ANDERSON,
or WESTON HUNT.
Quebec, 11th February, 1852.

TO LET,

IN the new FIRE BRICK BUILDING lately erected by the Subscriber in St. Peter Street:
Offices containing two, three, or four apartments each, with Fire Proof Vaults.
JAMES DEAN.
Quebec, 23d Jany. 1852.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT LARGE TWO STORY HOUSE, with other requisite buildings, long occupied as a Store and Tavern, by Mr. Johnston, Senr., in the township of New Ireland, County Megantic, with sixty acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO,—

Lot No. 3, in the eighth range of the said township, containing two hundred acres of excellent land, only a mile distant from the house.

Further application to be made to the proprietor on the premises. A good title can be given, as the land is all a grant from the Crown.
SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Senr.
7th November, 1851.

TO LET.

THE Upper part of the Cut Stone House, St. Peter Street, occupied by C. W. Wilson, Esq., Ship Chandlery, adapted for a small family. Apply to E. G. CANNON, Esq., N. P., or
T. CASEY.
Quebec, 26th January, 1852.

TO BE LET,
With immediate possession, or on the 1st of May next.

THE HOUSE, No. 7, facing the Esplanade, containing 12 apartments; the principal floors are connected with verandahs. Roomy Coach Houses, and Three Stalled Stables attached. Apply to
HENRY ATKINSON,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 21st January, 1852. 2-a-w

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT newly built, large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, beautifully situated on the St. Foy Road, with eighteen rooms, with Bath Room, Water Closet and Ice House, three excellent Cellars, Hot-air Furnace, and plentiful supply of water; together with Six Acres of Ground, Stabling and Coach House, and a COTTAGE with four rooms and Cellar.

ALSO:

A HOUSE adjoining the above, with eleven Rooms and two excellent Cellars, Stable and Coach House, and one acre of ground.

ALSO:

THREE BRICK HOUSES, with Fire Brick Fronts, at the foot of D'Artigny street, facing the Berthelot Market. And a BRICK HOUSE on the corner of St. Simon and Nouvelle streets, used at present as a School House, with two vacant lots adjoining the above.

ALSO:

A TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, in D'Artigny street, near the St. Lewis Road, with Stables and Coach House, and an excellent well of water.

ALSO:

A SMALL WOODEN HOUSE, on the corner of D'Artigny and Amable streets, immediately in rear of Clapham Terrace.

The whole of the above property in free and common soccage.

For particulars, please apply to the proprietor,
G. BLAIKLOCK.
St. Lewis Road,
or to W. BLIGHT, Hardware Merchant, Fabrique street.
Quebec, 10th March, 1852.

Province of Canada. } WHEREAS PHILADELPHIA ANNE WISHART, now residing at Edinburgh, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Scotland, widow of the late William Macnider, in his lifetime of the city and district of Montreal, in the said Province, Physician and Surgeon, and JOHN MACNIDER MACNIDER, of Huntingdon, in the county of Beauharnois, in the said district of Montreal, Esquire, joint seigniors, proprietors and possessors of the Fief and Seigniory of *de Peiras* or *Metis*, have made application to His Excellency the Governor General of the said Province, for a commutation, release and extinguishment of all Feudal or Seigniorial rights, dues, and burthens, due, or to become due thereon, to Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, under the provisions of that certain Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide "for the extinction of Feudal and Seigniorial rights "and burthens on lands held *a titre de fief* and *a titre* "*de cens* in the Province of Lower Canada," and "for 'the gradual conversion of those tenures into the "tenure of free and common soccage, and for other "purposes relative to the said Province," which are or may hereafter be due and payable upon the said Fief and Seigniory of *de Peiras* or *Metis* which is described in the original Grant thereof as follows, that is to say: "two leagues in front lying along the "south side of the River St. Lawrence, commencing "in the centre of the river called Metis river, de-"scending the said River St. Lawrence, by two "leagues in depth, together with the Isles or Islets, "called Saint Barnabe, which are opposite," and that a surrender of the said Seigniory may be permitted and a change of tenure and regrant thereof in free and common soccage be made under the provisions of the aforesaid Imperial Act.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have or claim to have any present or contingent right, interest, or security, charge or incumbrance either by mortgage (*hypotheque*), general, special, express or implied, or under any other title, or by any other means whatsoever, in or upon the said lands, in respect of such commutation, release and extinguishment of Feudal and Seigniorial rights, dues or burthens, or in respect of the surrender, or grant and change of tenure of such lands as aforesaid, to signify in writing within three calendar months from the date hereof, their assent to or dissent from the said surrender, regrant and change of tenure of such lands, and the commutation, release and extinguishment of the Feudal and Seigniorial dues, rights, and burthen so applied for; such signification in writing to be lodged within the last mentioned period in the Office of the Executive Council of the said Province, at Quebec aforesaid
PHILADELPHIA ANN WISHART.
JOHN MACNIDER MACNIDER.
W. E. Holmes,
Barrister, &c., Counsel.
Montreal, 25th March, 1852.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY offer for Sale, their entire PROPERTY at PORT ST. FRANCIS, situated on the River St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the Town of Three Rivers, comprehending:—

A FARM of nearly ninety acres, with handsome DWELLING HOUSE and convenient outbuildings.

A WHARF, extending to 14 feet water, with STORE-HOUSE—being the only point between Sorel and the Planton, a distance of 90 miles, where Goods and Passengers can be landed from the River Steamboats on the South bank of the St. Lawrence.

An ample and commodious HOTEL, with Stables, Outbuildings, &c.

The present annual RENTAL of the WHARF and HOTEL amounts to One Hundred and Six Pounds.

The above Property offers a most advantageous opening for any party competent to manage the Wharfage business, as the receipts for dues afford a very respectable income, after payment of a rent charge. There is also a favorable opening for business, arising from the numerous and rapidly increasing population in the vicinity, by whom large quantities of Grain, Hay, Firewood, Lumber, &c., are now exported at the Wharf.

For Price and Conditions of payment, apply at the Office of the British American Land Company, in Sherbrooke.
A. T. GALT,
Commissioner.
Sherbrooke, 5th April, 1852.

☞ The Montreal Gazette, Minerve, Pays, Three Rivers Journal, Quebec Gazette, and Journal de Quebec, will insert for one month.

DR. LA'MERT
On the Infirmities of Youth and Maturity.

Just Published, 45th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in Sealed Envelope,

2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY of MARRIAGE, and DISORDERS of YOUTH and MATURITY, usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of manhood—with practical observations on the treatment of nervous debility and indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the influence of tropical climates; local and constitutional weakness, syphilis, and all diseases and derangements resulting from indiscretion,—with fifty colored engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, explaining their structures, uses, and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them by excess, infection, &c.,

By Samuel La'mert M. D.,
No. 37, Bedford Square, London.

Doctor of Medicine, Marticulated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

Reviews of the Work.

Dr. La'Mert on Self-Preservation.—"This is decidedly the most scientific and yet most intelligible work of the kind; and the engravings and explanation which accompany it, present a moral and instructive lesson. The subject is altogether treated in a very superior manner, and the author being a legally qualified medical man, we recommend his work to public notice with the utmost confidence.—(*Pictorial Times.*)

"This treatise is the production of a regularly educated and duly qualified member of the medical profession, who had very great experience in the treatment of this class of infirmities.—(*Era.*)

Dr. La'Mert has obtained the highest honors, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The work may be had in Montreal, of Benjamin Dawson; in St. John, N. B. of H. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d., sterling; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.
Quebec, 17th May, 1852.

QUEBEC PLASTER MILL.

THE undersigned having built a STEAM MILL in St. Paul Street, for the manufacture of PLASTER, used in Agricultural purposes, Buildings, Mill Stones, &c., are now ready to execute all orders that may be addressed to them.

They will warrant their Plaster to be of the best quality, made with the greatest care, under the management of Mr. A. Daniel, well known by his long experience in that business.
METHOT, CHINIC, SIMARD & CO.
Quebec, 7th Feby., 1851.



SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
IN QUART BOTTLE.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA,	MERCURIAL DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM,	CUTANEOUS ERUPTION,
STUBBORN ULCERS,	LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,	BRONCHITIS,
SALT RHEUM,	CONSUMPTION
FEVER SORES,	E COMPLAINTS,
ERYSIPELAS,	LOSS OF APPETITE,
PIMPLES, BILES,	GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigour throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS
New-York, Feby 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of
Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.
Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true
For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice-Consul.
New-York, Feby. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.
JOHN GRIGG.
New-York, May 10, 1848.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:
Berkshire, Vt. Oct. 22, 1818.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles.
Yours truly, WM. GALUSHA.

SCROFULUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES
South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs Sands:—Gentlemen—My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humour on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from any similar complaint.—Respectfully yours.
GEORGE ROBINSON.

For sale by JOHN MUSSON and JOSEPH BOWLES, Quebec; by WM. LYMAN & Co., Montreal.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel, in offering his thanks to his friends, to the Lumber Merchants and others from the country, to the Captains of Vessels, and to the public in general, for the liberal encouragement which he has received from them since he has begun in that line, informs them, most respectfully, that he has made great improvements in his establishment, that contribute the more to the comfort of those disposed to honor him with their patronage. The table will always be abundantly supplied, the Liquors will be of the first choice, and nothing will be wanting on the part of the undersigned to deserve a continuance of the favour of the travelling public.
WILLIAM CHARTRAIN,
London Coffee House,
Quebec, 19th April, 1852. Cul de Sac.

The *Ottawa Citizen* is requested to insert the above during one month.

M. STEVENSON & Co., continue to SELL LUMBER on COMMISSION at UNION COVE.
☞ Advances made on liberal terms.
Quebec, 3rd May, 1852. 2-a-w

DO NOT NEGLECT IT
CONSUMPTION
Can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this only certain remedy
JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF
Cherry and Lungwort
and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly
CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends to be past all possibility of recovery, and at times thought to be dying, has been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and healthy as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowful friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the *Consumptive sufferer.*

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible* cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only palliative but *a cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious Drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as *Spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the side and chest, night sweats, &c., &c.*

About 1000 certificates of almost *miraculous* cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publications of them look too much like Quackery, (will show them to any person, calling at our office.) This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favor wherever it is tried.

Caution.—This medicine is put up in a large bottle and you must find the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle, to whom all orders must be addressed.

DEAFNESS.

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

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

☞ *Caution.*—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are *cheated* with a counterfeit.

TO THE LADIES.
The Genuine Balm of Columbia for restoring the Hair.

"Long hair is a glory to a woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies, your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands [whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle] have had their hair restored to its natural color by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

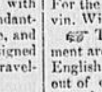
This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worm ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms. The cost 25 cents per bottle, puts it within the reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms."

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR LARZETTI'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without *offspring.*

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac-simile signature of Judson & Co. (N.B., the *only* American agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.
Carlton's Founder Ointment



For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by farmers, liverymen, stage proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

☞ *Have you a Cough—Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from the most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

RHEUMATISM

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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG!!
HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!!!
PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY!!!!
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, *keep* his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, *will* not color it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

All of the above named articles are sold only in Quebec by JOHN MUSSON and JOS. BOWLES, Medical Hall; in Montreal by WM. LYMAN & Co.; also, by *one house* in every town in Upper & Lower Canada; also, G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec.
Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1850.

LICITATION.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. } Office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, at Quebec, the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in virtue of an order of the Honorable Edward Bowen, Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, bearing date the fifteenth day of May instant, the *proces-verbaux* of adjudication of the immoveables forming part of the succession of the late Joachim Mondor, and Charlotte Huot, his wife, (which have been sold on the premises by Mtre. Michel Tessier, Notary, on the twenty-sixth day of April last,) have been deposited in our office, to the end of receiving over-biddings during the space of six weeks, after which, a title shall be given to the highest bidder or over-bidder, at the conditions mentioned in the said *proces-verbaux*, of which, communication may be had by applying to the undersigned Prothonotaries.

Here follows a description of the immoveables:—

1st.—A lot of land situate in the St. John's Suburbs of this city, on the north side of St. John's street, containing forty feet in front, by sixty feet in depth, bounded in front by the said St. John's street, in rear, at the end of the said depth, partly by Jean Baptiste Beaulieu, and partly by the lot hereinafter described, on one side to the north-east by Simon Hebert *dit* Lecomte and Charles Déguise, and on the other side towards the south-west by Hypolite Suzor.

2nd.—The half of a lot situate at the same place, at the end of the depth of the lot above described, containing twenty feet in front, by sixty feet in depth, bounded in front towards the north by d'Aiguillon street, in rear at the end of the said depth, by the lot above described, on one side towards the north-east, by Matthew Harbeson, and towards the south-west by Jean Baptiste Martin *dit* Beaulieu.

The over-biddings will be received in our office until MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.
BURROUGHS & FISET,
P. S. C.
Quebec, 21st, May, 1852.

For Sale by the Subscribers:

MARTELL'S BRANDY, (Old),
Red and White Wine,
Dutch Crushed Sugar,
White Bastards, Vermicilli,
Almonds, Walnuts, Pickles, Sauces,
Stoved Salt, Epsom Salt and Soda Ash,
Olive Oil, (in jars,) Alicant Mats,
Wine Bottles, Oakum, Canada Plates, Tin,
Zinc, Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathing,
Copper and Yellow Metal Bolts,
Spikes, Nails, Fire Bricks, Coals, &c.,
Cordage, Canvas, No. 1 @ 7,
Window Glass, assorted sizes.
CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.
Levey's Wharf, }
31st March, 1852. }

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.
Quebec, 20th April, 1852.

HIS Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept of the resignation tendered by Pierre Paradis, Esquire, of the parish of St. Henri, of the Office of Agent of the Seigniory of Lauzon, and to order that the management of the Seigniory be merged in the Crown Lands Department—Notice is hereby given, that for the future, all applications relative to the said seigniory are to be transmitted to this department, addressed to FELIX FORTIER, Esquire, who is entrusted with the management of the said seigniory, and also authorized to receive and give receipts for all monies due or which may become due to the Crown as Seignior of Lauzon.

☞ To be published once a week during two month, in the *Canadien* and *Quebec Gazette*,

TO ROPE MAKERS, &c.

150 BALES, superior quality, MISSOURI HEMP, in Store, and for Sale by
HAYES BROTHERS & Co.,
27, *Yonge Street.*
Toronto, April 14th, 1852. 10

GAS LIGHT---WATER WORKS.
To Proprietors of Mills, Manufactures, Country Seats, &c.

THE undersigned is prepared to put up FURNACES and GASOMETERS, of a much improved system, for producing Gas, of a superior quality, from either Oil, Coal, Rosin, Sawdust, Fish Offal, Grease, or other cheap materials, combined with WATER GAS. The price of his Apparatus, including Gasometer, &c., is from £15 (sufficient for 5 lights in a dwelling house) upwards. He will also undertake the construction of Apparatus, of different descriptions, according to the localities, for conveying WATER to all parts of country dwelling houses.

Any orders, or application for information on the above subjects, may be left at his residence, or, in his absence, with Mr. Z. Chartré, Tinsmith, John Street, outside the Gate.
N. AUBIN,
52, John Street, Upper Town—up stairs.
Quebec, 15th March, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a few copies of the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by the Rev. Charles W. Upham, author of the "Life of Sir Henry Vane." The work is in the form of an Autobiography; the narrative being, to a great extent, conducted by Washington himself, in extracts and selections from his own writings.—Price, 7s. 6d., complete in 2 vols. cloth.
R. MIDDLETON.
Quebec, 27th Nov., 1850.

NOTICE.



THE Commissioners of Public Works will receive TENDERS until the FIRST of JULY next, stating the terms on which persons will be willing to contract for the establishing of an efficient LINE OF SCREW STEAMERS to ply between the ports of LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, once a fortnight from each port, during the season for navigating the river St. Lawrence; and in the Winter between the ports of LIVERPOOL and HALIFAX, PORTLAND or such other Atlantic port as may be agreed on, once in each month—such steamers to carry a mail, if required.

The tenders to be addressed "to the Commissioners of Public Works, Quebec," and endorsed, "Tender for Steamers."

The parties tendering will require to state the length and breadth of beam, draught of water, and age of the vessels, the power of the engines, capacity for carrying freight and passengers, and also to state the proposed rates for passage of the several classes, with any other information which may be considered useful.
By order, THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, }
Quebec, 25th Feb., 1852. }

EDUCATION.

MRS. ED. QUIROUËT begs to announce that she intends OPENING A CLASS for a limited number of Pupils, on the TWELFTH MAY, in St. Vallier Street, St. Roch's, near St. Peter's Chapel, in the house owned by Mr. Brown, where the usual branches of FRENCH and ENGLISH will be taught with the strictest attention.

Mrs. Q. trusts that having a limited number, and having had many years experience, will be an inducement to families in that vicinity to favor her with a preference.

Having a few leisure hours to dispose of, one or two Music Pupils would be received.

Terms may be known by application, after the 4th May, in St. Vallier Street, or at her present residence at Mount Pleasant.
Quebec, 9th April, 1852.

QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

IN returning his sincere thanks to those friends who, for these last seven years, have so liberally supported the institution, the undersigned would take this opportunity of informing them, and the inhabitants of Quebec generally, that, from the 1st of May next, his residence and School will be removed to the bottom of St. Ursule Street; and that he will be prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders.
RICHD. NETTLE.

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

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

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

TERMS:

Boarders, per annum	£34
Day Scholars, Senior Class	10
do. do., Junior Class	8

French and the Classical Departments are under the supervision of the Rev. H. Russell.
Quebec, 29th March, 1852.

Mrs. Hatton's Classes for the Education of Young Ladies.

NUMBER of Pupils limited to sixteen.

Classes have been formed under the Rev. Mr. Marsh, for instruction in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, &c. Also, for instruction in Pencil Drawing and Painting.

Young Ladies not attending Mrs. H's. general classes, can be admitted to either of the above.
12, St Ursule Street, Feb. 25, 1852.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES LAIRDS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 7, St. Stanislaus Street, Upper Town

Tuition in the various branches of an English and French education, Use of the Globes, &c.
Quebec, 3rd May, 1852. 2-a-w

NEW FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.

A SPLENDID assortment of NEW FURNITURE is offered for sale, at CRAIG'S CABINET WAREHOUSE, St. Paul Street, (in Gibb's, late Buteau's Buildings.) Parties about furnishing will find it to their advantage to inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere; he is determined to sell at a very small advance, for Cash, or approved Credit, (the purchaser under no risk whatever, the whole being warranted.)

N. B.—He has on hand two very superior setts of DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, complete, Mahogany and Black Walnut, French Style—price very low.
Quebec, 19th April, 1852. 6-w.—2-a-w.

PLUMBING, GLAZING, &c.

W. HOLEHOUSE, grateful to his friends and the public for the share of support he has received in the above line for the past 10 years, would respectfully inform them that he has OPENED a SHOP at No. 56, St. John Street, facing P. Baillargeon's, Esq., M.D., where he hopes, by furnishing superior articles, good workmanship, and moderate prices, to secure a continuation of their patronage.

—Expected by early Arrivals,—

A large assortment of Lift, Force, and Double Acting Pumps; Self acting and all other kinds of Water Closets; Fountain Jets, Filters, &c.

Ground, Stained and Figured Glass; Plain and Ornamental Glazing; Fan Lights, &c.

Ships' Scuppers, Head Pumps, &c.
Quebec, 21st April, 1852.

1852.] FORWARDING. [1852.

D. McINTOSH will be prepared on the opening of the navigation, with efficient means, to FORWARD between
KINGSTON, MONTREAL & QUEBEC,
VIA
ST. LAWRENCE CANALS,
such property as may be entrusted to him for that purpose. Having secured the transport of 8,000 tons of Railway Iron for Windsor and Chatham, he invites Lake Craft to freight the same from Kingston. To such of which as may bring him consignments, he will not only give a preference, but also extra rates.

Down freight will be invariably insured by him, against loss or damage, unless he is otherwise instructed.
Kingston, 8th April, 1852.

☞ The Quebec Gazette, Montreal Herald, Hamilton Spectator, and Chatham Planet, will copy for one month.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.
Crown Lands Department.
Quebec, 5th June, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by Order in Council, dated the Fourth instant, has been pleased to direct—

First.—That the duties on timber, cut upon public lands, be levied according to the actual contents in feet, as determined by the Culler's specification in Quebec, or any other place of exportation;

Second.—That the Supervisor of Cullers be directed to procure accommodation for the Collector of timber duties in connection with his Office, and to endorse the amount of duty as furnished by the said Collector to be levied on each raft, upon the specification of measurement thereof, and keep an account of every such amount, to be transmitted with his annual returns;

Third.—That a Deputy Supervisor of Cullers be appointed at Sorel, and be instructed to act in like manner, in concert with such Officer as may be authorized to collect the duty on timber passing by that route;

Fourth.—That the Collector of Customs at St. John's be directed to collect the duty on timber, and authorized to prevent the transit of any on which the duty has not been paid.

☞ The following papers will insert the above for one month in their respective languages.

Ottawa Citizen, Bytown; Hastings Chronicle, Belleville; Gazette and Canadien, Quebec; Pilot and Minerve, Montreal; Herald and Argus, Kingston.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.
BY
MACROW & SON.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public of Quebec, and the travelling community generally, that the above Establishment is now open and ready for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. Every accommodation will be afforded, and the best attention paid to parties frequenting this house; and the proprietors hope that the many advantages it possesses, including its proximity to the Steamboat Wharves, will be the means of securing a fair share of patronage from residents of this city, as well as persons visiting Quebec, and traders to its port.

The building was entirely re-painted during the winter, and the furniture throughout the Establishment is new and of a superior quality and finish.

Passengers conveyed, with their luggage, from the Steamers to the Hotel free of charge.

Hours of Lunch, from 12 to 1.—Dinner at 3 and 6.
MACROW & SON.
No. 1, St. Peter Street, }
Quebec, 30th April, 1852. } 3m

EDUCATION.

MR. F. N. HERVÉOUS, French Professor, graduate *en droit et Bachelier-ès-lettre*, well known for many years in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and liberally patronised by the most distinguished citizens, English and Canadian, among whom may be mentioned the Honble A. N. Morin, ex-Speaker of the House of Asembly, now Provincial Secretary, the Superintendent of Education, the Earl and Countess of Errol, Dr. J. Douglas, Messrs. Campbell and Shepperd, &c., &c., &c., proposes to give at the domiciles of French and English families, lessons in French, Latin, History, and especially in polite literature, the rules of logic and rhetoric. He also offers his services to Colleges, Academies, and Superior Schools for both sexes; and will impart at his residence, jointly with C. F. SIMEON, in rooms prepared for the purpose, a complete classical course to young ladies and gentlemen, desirous to complete their literary instruction, or any other portion of their education

Apply to Mr. Hervéous, Professor, No. 21, Palace Street.
Quebec, 3rd June, 1852.

MR. Frs. X. TOUSSAINT, Academical Professor, and member of the Board of Examiners of the School Masters of the City of Quebec, most respectfully informs the Public that he intends opening, on the 1st JULY NEXT, an ACADEMY at St. Michel, where he will receive a limited number of boarders. The attention of young gentlemen of British origin, who are desirous of studying the French language, are particularly invited to the above.

Apply at the office of the *Quebec Gazette.*
St. Laurent, Isle d'Orleans, 1st June, 1852.
2-m 3-a-w

PORTNEUF BOARDING SCHOOL

WILL OPEN (after vacation) on the 5th DAY of JULY. The course of instruction comprises: French and English, Arithmetic, general and commercial, History, Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics, including Navigation, Algebra, &c.
P. WATSON, F. MONDOR.

References kindly permitted to the
Honble. Edw. Hale, } Portneuf.
Rev. Richd. Lewis. }
Further information may be obtained from
Mr. Wm. Ramsey, } Quebec.
Mr. Jas. Haslett. }
Quebec, 2nd June, 1852. 8-i. 1-a-w.

REMOVAL.
Printing Office for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed his Bookstore on the 1st instant to No. 12½, St. John Street, opposite Palace Street, where he intends confining himself to the Bookselling and Stationery business, will dispose of his whole stock of PRINTING MATERIALS—comprising one Imperial Press, No. 2, not two years in use; one Demy Press; a Standing Press, (wrought iron screw;) upwards of fifty Founts of Types, including Book, Newspaper, and Job Type, with a quantity of Borders and Flowers; Brass Rules, Leads, and Quotations; Composing Sticks, Chases, Imposing Stones, Rollers, Furniture, and everything necessary to a well regulated Printing Office.—The whole in excellent working order, as may be seen on inspection.

This would be the most desirable opportunity to any one possessed of a small capital, of acquiring a stock of materials ready at hand, with a good will of the business, which is not inconsiderable, as may be seen by the printed files in the Office.

By immediate application, the premises in which the office is located may be obtained, and thereby secure the old stand, avoiding the unpleasantness of removal.
GILBERT STANLEY.
Quebec, 10th May, 1852.

D. A. CALLAM,
(Successor to the late Mr. R. Cairns.)
Merchant Tailor,

HAS now received his SPRING SUPPLY of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, BRACES, &c.
No. 2, St. Lewis Street, }
Quebec, 17th May, 1852. } 12-i.

E. C. GLACKEMEYER, NOTARY and LAND AGENT, has removed his office to No. —, above the shop of H. Plamondon, St. Peter street.
Quebec, May 12th, 1852.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	From.	For.
Baltic	Liverpool	New York ..... June 1
C. of Glasgow	Liverpool	Philadelphia..... June 2
Europa	Liverpool	New York ..... June 5
Franklin	Havre	New York ..... June 8
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston..... June 12
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York..... June 16
Arctic	Liverpool	New York..... June 19
Washington	Southampton	New York..... June 23
Canada	Liverpool	Boston..... June 26
Arctic	Liverpool	New York..... June 30

FROM UNITED STATES.

	From.	For.
Arctic	New York	Liverpool ..... June 12
Asia	New York	Liverpool..... June 16
Hermann	New York	Bremen..... June 19

QUEBEC, 16TH JUNE, 1852.

MR. HINCKS AND SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

We give below the letter addressed by Mr. Hincks to the Secretary for the Colonies, written in London, on the 1st May last. Comment on that letter, on our part, is unnecessary, as the document speaks too well and plainly for itself, to need the aid of any pen to explain or enforce it.

As a preliminary to the letter itself, we transcribe an earnest and powerful editorial of the *Times* newspaper, of the 31st ult., from a copy of that paper received in Quebec this day :—

(*From the Times of 31st May.*)

"The construction of a line of Railway to connect the port of Halifax or that of St. John with Quebec and the banks of the St Lawrence, has long been regarded with interest, for obvious military and commercial reasons, not only by the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, but by the Imperial Government of this country. To secure a rapid and constant communication between the interior of Her Majesty's possessions in British North America, and a harbour always accessible to steam communication with Europe, is evidently an essential condition for that territory. Such a line must, of course, be traced on British soil, so as to render the inhabitants of the inland provinces wholly independent of the system of communication existing in the United States, whether for the purposes of trade, of immigration, or defence. It would set free the commerce of Canada during that large portion of the year in which the St. Lawrence is now closed by ice. It would unite the several British Provinces by closer ties to each other; and, above all, it might powerfully contribute to strengthen their connexion with the mother country, by greater facilities of intercourse, and by a judicious investment of British capital in our own dependencies. To these considerations must be added the not less important ones, that the want of such a line throws the population of the British Provinces and their commercial produce more and more upon the United States, and transfers to the American Union those ties which ought to be peculiarly our own. It is, in fact, a question of vital importance to the integrity and prosperity of the Empire.

The surveys conducted by Major Robinson, have shewn that the best military line for this purpose would proceed from Halifax to Truro, thence to Bathurst, on Chaleur Bay, in New Brunswick, along the shore of that Bay to Restigouche River, and across the valley of the Metapediac, to the St. Lawrence. The length of this line, would, however, be 635 miles, and the expense was estimated at no less than five millions sterling. It seems, however, by the late acts of the Provinces themselves, that a preference is now given by them to the city of St. John, as the harbour, and to the line of the River St. John for the track of the Railway, as considerably shorter, and accordingly, this project has obtained their support. This scheme has been attentively considered by the Colonial Department under the last administration. The Colonial Governors and Legislatures had shewn great alacrity in promoting it. They passed acts pledging their whole revenues to pay the interest of such a loan as it might be necessary to raise for the execution of this railroad; but in addition to this security, as it was obviously desired that the necessary capital should be raised in England, the British government were to guarantee the market rate of interest to the shareholders or contractors of the loan. The treasury would thus have offered a third and complete security, in addition to the proceeds of the railway, and the revenue of the several provinces, which would have effectually covered its own liability. This negociation had already advanced so far, and had received so much encouragement from Lord Grey, that all that remained to be determined, was the precise line to be adopted for the railway, because the Provincial governments were naturally anxious to select the line best adapted for trade, whilst the British government was more interested by military considerations, and therefore sought to carry the line as wide of the American frontier as possible. Under these circumstances two gentlemen were appointed to come over to this country in the confident hope that they should speedily bring this matter to a conclusion.

These gentlemen were the Hon. Mr. Hincks, who fills a high ministerial office in the Canadian Government, and the Hon. Mr. Chandler, a considerable landed proprietor and public servant in New Brunswick.

We are not yet in possession of the whole correspondence which took place on this subject between these gentlemen and the Colonial Office, but the papers have been moved for, and must shortly be laid before Parliament. But we publish this day in another column, a remarkable letter addressed by Mr. HINCKS to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON on the 1st May, when it had become apparent that this negociation was not destined to have under Lord Derby's government, that success which had been held out to it by Lord Grey. *A more biting reproof and a more indignant remonstrance* has scarcely been addressed to a minister of the Crown, since George Grenville himself kindled that portentous quarrel which convulsed the North American colonies; and we must add, that we see with deep regret, such language elicited from a man who is, like Mr. Hincks, warmly attached to the British connexion. But these representatives of important colonies, sent over to treat on a question of Imperial interest, had serious grievances to complain of. It appears from Mr. Hincks's letter, that after their first communication with the Colonial Office, they were left *seven weeks* without an answer. They were never put in possession of the views of the government, or consulted by Sir John Pakington as to the views of the Colonies. These gentlemen, representing British Provinces, and holding office under the Crown, received less attention from the Ministers than is commonly shewn here to the emissary of any petty European principality or South American Republic, except, indeed, from the American Minister at this Court, who knew their value better than Sir John Pakington, and treated them accordingly. They remonstrated, but in vain, against the needless delays, and the clandestine opposition from interested parties, and even, as they allege, from foreign or anti-British influence, which they had to encounter at the Colonial Office; and when, at last, the decision of the government was finally taken against them, they were not even apprized of it in a straightforward manner, but they detected it by accident, from a private communication, addressed, we believe, to some land company in the city. Upon this, the period of their absence having expired, they took ship to return home and give an account to their constituents of the diligence and judgment of the present Colonial Secretary. The language of Mr. Hincks' letter, though perhaps somewhat intemperate, was certainly calculated to open the eyes of the Minister to the deplorable consequences of his determination; for it amounts to a declaration, on the part of the Canadian agent, that we compel him to treat with the Railways of the United States, by refusing the just expectations of our own fellow-subjects. Yet it was followed by no satisfactory results, and on the 22nd of May, Mr. Hincks and his companion left England.

We fear that it will turn out that Sir John Pakington has committed a most serious blunder, and one which may have lasting results on our relations with the North American Colonies. He has set at naught an engagement which had been almost concluded by his predecessor, and in confident reliance on which the Colonial Legislatures had passed Acts pledging their own credit for the execution of the Railway. He has refused to sanction what must have proved a useful and legitimate investment of British capital, although (now that the bonds of a commercial monopoly are broken) that is what we have mainly to look to for the maintenance of our colonial ascendancy. If this line of Railway be not assisted by the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury, the competing lines which fall into the Railways of the State of Maine and the American Union, will be adopted by the local interests, and the Upper Provinces of Canada will be only approachable by Railway through the territory of the U. S. —Lastly, these agents, who are men of no inconsiderable influence in their own provinces, are sent back very unfavourably impressed with the disposition, or the competence of the Colonial Office, to deal in a wise and liberal spirit with questions of the utmost consequence to the union of our American dependencies with the Mother Country. MR. HINCKS informed the SECRETARY OF STATE that he was not sent here by Canada to beg assistance, but to offer co-operation. The opening of a line of railway from Quebec to St. Johns, or Halifax, is an enterprise of scarcely less interest to the general strength and welfare of the Empire, than to the inhabitants of the country through which it would pass. The Colonies have done all in their power, and all they had been asked to do, towards this undertaking; but, if nothing be done on this side to give effect to the proposal, the measures they have prepared are a dead letter, and they naturally demand to break off the negotiation, to treat with the Railroads of the United States, or to take such other steps as their own interests may require. We can hardly conceive that these were the objects Sir John Pakington had in view, and we are curious to learn what grounds can be assigned for a decision which is more adapted to a Manchester politician, than to a minister charged to preserve the union and integrity of the Queen's dominions abroad. For we gather from some expressions in Mr. Hincks' letter, that the opposition to this project was, in his opinion, of a nature which it would be disgraceful to any of Her Majesty's subjects to avow, and the subject requires full explanation."

Hon. F. Hincks to Sir J. Pakington, Bart.

MORLEY'S HOTEL,
London, 1st May, 1852.

SIR,

At the interview with which the Hon. Mr. Chandler of New Brunswick and myself were yesterday honoured by the Earl of Derby, we were given to understand by his Lordship that he would examine the various papers on the subject of the British American Railway, and that he would see us again after the arrival of Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia. I left his Lordship in the confident hope that I should receive an early communication of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and, although at great inconvenience, I determined to postpone my departure from England until the 22nd instant. I must, however, be permitted to say, that Mr. Howe's arrival can have no effect whatever on the question of route—the only one yet raised by Her Majesty's Government. If a final arrangement were agreed to, Mr. Howe's presence to adjust some details as to the mode of constructing the work would doubtless be important; but as the Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed an Act settling the route by the city of St. John, Mr. Howe would not be in a position to enter into any new arrangements; and even if he were, as Mr. Chandler and I could be no party to them, the negociation, unless based on the Valley of St. John route, would fall to the ground. I may here observe that it is not only the anxious wish, but the confident hope of the three Provinces that a practicable line may be obtained on the left bank of the River St. John, or rather in the country watered by the tributaries of that river, a point that I think the Earl of Derby seemed to attach much importance to. I trust, Sir, that you will perceive that Mr. Howe's presence in England at the present stage of the negociation, is of no importance whatever; whereas, if any satisfactory result be arrived at, my presence during the arrangement of details will be almost indispensably necessary.

Observing by the report in *The Times* of this morning of a conversation which took place last evening in the House of Commons, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to come to any decision without communicating information to the House, and apprehending that much delay may yet be contemplated, I feel that it is my duty on the part of the Province, whose interests are entrusted to my care, to explain frankly, but most respectfully, to Her Majesty's Government, that it will be quite impossible for Canada to continue any longer a negotiation which has already involved her in much expense and trouble, and which has materially retarded other arrangements which can be made for securing the construction of the most important sections of a great Canada trunk line of Railway.

I am anxious that Her Majesty's Government should understand most distinctly that I have not been sent to England as an humble suitor on the part of Canada for Imperial aid. Canada was invited by the Imperial Government to aid in the great national work under consideration; and I must be permitted to say, that she has generously and patriotically responded to the invitation. Much time has unfortunately, been lost, although not from any fault on the part of the Legislature or Government of Canada, and I therefore trust that my present final appeal to Her Majesty's Government will not be attributed to impatience, but to an anxious desire to promote the interests of my country. It seems to me far from improbable that, on some ground or other, this negotiation will prove a failure. If so, it is of the very highest importance to Canada that the fact should be known as soon as possible. I have reason to believe that I can effect arrangements on the spot with eminent Capitalists to construct all the Railroads necessary for Canada with our own unaided credit. I have, likewise, reason to know that the European line from Halifax to the frontier of Maine can be constructed by the unaided credit of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

We cannot afford to lose the opportunity of effecting such an important object to us, which will afford communication between Halifax and the western frontier of Canada. I am convinced that Her Majesty's Government, if unable to meet our wishes by granting us the aid spontaneously offered by the late Government, would regret extremely that we should lose the opportunity of effecting other desirable arrangements; and that they will not deem me importunate, or unreasonable, in respectfully begging for an answer, after being delayed nearly seven weeks in England. I must leave this country by the steamer of the 22nd instant, and I cannot possibly effect the arrangements which must be carried out, whether the negotiation with Her Majesty's Government succeeds or fails, in less than a week. I therefore most respectfully request of you, Sir, that you may give me a final answer by the 15th instant; and I must add, that if Her Majesty's Government are unable, either from want of time, or from the necessity of consulting Parliament, to come to a decision by that period, I must beg it to be understood that Canada withdraws from the present negotiation; and that I shall deem it my duty to enter into arrangements, which, if confirmed, as I believe they will be, by the Government and Legislature, will put it out of the power of the Province to negotiate on the present basis. I must also observe that my conviction is, that there is but one mode of securing the construction of the favourite military road, which is, by the Imperial Government undertaking it at their own expense.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my deep regret, that so little confidence has been manifested by Her Majesty's Government in Mr. Chandler and myself, being, as we are, sworn confidential advisers of the Crown. I have reason to believe, that at this time foreign influence is at work to prevent the accomplishment of the great national object which we have in view. I have reason to believe that Mr. Cobden, M. P., the avowed opponent of the Colonies, is in communication with parties actuated by motives of the most anti-British character. Communications have been made to the Colonial Office, on the subject of this Railway, hostile to the views of the Governments and Legislatures of the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, supported as those views are by the Queen's able representatives in those Provinces. No communication of these papers, the existence of which I only know by current rumour, has been made to us. Our position has been in no way recognized by Her Majesty's Government; and I cannot but express my conviction, that such withholding of confidence has not conduced to the interests of the Queen's service.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS HINCKS.

The Rt. Hon.
Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P.,
H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Accounts from the Sandwich Islands are to April 17. The news is not important. The Polynesian Parliament was opened with some ceremony, and "his Majesty" read a speech in the Hawaiian language, in which he says that his relations with every foreign nation, with the exception of France, are of the most friendly character. It seems, however, that there had been a serious apprehension of invasion, which is thus referred to :—

"The peace of my kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner, which being promptly acted on by Captain Gardner, of the United States ship Vandalia, tranquillized the public mind. I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which Capt. Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable, to enable me to protect efficiently the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so as that the very defencelessness of my kingdom may not invite the evil disposed to invade it."

The Hincks-Vansittart Libel.

We are authorized by the Inspector General, who has just returned from England, to place before the Public conclusive evidence, as to the character of the alleged Correspondence between him and Dugald C. McNab, which was published some months ago at Woodstock, on the very day of the County Election, having been printed at the Office of the British American newspaper, of which Mr. John G. Vansittart, the opposing candidate for the County is the avowed proprietor. The Inspector General deemed it his duty to give his libellers an opportunity of justifying in the Court of Queen's Bench. They have declined doing so. If they had had a case to go to a jury, it may be fairly presumed that they would have produced the proofs which they pretend to have in their possession. The perusal of the documents which we shall place before our readers will at once satisfy the public, that in recommending the prosecution of Mr. Vansittart, the Inspector General fastened on the man who from the very commencement of this foul conspiracy has been playing a most prominent part in concert with Dugald C. McNab, Douglas, and McWhinnie. Mr. Vansittart declared at the election, that the publication had taken place without his knowledge and against his consent—and he set up a defence that he knew nothing whatever of the matter.

His own letter and that of Dugald C. McNab will show how far Mr. Vansittart was in a position to claim exemption from responsibility in this case. We are free to admit that the testimony of McNab is of itself of little value, but the Inspector General had positive information from other respectable quarters, that the allegation in Dugald C. McNab's letter, that Mr. Vansittart had gone down to Perth, and been closeted with Mr. McMartin was true. That visit cannot be denied. The Inspector General had also satisfactory evidence, that McNab and Mr. Vansittart had repeated interviews together, and their correspondence is fully established by Mr. Vansittart's own letter. Under these circumstances, Mr. Vansittart being the proprietor of the establishment where the libellous document was printed, we submit that he was the proper party to indict, especially as the Inspector General had determined not to have any thing to do with the prosecution of Douglass any more than of Dugald C. McNab, for various reasons, some of which can easily be learned at Picton, in the County of Prince Edward. It is just within the bounds of possibility, that Mr. Vansittart himself may have been the dupe of Dugald C McNab in this affair, and that he and the few Public Journals who have professed to believe in the authenticity of the forged letters, may have done so in good faith. The Inspector General has been of opinion that the attacks upon his character have been the result of political hatred, which in his case has been pushed to a length wholly unprecedented in England, and almost equally so in the United States. The future course of Mr. Vansittart and of the press in this affair will enable the public to judge how far his opinion has been correct. Fortunately, proof of the forgery exists wholly independent of the evidence of Dugald C. McNab, who has had the unparalleled audacity to publish another letter on the subject. As we shall have to support our case by laying before our readers an important letter from Dugald C. McNab we may observe that McNab's signature has been compared with that to a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Quebec Chronicle*, denying the fact of his having written such a letter. It is dated at McNab, and was posted at Whitelake, a post office in the vicinity. The signature can be proved by many who are familiar with McNab's writing, and the proprietor of this Journal who has satisfied himself of the genuineness of the signature, pledges himself that the original letter as well as that of Mr. Vansittart, shall be shown to any of his brethren of the press, or any other respectable person desiring to satisfy himself. Mr. Vansittart's signature is apparently genuine, and is susceptible of proof. We now proceed to the letter. As far back as the 30th January, 1850, nearly two years before the election and publication, McNab wrote to Mr. Inspector General Hincks then in Toronto, informing him that he had private correspondence of his political opponents, and that they had got up a plan to oust him out of the County of Oxford and offering, in case Mr. Hincks would put him in communication with a friend, to place the correspondence in his hands, and let him know the whole particulars of the plot. He goes on to say, that Mr. Hincks will not be able to believe the amount of underhand work which was going on by men whom the world esteems highly honorable until the full details of the scheme have been laid before him. The Inspector General knowing McNab's character was not inclined to place much reliance on any information derived from such a source, but as he knew that slanders of a most infamous character had been extensively circulated in the County of Oxford, and likewise that Mr. Vansittart had gone to Perth, and been closeted with Mr. McMartin, and that he had been associating with Dugald C. McNab, he deemed it prudent to request his friend Mr. Sheriff Dickson to place himself in communication with McNab and to ascertain the nature of the documents in his possession. McNab, for reasons best known to himself did not choose to communicate with Mr. Dickson, but on the 2d March he addressed another letter to the Inspector General, enclosing an original letter of Mr. Vansittart's to him, of which the following is a copy :

John G. Vansittart to Dugald C. McNab.
Copy.

WOODSTOCK, SEPT. 3, 1849.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 24th has just come to hand, and I rejoice to hear that your prospects are so much brightened; I trust that now you will really benefit by the better aspect your circumstances assume, and aid them by every honorable exertion to sustain for you a position in society which you have mentioned as a laudable desire, and which, on your return from Scotland, it will give me great pleasure to further by any means in my power. I have not written lately, for indeed I have been expecting to hear from yourself, but your absence on your own business explains it. *I am sorry any mistake should have occurred about the check*, it must by some inadvertence have been omitted when the letter was closed, and doubtless will appear amongst some of my letters, however, I will not delay this letter by waiting to overhaul them, *but will enclose it in another letter in the course of a few days.* I am fully aware of the importance of the additional documents to which you allude, *and as I am contemplating an early attack*, I shall be obliged by your transmitting them with as little delay as possible, and perhaps the better mode will be to place them in McWhinnie's hands, *and get him to enclose them in a Post office looking envelope* addressed to Hugh C. Barwick, Esqr. Post-master at this place, having first put them under cover with my name upon it. *This will attract less suspicion* and ensure a speedy transmission. *The value of these documents, will not, believe me, be overlooked by myself or my party as forming a just claim upon us.* Your rejection of the £20 is only what I should have been prepared to hear, knowing as I do your *feelings* and *principles*. I should be glad to see you on your way to your land in Oso, and should be obliged by your acquainting me when it is likely to occur. I am happy to enclose what you request, and I will lose no time in hunting up your check and forwarding it. Tell McWhinnie I will write him in a day or two, but not to wait for that in forwarding what papers you have succeeded in obtaining.

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN GEO. VANSITTART.

P. S.—The newspapers I was most particular in desiring to be sent to you. The foreman of the office is absent today, but I will make due enquiry before I write again.

It may be proper to explain the reason why this letter of Mr. Vansittart was not produced at the trial. It was received by Mr. Hincks from Dugald C. McNab early in 1850, when he was living at Toronto, and put by with other letters which were thrown into some confusion at the time of the removal of his private papers from Toronto to Quebec. When the forged correspondence was published, Mr. Hincks searched for these letters, but was not able to find Mr. Vansittart's, and as it was not essentially necessary to establish the forgery, and as Mr. Hincks had no idea that Mr. Vansittart would set up a defence, that he was wholly ignorant of the publication and had nothing to do with it, he, after an ineffectual search, abandoned it as fruitless. On his return, the importance of establishing Mr. Vansittart's connexion with McNab, and of justifying the prosecution being apparent, a new search was made, and the missing letter found in a box of papers which had not been opened since his departure from Toronto.

On the above letter a few remarks may be made. Dugald C. McNab was tried for forgery at Toronto, in 1849, he was convicted by the jury on the clearest evidence, but afterwards judgment was arrested on a technical point, we believe having reference to the place where the forgery was issued not being within the Province. It will appear in McNab's letter that Mr. Vansittart saw him in gaol and offered to procure him the assistance of Mr. John H. Cameron as counsel. Whether the point ingeniously raised by which McNab was rescued from the Penitentiary was the result of Mr. Vansittart's interference we know not, but certainly McNab's moral character was not whitewashed by the success of the motion in arrest of judgment. It was *after that trial* that Mr. John G. Vansittart addressed the above letter to McNab. The letter shows that Mr. Vansittart was on *cordial terms* with McNab. He promises "to further by any means in his power" McNab's laudable object to obtain a position in Society. He pays the convicted forger money for correspondence of a political opponent. He directs him to forward this correspondence in a way that "*will attract less suspicion*," evidently shewing that the transaction was anything but a fair one, and he tells him that "the value of these documents *will not be overlooked by myself or my party as forming a just claim upon us.*" He says "*I am happy to enclose what you request*," and it will be observed in Dugald McNab's letter copied below, that "*I wrote up for £4, which he sent, and the letter I forwarded to you was the one he sent it in.*" So far this bears out McNab's statement. He admits that he intended to forward a check and says "*I will lose no time in hunting up your check and forwarding it.*" He speaks of McNab's rejection of £20, and writes *emphatically* about "knowing as I do your *feelings* and *principles*." We may here observe that these words are underscored in Mr. Vansittart's letter, but all the other *italics* are our own.

We presume that McNab had written to Mr. Vansittart that he had been offered £20 by Mr. Hincks or his friends to withhold the correspondence! We need offer no further comment on Mr. Vansittart's letter, but shall proceed to McNab's own exposure of the conspiracy. The following is his letter:

DUGALD C. MCNAB TO HON. F. HINCKS.

NcNab, 15th March, 1850.

Sir,

As I have now more time than when I last wrote to you, I can more fully enter into details, and explain the connection that existed between myself and Mr. Vansittart.

I suppose it is quite unnecessary for me to mention, that I was imprisoned at Toronto, on a charge of forgery, of which charge I was acquitted, as you must be aware of it.

In April last Mr. John George Vansittart came to see me, stating "that he could be of material service to me, and that he was informed I had some connection with you in former times on account of a libel suit," (I am not going to palliate one single circumstance.) He also stated that he could procure Mr. John Hillyard Cameron as counsel for me, and give me every other assistance. A drowning man will catch at a straw. I concocted a story to amuse him, told him some part truth, mixed with a great deal of falsehood. Mr. Vansittart gave me ten dollars, and we parted for that time, I promising to send him copies of my correspondence with you when I should receive the copies which I pretended were in this Township, and that the originals were in the hands of Mr. MacMartin, of Perth. As soon as he was gone, I immediately commenced and wrote copies of correspondence between you and myself, giving my own letters and your replies; these were very ingeniously concocted, and allowing sufficient time to elapse between the date of his visit and the time it would take for letters to reach Toronto from McNab, I forwarded them to him. Upon the receipt of this feigned correspondence, Mr. Vansittart again came down from Woodstock, and asked me for an order on Mr. MacMartin of Perth, for the originals. I immediately gave him an order. Vansittart posted to Perth. McMartin had some papers of mine, but fortunately he had mislaid them. Vansittart waited three days in Perth. McMartin searched through all his papers, but the letters, papers and so forth which I had left with him previous to going to Scotland could not then be found. McMartin suggested to him the propriety of getting the feigned copies sworn to, off they posted to Bellamy's mills, 23 miles from Perth, and procured one John McWhinnie, a creature of McMartin's, to swear to the copies which I had ingeniously invented to be true copies of original letters from you. These affidavits were made before Alexander Fraser, Esquire, J. P. Before Mr. Vansittart's return to Toronto I was liberated.

On Vansittart's return, he went to the gaol at Toronto, but I was out. We met in the street and proceeded to Ellah's hotel. He there shewed me the sworn copies, and told me all that he had done, but he wanted more evidence and sent me down here, giving me ten dollars and promising to send me more to bring me back to Woodstock. I set off for Perth. He promised me by the bye the Editorship of the British American, and I happened to state this to Mr. Bentley of the Examiner Office.

On coming to Perth I called on Mr. McMartin, and after some little search, upon my description, he discovered the missing package sealed, in which were some of your letters to me.

I had not been down a fortnight when I received a letter from Mr. Vansittart, requesting me to contradict something that appeared in the Examiner. I wrote him in reply that it did not become me so soon to appear before the public, but that he might contradict it. Upon this, a letter signed "One of us," appeared in the American about you, myself, and some others * He then wrote down to me, stating that as things were I could not become Editor, but that he had succeeded in procuring me a situation in Mr. Miller's office (Mr. Miller is a lawyer), and wished to know if I required any money to bring me up, at the same time enclosing an affidavit for me to make, a copy of which I herewith enclosed. I wrote up for £4 which he sent, and the letter I forwarded to you was the one he sent it in. At this time, by my father's death, I got some land up the country, and stated that I could not take the situation as I wished to sell the land, and go to Scotland to look after some property. I received a reply, and this was the last letter I received from him. What he had to say to me after this he wrote through John McWhinnie, as he understood that I was not going to take any further active part in the business. McWhinnie shewed me his last letter. It required McWhinnie to move up the country, to go through Oxford, ostensibly as a pedlar, to poison the people's minds against you and to read these fictitious copies. McWhinnie has left this part of the country, is now settled at Woodstock, and I have now heard, this very day, that he expects to be made Postmaster of Woodstock.

Mr. Vansittart and I have quarrelled, because I would not send up your letters. He has been trying through the means of agents to get them from me, and has authorized Mr. Roderick Ross to offer me £38 for not merely your letters, but his own.

All the letters he has in his possession, excepting the fictitious copies, is one of Mr. Dickson's, where your name is not mentioned at all, and one of yours which was enquiring into the cause of my imprisonment for libel.

I do not wish to get into any more scrapes. I have succeeded in procuring a situation worth £60 a year. I would not bad as I have been, swear to falsehood, and although I have been sorely tempted, I have never given up your letters to me. I wish now to lead a quiet life, but in the event of my services being required either before Parliament or at your election next time, I should be happy to go up and bring with me your letters to shew the perjury and despicable meanness resorted to by Mr. Vansittart and his allies.

When I was in trouble at Toronto, I would have done any thing and every thing to get myself extricated, and I cannot be censured in palming off a story on Mr. Vansittart, to serve my own purposes, and to gratify his love of intrigue, when I could gain interest by it.

They intend to move for articles of impeachment against you, suported by these sworn copies and McWhinnie's oath.

The copy of the affidavit, which was required of me by Mr. Vansittart, will explain the nature of the charges and the character of the fictitious correspondence, but as they are rather voluminous, I do not transmit them, unless you require to see them. If you wish for Mr. Vansittart's other letters, I shall go for them and send them to you; they are in my trunk, 17 miles hence, but I can go for them and have them in a few days. I only began teaching school here a month ago, and brought what things I required in a carpet bag.

Mr. Vansittart, to complete the case, wanted those notes given by your agent McIntyre to certain witnesses on your trial, but they have been sent to Montreal, except D. McIntyre's and Andrew Taylor's, but I can procure them for a small trifle.

With Mr. Sheriff Dickson I can hold no communication, therefore I prefer writing to yourself direct, if there was any other person in whom you could rely, I should be most happy to communicate with him.

You may make whatever use you please of this letter, but in the meantime I would recommend caution, until I hear more of the movements of Mr. V. and his friends. Here the people think me a strong tory, and I am let into every secret, being a member of the league, but if my correspondence with you were known just now, I should hear nothing more of their proceedings.

Should you require any further information on any point, I am ready and willing to give it. In the meantime

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
DUGALD C. MCNAB.

P. S. The Bathurst Courier belongs almost entirely to Malcolm Cameron; you are not therefore to judge of the tone of public feeling in this District by its lucubrating; the majority of the people, except the tory party, are decidedly against Malcolm.

D. C. M.

* Such a letter was published during Mr. Hincks' absence in England in 1849, and a copy of it is now in his possession. It contained the substance of the forged correspondence.

Copy of Affidavit sent by Mr. Vansittart.

Bathurst District, to wit: Dugald Campbell McNab, of the Township of McNab, in the said District, being duly sworn before me Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, on his oath declares, That in April, 1842, this deponent went to Toronto, in the Home District, to attend the Assizes then holding for that District, to give evidence in the case of McNab vs. Hincks for libel, on the part of the Defendant Hincks. That this deponent did give evidence at the trial of the cause, before Mr. Justice Jones at that Assizes. This deponent was twice at Toronto, to give evidence in the same cause during the Assizes held in the fall of the previous year, when the trial was put off by Chief McNab the plaintiff, and on the present occasion when deponent did give evidence. And further, this deponent saith, that he called at the Examiner Office, and at the house of Mr. Hincks, then Editor of the Examiner, to arrange the future course of proceedings; Mr. Hincks having lost the cause and been muleted in £5 damages and costs. Mr. Hincks told this deponent among other things, that he was writing a document to be circulated in the Bathurst District; this deponent saw the manuscript and read it. It purported to be a report of the trial and animadverted strongly on the conduct of Mr. Justice Jones at the trial, accusing him (the said Justice Jones) of great partiality and of partizanship and political bias. The manuscript was signed "A member of the bar." The deponent agreed to call next morning for the printed circulars or hand bills, as by that time the manuscript would be put in type, and this deponent agreed to circulate it through the Bathurst District. On the next morning this deponent called at the Examiner Office; believes it to have been, on or about the 17th April, 1842, when he called accompanied by Daniel McIntyre, of the Township of McNab, and John Robertson of the same Township, and received from the hands of Mr. Hincks' foreman Mr. Reynolds, at the Examiner Office, about four or five hundred copies of the said hand bill and circular before mentioned; which this deponent had the day before seen in manuscript in Mr. Hincks' handwriting and signed "A member of the Bar," and which circulars were rolled up in a package.

And further this deponent saith that he circulated the handbills above mentioned, which were very libellous in their character. In the spring of 1843, this deponent was tried for libel before Mr. Justice Hagerman, at Perth, in the said Bathurst District and was convicted of handing about the libellous documents in question, but by private arrangement between this deponent and the Honorable Francis Hincks, the name of Mr. Hincks' was not called in question, and this deponent suffered for the misdemeanours of another.

And further this deponent saith, that this deponent had his fine remitted and three months of the imprisonment knocked off through the insurmentality of Mr. Hincks, this deponent having paid the said Mr. Hincks the sum of £65, that is to say, sixty-five pounds currency, before he was set at liberty, and also by giving to Mr. Hincks, his (deponent's) note for £50.

This deponent further says, that Andrew Dickson, Esquire, Sheriff of the Bathurst District, was privy to the whole transaction, and did his utmost to get a fraud perpetrated on Sir Chs. T. Metcalfe, by appointing Dr. Nichol of Perth Gaol, Surgeon, whose conditions were in going into that office, to give certificates of ill health to this deponent, when this deponent was not in the slightest degree unwell or even indisposed. These false certificates, together with the exertions of Mr. Hincks, and the efforts of Mr. Sheriff Dickson, procured this deponent release and enlargement.

McNab's letter was received by Mr. Hincks in March 1850, but though invited to enter into new communication with that person, Mr. Hincks took no further notice of him, and hearing no more of the slander referred to, he was not disposed to molest Mr. Vansittart, although under the impression that he had acted very dishonourably. To his amazement, the forged correspondence was published on the very day of his election, Mr. Vansittart being the opposing candidate. The public will judge whether under all the circumstances, Mr. Vansittart was not the proper person on whom to call to meet Mr. Hincks in the Court of Queen's Bench with his proof. We now proceed to establish the forgery by other proof. Fortunately the records of the Secretary's office contain the original correspondence on the subject of the commutation of McNab's sentence. The case never came before the Executive Council, having been dealt with by Governor General Sir C. T. Metcalfe and Mr. Secretary Harrison. It appears from the papers that McNab's petition dated 7 August, 1843, prays for a remission of a portion of his sentence, he having been then two months in gaol. He expresses great contrition for his guilt. The petition was in due course referred to Mr. Justice Hagerman for a report on the case which was sent with a copy of the evidence. There is a memorandum from Mr. Secretary Harrison for the Governor General proposing reduction of the fine to £25, and shortening the imprisonment to 3 months, also the original draft of a letter to the Sheriff in accordance therewith accompanying it. Both documents were *altered*, and the whole fine remitted, and the term of imprisonment *not changed*. There can be no doubt in the mind of any one acquainted with official business *that Sir C. Metcalfe himself suggested the entire remission of the fine*, believing probably that McNab would be unable to pay a fine, and that it was better not to shorten his imprisonment. Such was the first action in the matter. Very soon after this decision, a new petition was sent by McNab, praying to be released on the ground of ill health, he having been four months in gaol, and alleging that by further imprisonment he would be brought to an early grave. This petition was supported by a recommendation from Judge Malloch and several other respectable inhabitants of the Bathurst District, and was accompanied by a certificate of McNab's ill health signed by Dr. Nichol, and also by Mr. Mathieson, not a professional man. The petition came before the Governor General, and in Sir Charles Metcalfe's own writing is a memorandum "I cannot act on the prisoner's own statement regarding his health a trust worthy medical certificate is necessary," signed C. T. M. The Governor General would not receive Dr. Nichol's certificate, because it had no official character. On the 21st Oct. Mr. Secretary Daly who had lately on Mr. Harrison's resignation become sole Secretary, wrote to the Sheriff desiring him to cause McNab to be examined by the Surgeon of the gaol or other respectable medical practitioner, and to transmit the report. Mr. Dickson was absent from Perth on duty when the Secretary's letter was received but on the 6th Novr. he wrote Mr. Daly that Dr. Wilson, the gaol Surgeon, "*declined acting in the case*," he then, as directed, applied to another respectable practitioner, Dr. Nichol, whose certificate is as follows :

Perth, October 28th, 1843.

Dear Sir,

As I have been requested, I address to you these lines, certifying that Mr. Dugald C. McNab, at present confined in Perth Gaol, is suffering in his health as I believe in consequence of such confinement. But as the reality of any disease existing has been doubted, I beg to subjoin his symptoms which at your pleasure may be referred to the judgment of other practitioners. He complains of general debility, loss of appetite with great nausea after dinner, which can only be taken in very limited quantity, tenderness and heat over the epigastric region, restless nights, cold feet, the tongue is sufficiently red at the tip to indicate serious irritation at the stomach, his bowels require the constant use of aperient medecine, he has slight rigours in the evenings and I have observed in the course of my visits that his countenance is sometimes very pale at others very much flushed. I may add that he also complains of pain in the side in the region of the right lung, but as there is no other symptom showing any derangement in that organ, it may or it may not exist for any thing I can tell, but that he labors under dyspepsia in rather an aggravated form I think few professional persons can hesitate in saying and that though the consequences of such disease are more troublesome than dangerous, yet if not remedied may subject him to much inconvenience for years, if not for life.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Your's Truly,
(Signed) J. S. NICHOL,
Surgeon.

On this letter being received Mr. Daly again wrote to Mr. Sheriff Dickson as follows:

SECRETARYS OFFICE,
20th November, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor by command of the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th Inst. relative to the case of Dugald C. McNab and to acquaint you in reply, that His Excellency has already declined to take the certificate of Mr. McNab's own medical attendant, considering it more correct as a general rule to have the certificate of the Surgeon of the Jail who is the official charged with superintending the health of the prisoners.

I am therefore to request you will obtain the report of that gentleman on the state of Mr. McNab's health His Excellency being of opinion that that officer is bound to furnish reports in cases of this nature.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) D. DALY.

ANDREW DICKSON, Esquire, Sheriff.

Before the receipt of this letter and at a time when it was impossible that it could have been known that the gaol Surgeon's certificate was considered indispensable, Dr. Wilson had left Perth to practise in Brockville. It is alleged that he was dismissed. The official letter of the Sheriff says that he left the place and as the salary of gaol surgeon is insignificant, Dr. Wilson could not have been in any way influenced by this case in his arrangements. Mr. Dickson's official letter however will speak for itself :

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Perth, 29th November, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th, relative to the case of Dugald C. McNab, stating that His Excellency has declined to take the certificate of Mr. McNab's own medical attendant. I beg leave to give a little explanation for the information of His Excellency in the case. The Surgeon for the Gaol at the time I had the honor of addressing you last was Dr. Wilson who has since left this place to practise in Brockville.

The Gaol being without a Surgeon I have appointed Doctor Nichol a respectable Surgeon, practising here, as Surgeon for the Gaol whose certificate I now enclose you.

The above named Doctor Nichol is the same person who gave the former certificate.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) ANDREW DICKSON,
Sheriff B. D.

HONORABLE D. DALY, Secretary,

I hereby certify that Mr. Dugald, C. Mc Nab at present confined in Perth Jail, labours under dyspepsia in an aggravated form, that he has been taking medicine for the same during the last three months and that longer confinement will render his ultimate recovery very tedious and uncertain.

(Signed) JAMES S. NICHOL,
Surgeon to the Jail.

Perth, November 29th, 1843.
ANDREW DICKSON, Esquire, Sheriff.

The next letter concludes the correspondence by authorizing the release of McNab who had then been upwards of 6 months in gaol, his whole sentence having been 9 months.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
12th December, 1843.

Sir,

I have the honor by command of the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the case of Dugald C. McNab, a prisoner in the Jail at Perth, and am to acquaint you in reply that in respect of the state of the prisoner's health as appearing by the medical certificate transmitted, His Excellency has been pleased to authorise you to set him at liberty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D DALY.

ANDREW DICKSON, Esquire, Sheriff.
Bathurst District.

It appears in the records that Mr. Hincks did not interfere in any way in the case which was disposed of by the Secretary and the Governor General, but it is evident that Sir C. Metcalfe himself had given it attention and taken every possible precaution againt imposition. But a most important proof of the forgery is obtained by the official records. In the forged correspondence a letter appears as follows :

COPY.
The base Minister and the upright Governor.
Kingston, 4th August, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Governor General has remitted your fine of £50, but declines doing any thing more; he says he does not wish to interfere with the administration of justice. *I have spoken to Mr. Daly* to communicate the decision of His Excellency to Mr. Dickson forthwith, so that it may be known officially. I shall write to Mr. Dickson more fully, and explain to him a method by which your liberation may be effected in a few weeks.

I remain in haste your sincere friend,
F. HINCKS.

Now it appears from the records that McNab's petition was dated the 7th August, Mr. Harrison's letter to Judge Hagerman on the 12th August, Mr. Hagerman's report with evidence on the 16th August, and the remission of the fine only took place 26th September, and Mr. Hincks therefore must have announced the remission of the fine even before any application had been made. Again, Mr. Hincks is made to say, "*I have spoken to Mr. Daly to communicate the decision, &c.*" On the 4th August there were *two Secretaries*, and Mr. Harrison was the Secretary for Upper Canada, in whose hands the whole matter was placed, Mr. Daly having nothing to do with it officially. Finally, if Mr. Hincks had originated the scheme of a certificate of ill health, it seems strange that instead of the Government availing itself of this pretext to liberate McNab, every precaution seems to have been taken against imposition. So much for this letter.

In forged letter No. 1, Mr. Hincks is made to ask McNab, to apply to Mr. Radenhurst to procure a copy of the evidence against him. Now every person in Mr. Hincks' position must be aware that in all such cases the Judge is called on for a report, which is accompanied by the evidence, as was done in this case. Again, the letter is dated June 2, and it *asks for a petition*, and says: " then all will be managed." Is it likely that if Mr. Hincks had written to McNab to this effect on 2d June, that no petition would have come until 7th August? The forged letter No. 2. is *dated* July 1, 1843, it says: " Your petition is before Council." The *records will prove* that the petition was only dated 7th August, and that it never was before Council at all. Letter 3 has been already disposed of. The next letter alleged to be signed by Mr. Hincks is No. 6. It contains the following extract: " The Clerk-"ship of the Peace of the Dalhousie District "is now vacant, and immediately upon your "discharge, I shall submit your name to the "Governor General, and it being a personal "request, I have not the slightest doubt of "your appointment to that office, provided "that you will honestly meet your monetary "engagements."

It may be well in passing to notice the inconsistency of the conspirators in this letter. Their object was to establish a charge against Mr. Hincks, of having taken a bribe to procure McNab's release from confinement, to which he was subjected for having published a libel written by Mr. Hincks. Had Mr. Hincks been the author of the libel, he would have been too glad to have assisted McNab in any way in his power without requiring a bribe, but the above letter No. 6, changes the ground entirely. It is no longer Mr. Hincks who is to receive a bribe, but he is to give one in the shape of an office to induce McNab "*to meet honestly his monetary engagements.*" What those monetary engagements were, will appear presently. Meantime, we proceed to establish the forgery of letter 6 conclusively. It is dated 26th September, and declares that the Clerkship of the Dalhousie District "*is now vacant*, and immediately upon your discharge, I shall submit your name to the Governor General." As Mr. Hincks *could not, according to usage*, have submitted the name *of any one* for such an office, he would scarcely have expressed himself in such a manner, but unfortunately for the conspirators, the office in question was not vacant on the 26th September; Dr. Christie, the Clerk of the Peace, having been alive and well at that time. It is well known that his death was sudden, and as to the date, the following extract from an official record will speak for itself:

"This sixteenth day of November, 1843, Alexander S. Christie, of Bytown, Doctor of Medicine, who died on the 13th day of November, 1843, was buried by me on his own farm of Glencairn, in the Township of March.

S. S. STRONG,
Minister of Christ Church, Bytown,
of Bytown.

Witnesses,
Alex. Christie, James Fitzgibbon, Nicholas Sparks.

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the Register kept by me as Minister of Christ Church Bytown.

S. S. STRONG.

Bytown, 2nd January, 1852.

The next forged letter is dated 7th October. In it, Mr. Hincks is made to say " your petition has been favourably received and the Gaol Surgeon *has been applied* to for a certificate of your health." The first application for a certificate was made 21st Oct. a *fortnight after the date of the forged letter*. McNab's second petition is dated 7th Oct. the very date of that letter. The next forged letter, No. 10, is dated 17th Sept. Mr. Hincks is made to say that the Gaol Surgeon has expressed an opinion against McNab's being in ill health, and is further made to suggest the employment of another Surgeon. There is no such opinion of Dr. Wilson to be found. And it was only in November that Dr. W. was called on in pursuance of Mr. Daly's letter of 20th Oct. to give an opinion which he declined to do. Mr. Hincks is thereafter made to get up a plot about changing the Surgeon more than a month before any application had been made to him, *and nearly a fortnight before McNab had petitioned for the first time, stating that his health had suffered.* We have now noticed every letter ascribed to Mr. Hincks in the forged correspondence, and independent of McNab's spontaneous admission, that he was the author of the forgery, we submit that the authentic records of the Secretary's office contain proof of forgery in every single letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Hincks. These records, it is well known, are at all times accessible to Members of Parliament and to all persons having an interest in them—no one could more easily satisfy himself on the subject than Mr. Vansittart himself. The only wonder is that so old an offender as Dugald C. McNab should have executed his work so clumsily.

We shall now submit a brief statement of Mr. Hincks' connection with Dugald C. McNab. Some time about 1840-1841, Mr. Hincks, who had never then seen or heard of Dugald C. McNab, received a communication from him, for insertion in the Examiner newspaper, of which he was the Proprietor and Editor, reflecting very severely on the conduct of the Laird of McNab towards the settlers in the Township of McNab. Mr. Hincks is under the impression that Andrew Dickson, Esquire, then of Packenham, introduced Dugald McNab as wishing to make such statements public He may be mistaken, but he is satisfied that he was applied to by some one in whom he had confidence. However, he proceeded with caution, and made enquiry elsewhere as to facts. He found in the appendix to Lord Durham's report the following statements :

From Appendix B to the Report of the Earl of Durham. Minutes of evidence taken before Assistant Commissioners of Crown Lands and Emigration. Extract from evidence of John Radenhurst, Esquire.

837. Was there not a special agreement made with the Laird of McNab? There was by an order in Council dated 3d November, 1823.

838. What was the nature of that agreement? It was that a Township should be set apart on the Ottawa, for the purpose of being placed under his superintendence ; that it should remain under his sole direction for 18 months ; that patents might issue to any of the settlers of the Township on his certificate, stating that settlement duties were performed, and his claims on the settler adjusted, or that patents might issue to him in trust for any number of settlers ; that a grant of 1200 acres was to be assigned to him, to be increased to 5000 acres on his completing the settlement of the Township.

839. Has the settlement of the Township been completed?—No, it has not.

840. The full grant of 5,000 acres has however been made to the Laird of McNab, has it not?—The Order of the Governor in Council for the grant is lodged in this office, but no description for patent has issued.

841. Why is that?—The selection of the lots that he had made were those on which he had placed settlers, who I understood had made considerable improvements, and I did not feel myself at liberty to issue descriptions, and I accordingly referred it back to the Executive Council. A second petition praying that a description for those particular lots may issue for patent is now before the Executive Council.

842. The effect of granting his petition would be to place these settlers completely in his power? Yes, it would.

843. By an order in Council, this township was to be placed at his disposition for 18 months; has there been any order in Council extending this period? I am not aware that there has been.

844. The settlement however of the township is still under his sole direction, is it not? Yes it is.

Mr. Hincks, thinking McNab's letter too scurrilous, wrote an Editorial article embracing the facts. Soon after, an action for Libel was commenced by the Laird of McNab. Dugald McNab undertook by letter to get up the defence, and wrote other articles attacking the Laird which Mr. Hincks was imprudent enough to publish, he being irritated against the Laird on account of the prosecution. The libel suit was tried before the late Mr. Justice Jones and a special jury in Toronto, and a nominal verdict of £5 (damages having been laid at about £5000) was rendered. In all probability there would have been a verdict for defendant, but for the letters of Dugald McNab published after the notice that an action would be commenced. The expenses were heavy. The *taxed* costs of Messrs. Sherwood & Crawford were, according to a receipt, copy of which we publish, £87 13 4.

In the King's Bench.

Archibald McNab, vs. Francis Hincks. } Received from the defendant in this cause, the sum of £87 13 4 being the amount of verdict and costs in the above suit.

SHERWOOD & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiff's Atty.

Persons acquainted with such proceedings know that the costs between Atty. and client are always much higher than taxed costs, besides which there were very few witnesses for the plaintiff and a great many brought from a considerable distance for the defendant. Notwithstanding that some money was raised on the spot, Mr. Hincks' disbursements were very considerable. The fees to Counsel alone were above £40. The conductors of the newspaper press must be well aware that in all such cases as that above described, the proprietor of a journal is entitled to be held harmless by the author of a libel, and that such arrangement is frequently a distinct recognized obligation. After the trial, Dugald C. McNab compromised with Mr. Hincks by giving his note for £100, which Mr. H. accepted in full for his claim, repeatedly acknowledged by McNab, although he was a loser of at least an equal amount out of his own pocket. McNab was perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, and solemnly promised to pay the amount out of a legacy which he said he was to receive before long. Mr. Hincks never pressed the payment of this note until he had conclusive proof of McNab's character which he was ignorant of until about September 1843. About the month of June 1843, McNab, spontaneously called on Mr. Hincks, and stated that his legacy was ready, and shewing a letter from Mr. Benbow, a Solicitor of London, enclosing a deed of release to be executed by him, on the receipt of which the money would be paid to his order. He wanted to have the release sent through one of the banks, and the money collected by such bank. M. Hincks took him to the Bank of Montreal. The release was executed before the Bank Notary, and handed to the cashier with an order for the payment of the legacy. At the same time McNab executed two notes both which were endorsed by Mr. Hincks and discounted by the Bank of Montreal, the amount to be retained out of the legacy. One of these notes was for £100 and to take up the overdue note for the costs in the libel case, the other for £25 cash handed to McNab by the Bank, on his note endorsed by Mr. Hincks. Mr. Hincks heard no further of the matter for some time, when, to his astonishment, he found that McNab had given a subsequent order to the Bank of British North America for his legacy, and that the amount had been received by that bank, and was at his credit. He was naturally, indignant at so gross a fraud, by which he was compelled not only to take up the £100 note given for the costs, but the £25 note for which McNab had received cash, and this while the amount of the legacy was actually lying at another Bank. He wrote, stating the facts to Mr. Sheriff Dickson, and requested him to demand an explanation of McNab's conduct, and to ascertain his intentions. There is in Mr. Hincks' possession a letter addressed to Mr. Sheriff Dickson, by Dugald C. McNab, probably in answer to an application by that gentleman on behalf of Mr. Hincks. Its genuineness can be proved, it is as follows :

PERTH, 29TH DECEMBER, 1843.

Dear Sir.

I received your letter to-day, and have transmitted Mr. Hincks £40, and will pay him the remainder as proposed by me, confidently, relying on his generosity. I am certain he will not take advantage of my present state, as I intend to act honorably, as I was the principal person who wrote the first letter to him on McNab's transgressions. I am still very poorly and beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,
Signed DUGALD C. McNAB.

The check transmitted by McNab, on the Bank of British North America, is the last money ever received by Mr. Hincks from him on account of his two notes, and to the best of his recollection, he has never asked him for any further payment. Mr. Hincks looked on him as a person wholly unable to pay, and troubled himself no further about the claim. He cannot vouch for the amount received from McNab. His *bona fide* claim was £125. He received on account either £40 or £55 15 0 but he cannot be quite certain which Such is a true statement of Mr. Hinck's connection with Dugald C. McNab with whom he never again corresponded until January 1850, when McNab sent him his warning letter regarding Mr. Vansittart's proceedings. With regard to the money transactions, the records of the Agency of the Bank of Montreal at Kingston contain proofs of the transmission of the release, of McNab's order, of the protest, of the non-payment of his note, and of the payment of them by the endorser, Mr Hincks. The records of the Agency of the Bank of British North America, contain proof of the legacy money having been collected for McNab by them. McNab's letter of 29th Sept. 1843, copied above, admits his indebtedness to Mr. Hincks, acknowledges the authorship of the libel, and appeals to Mr. Hincks' generosity. A more complete exposure of a foul conspiracy has never been made. We have however one interesting little document with which to wind up. When Dugald C. McNab then living at McNab, heard of the publication of the Woodstock libellous placard, he determined to sell himself to the highest bidder, and honoured Mr. Hincks with the preference. The following letter is in Mr. Hincks' possession and can be seen with the other documents :

MCNAB, 13TH DECEMBER, 1851.

(Copy.)

Sir,

If the money that I paid to you be refunded and an additional sum paid to me for the trouble, I will give such evidence and procure such corroborating evidence as will save you harmless, because the correspondence which now appears in the Provincial papers was published without my knowledge or consent. Send me the £50 that I paid without any writing, in a blank envelope forthwith, and give me another £50 after your participation in the transaction is clearly proved exonerating, and I will not flinch from any responsibility. There has been a great species of falsehood mixed up with some truth. Now, as Vansittart has behaved most rascally towards me, I wish to stand your friend, and under such circumstances it is better for me to be a friend than an enemy. I shall send a note this week to the Montreal Transcript, denying any participation in either authorizing the publication of the correspondence as it appears, or in assuming the authorship of the libel. The last letter you sent me in February, 1850, asking me to put myself in correspondence again with Dickson, or some other mutual friend, I still have in my possession, and upon the payment of £50, and the guarantee of a further sum. I will give it up before I stir in the matter. I require the payment of the £50 which I gave to you in 1843. I can say more, much more, but until £50, the sum that I had no right to pay to you and that Dickson ought to have paid, is repaid, I shall enter into no further explanation.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
DUGALD C. McNAB.

It is needless to say that Mr. Hincks took no notice whatever of the above letter. He was not disposed to purchase such an ally as Dugald C. McNab, and he therefore left him to co-operate with his fellow conspirators. It is worthy of notice, that in the above letter Mr. Dickson's name is introduced as a person who *ought to have paid* money which McNab actually paid. It was part of the tactics of the conspirators to mix up Mr. Dickson with this transaction, although that gentleman had nothing whatever to do with it beyond kindly taking a little trouble for his friend Mr. Hincks when asked to do so. No imaginable reason can be given why Mr. Sheriff Dickson should have paid £50 or any other sum to Mr. Hincks for Dugald C. McNab. We have now concluded our case. We leave an unprejudiced public to consider it impartially, to inquire into the character of Dugald C. McNab, Douglas and McWhinnie, and to ask themselves whether the Inspector General has or has not been the object of a most foul conspiracy. They must also judge whether, with the evidence in his possession, he was justified in placing Mr. Vansittart on his defence, and whether that gentleman was warranted in resting his defence on the ground of his total ignorance of the publication, he having in his letter to McNab copied above, and dated September 3d, 1849, declared, "*I am contemplating an early attack.*" True, the attack did not come then, but Mr. Hincks was justified in believing that *the most opportune* time for making it had been seized namely the day of the election for the County of Oxford. We believe that the verdict of the public will be as unanimous in this case as can possibly be expected under the circumstances. How far the bitter political opponents of the Inspector General will carry their zeal, we shall very soon be in a position to know.

We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined expression of congratulation by the Quebec Bar to Sir James Stuart, on his return from Europe, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health :—

BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

SECTION OF THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Meeting held for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting to the Honorable Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada, an address from the Bar upon the occasion of his restoration to health and return to Quebec.

Resolved,—That the Batonnier be requested in the name of the Bar of Lower Canada, Section of the District of Quebec, to convey to the Honorable Sir James Stuart, Bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada, the congratulation of the members thereof on his restoration to health, and his return to this Province, to resume the duties of his high office.

True Copy.
(Signed,) C. DELAGRAVE,
Secretary.
B. L. C. S. D. Q.

Quebec, 5th June, 1852.

QUEBEC, 12th June, 1852.

SIR,—Being charged by the Quebec section of the Bar of Lower Canada to convey to you their congratulations on your restoration to health, and your return to this country, to resume the duties of your high office, I perform an agreeable duty in communicating to you their congratulations on this occasion. At the same time I express to you the feelings of the Bar in assuring you that they have taken a lively interest in the improvement of your health, and derive the greatest satisfaction from its restoration, as well with reference to your self personally, as to the important duties devolving on you.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient serv't.,
(Signed) G. OKILL STUART,
Batonnier.

The Hon. Sir James Stuart, Bart.,
Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

QUEBEC, 12th June, 1852.

SIR,—I have been honoured with your letter of this day, communicating to me the congratulations of the Quebec section of the Bar of Lower Canada, on the occasion of my return, to resume the duties of the office I have the honour of holding. It is gratifying to me to receive such a testimony of the good opinion and friendly sentiments of so enlightened and respectable a body as the Bar of Quebec, for which my warmest acknowledgments are due, and I beg you will assure the Bar that, in our renewed intercourse, these sentiments will be cordially reciprocated on my part.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obd'nt humble servt.,
[Signed] J. STUART.

George Okill Stuart, Esq.,
Batonnier.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Mail Steamship *Illinois* arrived at New York on Saturday morning last, from Aspinwall, in the short passage of seven days and five hours, it being the shortest passage from the Isthmus ever made. She left Aspinwall on the night of June 4, and brings the United States Mail from San Francisco to May 15, with advices to the 16th. She brings also 525 passengers, and gold dust to the amount of a million eight hundred thousand dollars.

In relation to mining operations, the Sacramento *Union* says that " advices from all parts of the mining districts are highly favourable. The miners are very generally receiving fair remuneration for their labour, and while there are fewer instances of extraordinary individual fortune, the average yield per man is evidently increasing by the application of science and well constructed machinery. Instead of the occupation being as formerly, a kind of roving, hap-hazard excursion, it is now regarded as a regular, legitimate pursuit, upon which men enter with the same views of permanency and system as upon any other avocation in life. In placer, or surface mines, which two years ago, with the imperfect machinery then in use, would not have yielded an income equal to the expense of living, miners are now making from four to ten dollars per day. Earth that will yield two cents per bushel, or, in mining phraseology, a cent a bucket, can be very profitably worked.

The vigilance Committee have deemed it proper, owing to recent developments, to hold meetings again, and keep watch of such scoundrels as are among us, but as yet our city has been very quiet.

The excitement in many parts of the mines, in opposition to Chinese labor among our mountains, is evidently on the increase. Mass meetings have been held at the north and south, corresponding committees appointed; and in general, steps taken to clear the entire mining region of the Celestials. Several very interesting communications have appeared in the public prints, purporting to emanate from the Chinese, showing the benefits to be derived from their great emigration to this country, and the importance of the consequent trade which will spring up between California and China. But these appear to have little effect upon the miners, who seem bent upon the work of expulsion. From statistics carefully prepare, it appears that the number of Chinese who arrived here between February, 1848 and May, 1852, is 11,953. The number that have returned or died is estimated at 167, so that that class of our population may be set down in round numbers at 12,000. In addition to this, large numbers are expected. It is proposed in many portions of the mines to sell their claims—give them the proceeds, and tell them to leave. The Chinese are of a mild character, and should the Americans push matters to the extreme, it is not anticipated that much if any bloodshed will ensue.

The legislature did not adopt the recommendations of Governor Bigler in his special message, but re-enacted the law of 1850, imposing a tax of $3 a month, or $36 per annum upon all foreign miners, as a license for working the mines. The American miners in some of the mining regions have held public meetings, and passed resolutions peremptorily expelling the Chinese from the diggings.

A letter dated at the South Fork of the Feather River on the 9th of May, says :—

With regard to Indian difficulties, the natives have been so severely handled of late that they now deliver up the murderers which will doubtless go far to prevent the indiscriminate butchering of Indians disposed to be friendly, for the villany of a few. A case of this kind lately occurred at Stringtown. It was ascertained that a white man had been killed more than a year ago upon the Middle Fork of Feather river ; one of the Indians was immediately taken and hung ; the chief delivered up his wife and children and went in pursuit of another known to have accompanied the deceased, and succeeded in taking him, also killing three Indians in a skirmish.

This Indian was also hung at Stringtown. Most of the chiefs and honest men among the Indians known to be friendly, have procured certificates from miners and merchants well known that they are good, &c., which they carefully wrap up and carry with them, and take great satisfaction in presenting their credentials to every man they meet with a rifle.

UNION BUILDING SOCIETY.—On the 7th instant, eight shares sold at an average of £28 6s.

From United States Papers.

FROM AFRICA.—We learn by the arrival of the brig Lowder, that Commodore Bruce, of H. B. M. steamer Penelope, had given notice that the blockade had been removed and taken off from all the ports in the Bight of Benin, except that of Whydah.—(*N. Y. Com. Adv.*)

HAVANA, June 5, 1852.—The Senior Quesado, some time noticed by your correspondent as the discoverer or inventor of an incumbustible paint, for the protection of dwellings, furniture, &c. from fire, has found a new application of it for the preservation of the hulls of vessels from the ravages of the worm in southern latitudes. A boat placed in the most exposed situations and untouched for two months, having one coat of paint upon the bottom, on examination a few days since, was found free of perforation by the insect. The exposure is to be continued without renewal of the paint, and it may prove of some importance to ship-owners.—[Cor. N. Y. Jour of Com.

Further Items by the Baltic.

ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the shareholders in the British North American Bank, held in London on Tuesday, a dividend of 6 per cent per annum, was declared.

The affair of the Lobos Islands continues to be a subject of interest in commercial circles. The English Admiral on the Pacific station is said to have expressed an opinion that the Islands are as much an integral part of Peru, as the Scilly Islands are of England. His opinion is strongly controverted by the commercial press. The decision of the right of sovereignty in this case is regarded as the more important, as it is believed there are other Guano Islands on the Pacific, to which the decision will form a precedent. Meanwhile vessels are being despatched from England to load there.

The crops throughout England are luxuriant. Between Liverpool and London the country is clothed with the richest verdure, and similar accounts reach us from other parts of the Island, and from Ireland ; the wheat crop is especially thriving, and other grains and also potatoes look well. There is a prospect of a fair hay crop. Hops have a strong growth, with the appearance of being untouched by blight.

The Pope has confirmed the translation of Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Dublin.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes the returns of the merchandise imported into France this year, to the 1st of May. The duties amounted to 46,773,364 francs, being an advance of ten millions francs over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The salt tax alone has this year produced nearly nine millions of francs. The imports are chiefly of raw materials. Cotton shows an increase during the four months of 227 millions metrical quintals, against 187 millions in the same period of the previous year. The exports do not present so favorable a statement. The Commission on the Budget have exhibited an independence that was scarcely looked for, by rejecting the President's demand of 23 million francs—to defray the expense of the 31,000 men that have been added to the army. This refusal will reduce the effective force for 1853, to 369,000 men, of which it consisted previously. The Commission also declined to grant the credits demanded for a new Ministry of Police, and further they express regret respecting the confiscation of the Orleans property.

The gossip from Paris is, that M. Heckeren whose return from a private mission to the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Berlin we have already announced, was personally well received, but his mission was a failure. The answer he received to his propositions is said to have been, that a revision of the treaties of 1815 is inadmissible. That a Congress, to which England shall be invited, to discuss the political constitution of Europe, is equally so, for the reason that the Parliamentary Government of Europe, and Spain, Portugal, Piedmont, and Switzerland, are at the present moment anything but formidable, and with respect to England, her relation to Parliamentary Government is already decided ; and finally that so long as France remained within the limits demanded by the independence of Europe, the powers will not interfere with her form of government. But if an opinion were asked by the President, they would advise him to remain satisfied with the title and power he at present possesses.

M. de Falloux it is stated will no longer take part in political affairs.

The President's journey to the South is postponed till September ; meantime he will reside at the Royal Palace of St. Cloud.

ITALY.—The Papal Government is very uneasy at the intelligence of frequent conferences between Louis Napoleon and some of the chiefs of the Italian liberal party. M. Thiers had a friendly interview with the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent writing from Berlin, says it is there rumored that negotiations have been concluded between the Central powers, with the consent of England, to restore the canton of Neufchatel, to Prussia.

AUSTRIA.—The financial embarrassments of the Empire, are as complicate as ever. The result of the Frankfort and London loan has not transpired with certainty.

A correspondent of the Times writing from Vienna, says every possible means is adopted to conceal the real state of feeling in the different provinces from the knowledge of the inhabitants of the capital, but in spite of preventive measures, the truth sooner or later finds its way to us. Thus a transient gleam of light broke in upon us yesterday, and from what was said it was impossible to doubt that there is a general and deeply rooted sentiment of discontent, from which the true and faithful Tyrolese are by no means exempt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir Harry Smith has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape Town, previous to his embarkation, showing that the Colonists appreciate his services better than the Home Government. Sir Harry considers that the coup de grace has been given to the Caffre war by the late operations, but it would seem by the latest advices from the seat of war, that the enemy are as active as ever. We learn that Col. Eyre had had a severe action with a body of Caffres, in which he lost one Captain and several men. The 12th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy.

Maj. Gen. Cathcart had arrived at the seat of war, but no account had yet been received of any of his operations.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT.—The Silician Industrial exhibition opened at Breslau May 25. There was a fine display of Linen and Woollen goods, and also of Iron manufactures. Victor Hugo has just completed a work on the Coup d'Etat of Dec. 2. The counsel for the Orleans Family have published a memoir, setting forth the grounds of their appeal against the confiscation of the Orleans property. The Berlin journal states that the settlement between the King of Denmark, and the Duke of Augustenburgh, will be repudiated by the Germanic Diet.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

June 16th.

Per Ship Canada, Herbert, from Cork—147 packages cordage, to C E Levey & Co. 35 bales cordage, to master. 100 tons railway iron, to order.

Omitted in the manifest of the Alexander, from Liverpool :—1 bdl spades, 7 casks nails, 1 cask sad irons, 1 case guns, 1 cask hardware, to R J Shaw.

EXPORTS.

June 15.

Per bark Elizabeth, Facey, for Plymouth—50 tons red pine, 434 do white pine, 250 do pine deals, 18 cords lathwood, by J E Oliver.

Per bark Richibucto, Ganson, for Aberdeen—45 tons oak, 60 do elm, 8 do birch, 300 do white pine, 21 do red pine, 2 red pine masts, 2 white pine masts, 6 pes tamarac, 350 pine deals, 1m 5 0 0 pipe staves, 2m 6 0 0 W O W I staves, 6 prs oars, 5 bbls flour, 6 brooms, by H & E Burstall.

Per bark British Queen, Lord, for Bristol—26 tons oak, 81 do ash, 405 do white pine, 5825 std pine deals, 2m 0 0 std staves, 5m 0 0 W O W I staves, 12 cords lathwood, 12 doz handspikes, 50 pairs oars, by LeMesurier Tilstone & Co.

Per ship Clio, Rickard, for Falmouth—660 tons white pine, 800 pine deals, 1m 5 0 0 pipe staves, 9m 0 0 0 W I staves, 12 spars, by G B Symes & Co

Per bark Westminster, McKenzie, for Bristol—59 tons red pine, 325 do white pine, 4000 std pine deals, 2m W O W I staves, 2m pipe staves, 10 cords lathwood, by H & E Burstall.

Per bark Empress, Leslie, for Banff—55 tons elm, 26 do birch, 12 do ash, 37 do red pine, 385 do white pine, 50 pine deals, 1m pipe staves, ½m W I staves, by Pemberton Bros.

Per bark Jos. Cunard, Williams, for Newport—180 tons red pine, 300 do white pine, 2800 std pine deals, 1m 0 0 0 pipe staves, 3065 bbls flour, 16 cords lathwood, 2 doz handspikes, by H & E Burstall.

Per ship City of London, Dick, for Liverpool—100 bbls pot ashes, 1000 bbls flour, by G B Symes & Co.

Per bark Elizabeth, Brown, for London—4 tons elm, 22 do red pine, 249 do white pine, 3166 pine deals, 1579 spruce deals, 4m 0 3 20 std staves, by G W Usborne.

Per bark Ann Kenny, Hughes, for Waterford—26 tons elm, 190 do red pine, 12 do birch, 450 do white pine, 1241 std spruce deals, 438 std pine deals, 2½ cords lathwood, 2m 7 0 0 pipe staves, 2m 0 0 0 W I staves, 1 pc elm, 2 do maple, by Benson & Co.

Per bark Breadalbane, Warden, for Glassen-dock—12 tons oak, 4 do elm, 6 do ash, 12 do red pine, 720 do white pine, 665 std pine deals, 0m 5 0 0 std staves, 2m 0 0 0 W O W I staves, 10 cords lathwood, by Benson & Co.

Per brig Keepsake, Graham, for Waterford—365 tons red pine, 5m pipe staves, 500 std pine deals, by C E Levey & Co.

June 16th.

Per Bark Ava, Gillard, for London—299 tons oak, 3m 5 3 17 std staves, by Wm Price.

Per Brig Credo, Griffith, for Abery st with—20 tons elm, 30 do red pine, 8 do tamarac, 340 do white pine, 120 do std spruce, 120 std pine deals, 1m 1 0 0 pipe staves, 1m W O W I staves, 7 cords lathwood, 10 spars, 1 bbl flour, by G B Symes & Co.

Per Brig Harmony, Anderson, for Ardrossan—15 tons oak, 96 do red pine, 300 do white do, 240 std pine deals, 10¼ cords lathwood, 12 spruce spars, by H & E Burstall.

Per Brig Aurora, Cammish, for Chester—8 tons oak, 38 do red pine, 325 do white do, 300 std pine deals, 10 cords lathwood, 2m W O W I staves, by H & E Burstall.

Per Brig William, Key, for Whitehaven—10 tons oak, 10 do elm, 14 do red pine, 8 do birch, 310 do red pine, 1m 1 0 0 pipe staves, 2m 1 2 27 R O W I staves, 3 cords lathwood, by G B Symes & Co.

Per Ship China, Simpson, for Cardiff—20 tons oak, 120 do red pine, 560 do white do, 840 std pine deals, 2m pipe staves, 13 cords lathwood, by H & E Burstall.

Per Schr. Lord David, McNeil, for Dalhousie & Caraquette—200 bbls flour, 40 do pork, by W Hunt & Co. 6 boxes glass, 3 do soap, 2 do crackers, 2 do biscuit, 3 casks hardware, &c, &c, &c, by H J Noad & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

June 15th.

Bark Messenger, Walker, 27th April, Limerick, H & E Burstall, ballast, 114 pas.

June 16th.

Ship Canada, Herbert, ——, Cork, LeMesurier & Co, iron, 404 passengers.

Bark Boreas, McDonald, 17th April, New Ross, Pemberton Bros, ballast, 2 cabin and 233 steerage pas.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Names.	*Tons.*	*For.*	*By Whom.*	*Where*
June 16th.				
Lord Brougham,	252,	Cardiff,	A Gilmour & Co,	Wolfe's Cove.
Royal William,	311,	Holyhead,	Benson & Co,	New Liverpool.
Rambler,	263,	Whitby,	do,	do.
Worthy of Devon,	367,	Bideford,	do,	do
Hindoo,	379,	Carnarvon,	do,	do.
Thomas James,	705,	Liverpool,	Sharples & Co,	Sillery Cove.
Pomona,	359,	Leith,	Dean & Co,	Lampson's Blocks.
Duke of Manchester,	369,	Falmouth,	C E Levey & Co,	Levey's Wharf.
Recovery,	346,	Swansea,	LeMesurier & Co.	Blais' Booms.
Victoria,	310,	Galway,	do,	do.
Virginie,	122,	Halifax,	H J Noad & Co,	Leaycraft's Wharf.
Pallas,	316,	Cork,	C E Levey & Co.	Blais' Booms.
Kelsick Wood,	234,	Belfast,	A Gilmour & Co,	Wolfe's Cove.

CLEARED.

June 16th

Ship China, Simpson, Cardiff. H & E Burstall.
Bark Ava, Gillard, London, Wm Price.
Brig Credo, Griffiths, Aberystwith, G B Symes & Co.
—— William, Ker, Whitehaven, do.
—— Harmony, Anderson, Ardrossan, H & E Burstall.
—— Aurora, Cammish, Chester, do.
Schr Lord David, McNeil, Dalhousie and Caraquette, H J Noad & Co.

Maritime Items.

Wednesday, 16th June—8, a. m.—Therm. 80°. Bar. 29. 51. Wind, West. Weather, clear.

2½, p. m.—Therm. 104°. in the sun. Bar. 29 48. Wind, N.W. Weather, clear.

The mail steamer Quebec arrived at the usual time this morning.

The Confiance and the Sisters were at Grosse Isle yesterday.

Seven inward bound, and six outward bound vessels passed River du Loup yesterday.

At River du Loup, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, the weather was fine—wind, north—no vessels in sight.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

Entered, May 27—brig Huntingdon, Wilson, Water of Urr, ballast 28th—Schrs. Marie Dolphine, Joncas, Quebec, general cargo; Perseverance, LeBouffe, New Richmond. 30th—Schrs. Defiance, Currie, Halifax, general cargo ; George, McNutt, P. E. Island, oats and cattle. June 2—Coquet, Ramsay, oats and cattle, to A Ritchie & Co.

Cleared, May 30—brig Wear, Guthrie, timber, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 31—brig Emma Zoller, Barker, timber, Torquay, A Ritchie & Co.

Office of the Agent of the Jesuits' Estates.

QUEBEC, 14TH JUNE, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on THURSDAY, the 15th JULY NEXT, at noon, in the office of the undersigned, in the Upper Town of Quebec, No. 3, St. Lewis Street,—

The property of the Banal Mill of Old Lorette, in the Seigniory of St. Gabriel, with the ground thereunto belonging, water privilege, and every other appurtenances and dependencies, will be put up to sale, and adjudged to the highest and last bidder.

This Mill is most advantageously situated, on account of its proximity to the town, the macadamized roads that lead thereto, and the short distance from the line of the projected rail road between Quebec and Montreal.

The purchaser shall and may retain the price of adjudication, *a constitut*, on giving satisfactory securities.

A deposit of £20 cy. shall be exacted from the purchaser, at the time of the adjudication, to cover the expences of sale, advertisements, plans, &c., in case of non-fulfilment of the conditions of the adjudication.

LOUIS PANET,
Agent.

Married.

On the 15th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Miller Clifford, Esq., Captain, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Colonel Miller Clifford, C. B., 58th Regt., to Harriet Amelia, second daughter of Henry LeMesurier, Esq., of this city.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MORNING SALE OF FLOUR.

Will be sold by auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at the stores of MESSRS. H. J. NOAD & Co., for account of the interested, and others concerned :—

362 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged.
87 do do slightly heated.
☞ Sale at HALF-PAST TEN.
A.J. MAXHAM,
A. & B.

Quebec, 16th June, 1852.

Choice Molasses and Muscovado Sugar.

WILL BE SOLD, by Auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., on ATKINSON'S WHARF, the following landing from the brigt. " DANDY JIM," from Halifax.

100 PUNCHEONS CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.
40 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR.
☞ Sale at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, p. m.
A. J. MAXHAM,
A. & B.

Quebec, 14th June, 1852.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

PRES-DE-VILLE THEATRE.

NEAR QUEEN'S WHARF.

MONSTER PANORAMA OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



Unparalleled Attraction !

P. T. BARNUM—Proprietor of the New York Museum, &c.
CHIEF ARTIST—Sig. de Lamano
MANAGER & DELINEATOR—D. Eldon Hall.

TWO SPLENDID EXHIBITIONS, DAILY AT THREE AND EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

ADMISSION ONLY 1s. 3D. FRONT SEATS 1s. 10½D.

NO HALF PRICE TICKETS.

WILL OPEN IN A FEW DAYS,

THE highly popular and successful MIRROR of the

WORLD'S FAIR,

Comprising the whole Exterior ; the Royal Procession from Buckingham to the Crystal Palace ; the Interior of the renowned Crystal Palace, and the West End of London ; the grand opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court ; superb view of the whole Nave ; the *Nave in all its parts* ; the Canadian Division ; the American Division ; the whole Transept ; the British Division, and Agricultural Courts : the whole ending with a superb view of the Yacht " America," off Cowes.

Quebec, 14th June, 1852.

ST. MAURICE FORGES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the SALE of the WARES manufactured at the above well known Works, have now in store :—

STOVES, Double and Single, of all sizes,
Do Cooking, of various patterns,
Sugar Coolers,
Camp Ovens, Bake Pans,
Cart Boxes and Cribble Wheels, in setts,
Register Grates,
Stove Pipe Holes and Soot Doors,
Stove Stands,
Dumb Bells,
Plough Moulds,
Soc Plates,
Horse Shoe, Axe, and other Bar Iron.

W. HUNT, & Co.
Hunt's Wharf

Quebec, 15th June, 1852.

LIGHT SUMMER CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS, LINEN, Zephyr, San Diego, and Buenos Ayrian Coats from 3s 6d to 11s 6d. Chinese Summer Hats, 2s 6d, Leghorn, and Kossuth, for sale cheap, at

T. CASEY'S.

Quebec. 15th June, 1852. 3-i-2 a-w.

CABIN PASSAGE TO LIMERICK.

THE Splendid A. 1. Ship " JESSY," Daniel German Commander, has superior accommodations for a few Cabin passengers, will sail on or about the 22nd instant.

Apply to the master on board, or to,
C. E. LEVEY & CO.

Quebec, 15th June, 1851.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.

THE well known Ship " LOUISA" Captain Scott, 800 Tons, A. 1 copper and copper fastened, can accommodate 4 or 5 passengers for the above Port.

For particulars apply on Board at REYNAR'S WHARF, or
C. E. LEVEY & CO.

Quebec, 25th May, 1852.

FOR SALE,

SIX ACRES OF LAND in free and common soccage, on the ST. FOY ROAD, one mile on this side of the Church, and four miles from St. John's Gate. Apply to

LOUIS PANET,
Quebec, 31st May, 1852. Notary.

Just Received and For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:—

	s.	d.
RELIGION of Geology,	6	6
Dick on the Diffusion of Knowledge,	2	6
Dick's Christian Philosopher, 2 vols.,	5	0
Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	2	6
Proverbs for the People,	2	6
Sermons of Wesleyan Methodist Ministers,	3	0
Baptismal Font, by Rev. John Cumming, D.D.	3	0
Happy Home, by Hamilton,	2	9
Marshall on Sanctification,	3	0
Bickersteth on Prayer,	2	8
The Trinity and Modern Arianism,	1	6
Communicant's Companion, by Henry,	2	3
The True Path,	1	3
Pride and Principle,	1	3
Sketches from Life,	1	3
The Momento,	1	3
The Lawyer's Daughter,	1	3
Agnes Morss,	1	3
Chances and Changes,	1	3

R. MIDDLETON,
19, Mountain Street.

Quebec, 24th December, 1851.

Cheap Carpeting and Floor Oil Cloths,

OF RICH PATTERNS, AND WELL SEASONED,

From a half yard to four yards wide.

—TOGETHER WITH,—

REALLY A CHEAP STOCK OF

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

CONTINUALLY SELLI G OFF,

AT THE ESTABLISHED CHEAP WAREHOUSE OF

T. CASEY.

Upper Town, Quebec, 7th April, 1852.

DR. HALSEY'S

FOREST WINE;

OR COMPOUND

Wine of Sarsaparilla,

A NEW DISCOVERY.

And the most extraordinary medicine of the age, put up in Large Bottles; a single bottle does more good, and goes farther in the cure of Diseases, than any ten bottles of Sarsaparilla extract hitherto in use; warranted to cure without nauseating or weakening, is perfectly safe at all times, and possesses a delightful bitter flavour, almost equal to Pure Port Wine.

All the numerous Sarsaparillas now in use are prepared by boiling the root to obtain the extract. The finest medicinal properties of this valuable plant are therefore evaporated and lost; besides this, articles of no medicinal virtues whatever, such as molasses and liquorice are added to make up the deficiency, and give them consistency. It is not to be wondered at then, that it takes 10, 20, and sometimes 50 large bottles of these extracts of Sarsaparilla to do any good, or produce the slightest change in health. Not so with Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine. Every dose produces its good effects, and every bottle its great results.

This valuable medicine is prepared *without heating*, without the use of liquorice, molasses, or any syrup whatever. But the great beauty of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine remains still to be told. By the invention of a new and wonderful chemical apparatus, a PERFECT WINE is produced from two o the most valuable plants in the world, the

Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry.

It possesses all the fine virtues of these justly celebrated plants. In addition to this the efficacy of the Forest Wine is increased nearly ten fold by the farther combination of other rare vegetable properties.

DR. HALSEY'S

Gum Coated Fores Pills

An invaluable Compound Sarsaparilla preparation.

Manufactured on the same principle as the Forest Wine, to which it is an important adjunct. They are coated with pure Gum Arabic, an important invention for which Dr. Halsey has received the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States.

Dr. HALSEY'S Forest Wine and Gum coated Forest Pills, unite in accomplishing the same great end, THE PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, THE RENOVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!

The life principle of man is the blood. No sooner are those organs of the stomach which make and nourish the blood, cleansed of morbid matter, and restored to healthy action by the use of the Forest Pills, and pure rich blood made to flow in the veins by the use of the Forest Wine, than disease begins to vanish, and strength and energy of body return. This is the principle on which is founded these great medicines, and by which

Scrofula, Dropsy, Billious Diseases, Dispepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Want of Nervous Energy, Jaundice, Coughs, Colds, General Debility, Emaciation of the Body, Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Ulcers, and many other diseases are radically cured.

TO THE LADIES.

Nothing in the world is more absurd than the custom of using paints, chalks, &c., to improve the countenance. All such things instead of beautifying the complexion, display an affected gaudiness quite unbecoming and disgusting; besides, the frequent use of cosmetics destroys the fine texture of the skin, giving it a coarse, palid, unnatural cast. True beauty and loveliness accompany the highest perfection of health, which again invariably follows the PUREST STATE OF THE BLOOD. What artificial appendages equal that vivid expression of countenance which emanates from blooming health? What paints compare with the crimson coloured blood casting its brilliant roseate hue through the transparent texture of the skin? What charms are more captivating than those of nature, in her highest perfection? Let Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine supply the place of all cosmetics. The use of this excellent wine for a short time creates pure, rich blood, which, coursing through the veins, penetrates the minutest fibres that verge toward the surface of the skin, causing all unhealthy pimples and blotches to disappear, imparting a vivid, rosy colour to the skin, and brilliant expression of the eyes.

THIS IS NATURAL BEAUTY.

In corroboration of these facts, Dr. Halsey has many testimonials. The following is from a lady of the most respectable standing in society, sent to us by her own brother, residing in Rutgers Street.

New York, July 7th, 1849.

DR. G. W. HALSEY,—

As you have kindly requested me to state the result proceeding from the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, in the case of my sister, Mary T. Maxwell, I cheerfully comply, believing no disparagement to give my signature in evidence of the excellent qualities of your medicines.

My sister, from her youth, had been in very delicate health, complaining frequently of weakness of the chest, attended with a cough. About the age of eighteen she began to get much worse. For six months previous to commencing with your medicines she had not been able to go out of the house. Her countenance was greatly emaciated, yellow, and sickly. Her face and neck were covered with disagreeable pustules, eyes very much sunk, and her cough increasing. In fine, she bore every appearance of soon becoming an unhappy victim to consumption. At this time I procured for her some of your Forest Wine and Pills, which she commenced using according to the directions. She gradually improved as she followed up the use of them. Her first symptom of recovery was an uncommonly good appetite. Her face finally became smooth, and her cheeks rosy. Her cough left her altogether. She is now strong and vigorous, and presents the finest example of health I ever witnessed.

JOHN S MAXWELL.

☞ What my brother has said of me above, is literally true.

MARY T. MAXWELL.

The Forest Wine in large square bottles $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Gum-coated Forest Pills 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail; by JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary, Upper Town Market-Place, JOHN MUSSON, and G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec.

Quebec, 19th Sept., 1849.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 10, State street, Boston, are Agents for the *Quebec Gazette*, and are authorized to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

Quebec, 10th September, 1851.

F. H. HALL,

AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

PALACE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL.

Quebec, 16th May, 1851. u

BRITANNIA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Capital, One Million Sterling.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9.

REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

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

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

PETER MORRISON,
Resident Director.

London, Jany. 1, 1847.

Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained upon application to

R. PENISTON,
Agent to the Company for Quebec.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

Jos. MORRIN, Esquire, M. D., and
J. A. SEWELL, Esquire, M. D.

EXAMPLES OF RATES.

To Assure £100 Sterling according to the following Tables:

TABLE 1.

Age.	*Annual.*		*Half-Yearly.*		*Quarterly.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	36	0	18	3	9	2
30	40	8	20	7	10	4
35	46	9	23	9	11	11
40	55	1	28	0	14	1
45	66	3	33	8	17	0
50	81	4	41	5	20	11

TABLE 2.

Age.	*First 5 Years.*		
	s.	d.	
25	23	6	This Table increases every 5 Years, until 21st Year.
30	26	4	
35	30	4	
40	36	1	
45	44	6	
50	56	7	

TABLE 3.

Age.	*For 1 Year.*		*For 7 Years.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	21	6	21	10
30	22	1	22	7
35	22	11	23	11
40	24	9	26	9
45	28	6	32	2
50	35	4	41	5

TABLE 4.

Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life, the Rate decreasing at the expiration of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth inclusive, after which period no other payment will be required.

Age.	*1st 5 Yrs.*		*2d 5 Yrs.*		*3d 5 Yrs.*		*Last 5 Yrs.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	72	7	55	6	38	2	19	11
30	78	6	60	10	42	6	22	4
35	85	10	67	8	47	10	25	3
40	95	5	76	4	54	4	28	6
45	103	0	87	4	62	2	32	2
50	124	3	101	1	71	7	6	5

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	*Half Premium During 7 Years.*		*Whole Premium After 7 Years.*	
	.	.	s.	d.
25	19	7	39	2
30	21	9	43	6
35	24	11	49	10
40	29	2	58	4
45	34	10	69	8
50	42	6	85	0

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

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH.

SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH.

TABLE A.

Age.	*Annual Premium.*		*Half-Yearly.*		*Quarterly.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	44	4	22	5	11	3
30	49	10	25	3	12	8
35	57	0	28	11	14	6
40	66	6	33	8	17	0
45	79	0	40	1	20	2
50	95	6	48	7	24	6

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

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE.

Age.	*Half Premium First 5 Years.*		*Whole Premium After 5 Years.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	22	2	44	4
30	24	11	49	10
35	28	6	57	0
40	33	3	66	6
45	39	6	79	0
50	47	9	95	6

The Assured under this Table are entitled also to participate in the Profits, on certain conditions.

Quebec, 9th Jany., 1852.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N.W. corner Third and Chestnut street.

31st July, 1850.

Chronometer Repository,

S. McLAUGHLAN,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH-MAKER.

RATES DETERMINED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS.

N. B.—The most difficult Repairs executed.

ST. LAWRENCE CHAMBERS,
27, ST. PETER STREET.

The World's Fair

PREMIUM SAFES.

DEPOT,

Green Block, Water Street,

(BETWEEN MAIDEN LANE AND WALL TSREET,)

NEW YORK.

THE Subscriber placed his FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF IRON SAFE in competition with the whole world, at the Great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal.

The American Fair, held last year at Castle Garden, also awarded to him a gold medal for the best Fire-proof Safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his Safe has been put in competition with others for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well-known mercantile houses, who have had their books, papers, and money preserved in these superior Safes within the last thirty years, (and can, with many others, be seen at my store,) viz., Messrs. Stillwell & Montrose, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton Street fire; Messrs. Fisher & Robinson, and Messrs. John Lockwood & Co., in the great fire corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets; and Messrs. Proud & Bowman, in Jersey City.

I am the proprietor of HALL'S PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best Lock for the price, ever invented, being proof against powder, and the Key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best Fire, Burglar, and Damp-Proof Safes combined.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139, Water Street,
New York.

AGENTS:

E. J. Elliott, Rochester, N.Y.
Israel Hall, Syracuse, N.Y.
George Hagar, Montreal, Canada.
Heatt & Co., Troy, N.Y.
R. W. Cameron, Hamilton, Canada West.
Richd. M. Hall, Detroit, Mich.

7th April, 1852.

Liverpool and Boston Packets.

TRAIN & CO'S LINE.

Being the only established Line between

Liverpool and Boston!

REGULAR first class Packets are despatched from Boston on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 5th and 20th of every month, throughout the year.

Every facility is afforded by this Line to Canadian Merchants and Importers, for the prompt transmission and delivery of goods *in Bond*—and arrangements have been made through Messrs. Alfred Hill & Co., of London and Liverpool, and Messrs. Hill, Sears & Co., of Boston, whereby greater despatch than has ever before been obtained, will be given to shipping, transhipping, and forwarding by this route.

The reputation of this Line for punctuality, quick passages, and prompt delivery of freight (in good order,) is well known to importers.

Emigrants will find this route a great saving in time, and far preferable to the voyage via the St. Lawrence.

These ships are built in Boston expressly for the trade—carry experienced Surgeons—and are fitted up in a superior manner for Cabin, Second Cabin and steerage passengers.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain certificates of passage, and bills of exchange for one pound sterling and upwards, from sight to sixty days, in sums to suit, by remitting us the amount. Sight Bills, five dollars the pound—sixty day do. at the current rate of Exchange.

Orders per Mail, will receive prompt attention.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75 Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

For every information regarding freight or passage, apply to

ENOCH TRAIN & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 38, Lewis wharf, Boston,
or to TRAIN & CO.,
No. 5, India Building, Liverpool.

29th March, 1852. ly

Great Collection of Fruit Trees.

HOVEY & CO.,

7, MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON,

OFFER for sale from their extensive nurseries at Cambridge, one of the largest assortments of Trees to be found in the country, comprising more than 80,000 PEAR TREES, of all sizes, and of every variety worthy of cultivation, both upon the quince and pear stock. Extra large trees, ready for bearing, at extra prices.

Also, the following Fruit Trees:

APPLES, Upwards of 200 of the finest kinds.

CHERRIES, More than 75 of the best kinds.

PLUMS, Sixty superior kinds, including many new sorts.

Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Figs, Grapes, &c., Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, and Gooseberries. Stocks of Pear, Apple, Quince, Cherry, Plum, &c., by the 100 or 1000.

A very large collection of GREENHOUSE PLANTS; and a most extensive collection of

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Evergreens,

Among which are the new and rare Weeping Trees, Deode Cedar, Rhododendrons, Forsythia, Weigelea Roses, Azaleas, Japan Spirea, Prairie Roses, Tree Pæonies, &c.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

of every description, embracing more than one thousand varieties.

Catalogues may be had gratis, enclosing two postage stamps.

Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., safely packed for transportation to all parts of the country

HOVEY & CO.,
7, Merchants' Row, Boston.

31st March, 1852.

HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy.

THIS elegant White, the favorite pigment of the ancients, has been used by artists through successive generations, and is still known to the members of the Royal Academy under the old name of Permanent White. Modern decorators could rarely afford this expensive article, even for the delicate tracery of their most costly works. Unrivalled in beauty, it is permanent, even when exposed by vapour from Cesspools or noxious Gasses.

For Iron Vessels, and Marine and Land Engines it is especially adapted, as, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from decay or incrustation; and its whiteness is unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours from cargo, or the red heat on funnels of steam vessels. It is also cheaper than the Poisonous Paints, from Two Cwt. covering as much work as Three Cwt. of White Lead. It may be tinted to any shade, and imparts brightness and clearness to other colours

Four years since the proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with white lead paint.

The successful introduction of this paint, and its confessed superiority over every other paint, hitherto known, brought forward various imitations: these inferior productions being frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the proprietors these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence, that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever: it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;"

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

"To our nautical friends it will be valuable as a paint for ships' holds, and the wood and metal work about marine engines, where, as is well known, white lead is of little use"—*The Artizan.*

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St. Kitt's and back again, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 22nd, 1850.*

A CIRCULAR, with full PARTICULARS, may be had at the Manufacturers,

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON, COLOUR WORKS,

OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCKS:

And at the *Artizan* Office, 69, Cornhill, where Specimens of the Paint may be seen.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY:



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's St., Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect: her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, she is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scab or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder, of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of three different accidents at the Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advise, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield,

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Fredk. Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable, I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. F. Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 30, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped hands	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns		Glandular	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos-chetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Tumours
	Contracted&	Piles	Ulcers
	Stiff joints	Rheumatism	Wounds
Coco-Bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws
Chiego-foot		Sore Nipples	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., 33s. each Box There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

J. MUSSON,
Sole Agent for Quebec.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietory Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her disease. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st of March, 1850, by Major J. Walsh.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY

SIR.—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE,
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., New South Wales, dated Feby. 25th, 1851.

SIR.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming the statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WM. JONES. Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy at the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague	Debility	Jaundice	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dropsy	Liver complaints	Tic douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	
	Erysipelas	Piles	Tumours
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Sore Throats	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
	Head-ache	Stone & Gravel	
Consumption	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box; with the same words woven in the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines.

Should unprincipled Vendors recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.

J. MUSSON,
Sole Agent for Quebec.

23rd April, 1852.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of the country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine, with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

THIS CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, Wholsale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American people. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmonds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Ladd & Ingraham, Bangor, Maine.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Theodore A. Peck, Burlington, Vermont.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Georgia.
Isaac D. James, Trenton, New Jersey.
J. M. Townsend, Pittsburg, Penn.
Clark & Co., Chicago, Illinois
E. E. Gay, Burlington, Iowa.
M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk, Virginia.
Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Delaware.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Lewis & Amen, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Chilton & Duer, Little Rock, Ark.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Miss.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Charles Dyer, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Jos. M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

J. G. Coffin & Co., Valparaiso, Chili.
F. M. Dimond & Co., Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Fred Rivas & Co., Bogota, New Grenada.
S. Provost & Co., Lima, Peru.
Morton & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
T. Walker & Son, St. Johns, New Brunswick
C. G. Salinas & Co., Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

With such assurance, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAS. C. AYER.

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Quebec, by JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall; J. MUSSON, Buade St; WM. LYMAN & Co., Montreal; Agents for the Canadas.

3rd March, 1852.

FURS!

THE Subscriber will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for all kinds of RAW FURS, in good season, at his office, No. 25, St. Peter Street

D. R. STEUART.

Quebec, 18th February, 1852.

Quebec Post Office Arrangement.

Corrected to 29th May, 1852.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	CLOSE.
Montreal, United States and Canada, West.	Every Morning, at 8, except Monday, in Summer.	Every Afternoon, at 4, except Sunday, in Summer.
Halifax, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, P.E. Island,	Every Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock.	Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4½, Afternoon.
Offices on South Shore, below Quebec, to River du Loup inclusive.	Every Morning, at 8 o'clock, except Monday.	Every Afternoon, at 5, except Sunday.
Isle Verte, Cacouna, Rimouski, Ste Luce, Trois-Pistoles, Metis.	Every Morning, at 8 o'clock, except Monday.	Every Afternoon, at 5, except Sunday.
Baie des Chaleurs and Gaspé Basin.	Every Tuesday Morning, at 8.	Every Wednesday Afternoon, at 5.
St Paul's Bay, Les Eboulemens, and Murray-Bay	Every Monday and Thursday at 12, Noon.	Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12, Noon.
La Beauce and Frampton, St. Henri, St. Joseph, St. George, St. Anselme, St. Claire, &c	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 8.	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoon, at 2
Leeds, St. Giles, St. Sylvester, Lower Ireland, New Ireland, Dudswell and Sherbrooke	Every Thursday Morning, at 8	Every Thursday Afternoon, at ½ past 2, and every Saturday, at 4, P. M. *via* Three Rivers and Sherbrooke.
Offices on South Shore, above Quebec, to Nicolet	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 8.	Every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 2, Afternoon.
Eastern Townships, *via* 3 Rivers in Winter, and Port St. Francis in Summer—by Mail Steamer	Every Morning, at 8	Every Day, at 4, P.M., except Sund'y.
William Henry	Every Morning, at 8, except Monday, in Summer	Every Afternoon, at 4, except Sunday, in Summer.
Three Rivers	Every Morning, in Summer at 8, except Monday	Every Afternoon, at 4, except Sunday, in Summer.
Nicolet and Port St. Francis, by Mail Steamer	Every Morning, in Summer at 8, except Monday	Every Afternoon, in Summer, at 4, except Sunday.
Land-Mail to Montreal in Summer to serve small Offices	Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4, Afternoon.
St. Gervais and St. Charles	Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8.	Every Monday and Friday Afternoon, at 3.
Point Levi	Every Day, at 9 and 3	Every Day, at 9 and 3.
Lorette, Valcartier, St. Catherines and St. Raymond	Every Friday, at 2 P. M.	Every Saturday, at 10, A. M.
Inverness, Somerset, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Kingsey-Falls & Danville	Every Thursday Morning, at 8	Every Thursday Afternoon, at ½ past 2.
Blandford and Stanfold	Every Thursday Morning, at 8	Every Thursday Afternoon, at 2½.
Chicoutimi, Grande Bay, (Saguenay); Les Bergeronnes, Port au-Persil, Rivière aux Canards, Tadousac	Every Thursday at Noon	Every Saturday, at Noon.
Isle d'Orléans, (Island Orleans)	Every Saturday, at 8 a. m.	Every Thursday afternoon at ½ past 2.

*** The Mails for Newfoundland, Bermuda and West-Indies are despatched every Saturday, at 3 in winter and 4 in summer—arrive from Newfoundland every fortnight, and from West Indies every month.

The Mails for England, via United States, will be closed every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, during Summer, at FOUR o'clock, and every FRIDAY in Winter.



Furnishing Hardware, Building Materials, Ploughs, Ha Forks, Axes, Paints, Colour Oil, Turpentine, Windo Glass, Putty, &c.,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

WM. BLIGHT,
20, FABRIQUE STREET.

Quebec, 13th August, 1851.

SEA SICKNESS PREVENTED!

Under distinguished Patronage.

LEVILLY'S PATENT THALAZONE,

OR

SEA SICKNESS PREVENTATIVE.

ALL persons travelling by sea should avail themselves of this invaluable discovery, which, whilst it affords comfort as a well-fitting article of dress, forms a never-failing safeguard against that most distressing malady—*sea sickness.* Some of the most sceptical on the subject have been induced to test the practical ability of the THALAZONE: experiments have been made during the heaviest seas, and the results have, in all cases, proved conclusively successful. Hundreds who have tried it, are unanimous in stamping the invention with their unqualified approbation. Prices—from one Guinea and a half for Ladies and Gentlemen. All orders should be accompanied by a remittance payable to Mr. LEVILLY, 23, George Street, Hanover Square, London. As the freight by steamer has invariably to be paid in advance, the amount should be accompanied by a remittance. Persons requiring the THALAZONE must give the exact measurement round the abdomen, and full particulars as to personal structure.

Quebec, 23rd February, 1852. 1-a-w

EDUCATION.

MRS. STANLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be RE-OPENED at No 2, St. URSULE STREET, near St. John Street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant

Quebec, 7th May, 1852. 3

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families with Ice during the ensuing summer, on the following terms, viz:—10 lbs per day, and double that quantity on Saturday, delivered at their respective dwellings at 5 dollars for the Season: and if sent for, 4 dollars. Payment in advance.

J MUSSON.

Quebec, 7th May 1852.

DENTIST.

DR. P. BAILLARGEON has moved to the corner of St. Angèle and John Strets

Quebec, 16th April 1851.

For Sale by the Subscribers:

100 COILS CORDAGE, 1¼ to 9¼ inches,
100 Bolts Best Navy Canvass,
200 Kegs No. 1 White Lead,
5 Tons English Oakum,
Chains, ½ inch to 1⅞ inches,
Anchors, 14 to 37 cwts.
Spunyarn, Marline and Housline.

—ALSO.—

4000 Superior Fire Bricks,
30 Chaldrons Large Coals.

CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.

Levey's Wharf, 21st April, 1852.

Books and Stationery.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he intends to keep always on hand a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of every article in the above line.

Every attention will be given to the PRINTING and BOOKBINDING branches of the business; and it is his determination to execute all orders in either department with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

R. MIDDLETON.

Quebec, 25th Nov., 1850.

For ale at this Office,

AN ANSWER TO "M," taken from his communication of the 9th February, (published in the Mercury), and respectfully submitted for his inspection, by a Layman. The pamphlet contains "M.'s" letter to "Anglicus," with "Jason's" reply. Published by Gilbert Stanley. Price, 6d

Quebec, 28th April, 1851.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, JR.,
ADVOCATE.

OFFICE removed to his residence, No. 43, St. Ann Street, near the English Cathedral, Upper Town

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

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

B. COLE, JUNR.—AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, JAIL HILL.

CHARLES CORNEIL, SADDLER, HARNESS and TRUNK MAKER, No. 13, St. John St.

DR. J. LANDRY, late House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has established his residnce in St. Ursule Street, No 44, near St. John Street.

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

GEORGE TAYLOR, PATENT SLIP, POINT LEVY.

HAMBY F. CAIRNS, ADVOCATE, No. 4½, Haldimand Street.

J. S. HOSSACK, Notary Public.—Office, No. 39, St. Peter Street, nearly opposite to the Quebec Bank.

MR. WALLACE, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, No. 4, Haldimand Street, Cape.

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

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

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

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

ROBT. NEILL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, successor to Mr. T. G. CATHRO, Notre Dame, Street.

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

S. McLAUGHLIN, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, 13, Buade Street.

T. H. REED, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger corner of St. John and Stanislas Streets.

☞ New Patterns, for Windows and Red Curtains received this Spring.

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

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

WM. PATERSON, 51, St. Peter Street Lower Town, Wholesale & Retail Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Manufacturer of Starch, Sugars, Cordials, Syrups, &c.

W. HOLEHOUSE, PLUMBER, GLAZIER, and PAINTER.

Ships' Scuppers, Head Pumps, Lift and Force Pumps, Water Closets, &c.

No. 3, Arsenal Street, near Artillery Barrack.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed Agent for the sale of Messrs. R. & A. MILLER'S edition of the NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising the FIRST, SECOND, THIRD and FOURTH BOOKS, with the FIRST BOOK of ARITHMETIC, which he is prepared to furnish at VERY LOW PRICES, either wholesale or retail.

R. MIDDLETON.

Quebec, 18th Nov., 1850.