Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

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Lost.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

Once on a time she came to me,
As some small star from heaven might flee—
To be a mortal's sole delight,
A love by day, a dream by night,
The sweetest thing on land or sea,
My little darling crept to me.

A trembling, tender, fairy thing,
Too grave to smile, to sad too sing,
Aware of earth with grieved surprise,
An alien from her native skies,
A baby angel strange to see,
My little darling came to me.

But love and loving taught her smiles,
And life and living baby wiles—
The way to cling to coax to kiss,
To fill my soul with deepest bliss:
My heart of hearts, my life, was she,
This little love who came to me.

What words she stammered, soft and low,
No other ear but mine could know;
More gentle than a cooing dove,
More fond than any voice of love,
So shy, so sweet, so tenderly,
My little darling spoke to me.

I know not how to tell the grace
That dwelt upon her wistful face—
The tinted skin, the lip's pure bloom,
The clearest eyes that knew not gloom,
The hair as soft as moth wings be,
My little darling showed to me.

Alas ! I know that all is done,
That here I sit and grieve alone,
That every fair and gracious thing
I loved and lost is but a sting;
Another thorn thy memory,
My little darling, brings to me.

But kindly night doth pity pain—
In all my dreams she comes again;
Her precious head is on my breast;
My happy arms caress her rest;
I hear her words of tender glee;
My little darling kisses me.

Ah! sweet is night—too sweet, too brief—
When day recalls our bitterest grief,
The hungry heart, the longing dire
That burns the soul with vain desire,
The ancient city of wild distress,
The Rachel-mourning, comfortless,
O God! once more that face to see!
My little darling, came to me!

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

Mr. Moody on Trusting.

A good many people go forward into the future and they bring all the troubles they expect to have down to the present time. They go reeling and staggering under them, and say "I don't know what will become of me next year or next week;" instead of remembering the words of assurance, "As thy day is, so shall thy strength be." He has plenty of grace for us. What we want is to go to Him with all our troubles and cast everything upon Him. The first Summer the war broke out I heard in the Fall of that same year something that touched my heart. A poor woman had been made a widow by the war. In midwinter time she heard that her husband had been cut down. She had two little children, and she did not know what would become of her; her health was not very good and she had no money. A few days after the landlord came round for his rent. He was a poor, heartless wretch, and when she told him her husband was dead and she could not pay her rent, he said, with an oath, he would not have any one in his house who could not pay. After he had gone she threw herself in the rocking-chair and wept; her little girl came to her and said: "Mamma, does not God answer prayer?" "Yes, my child." And the child wanted to put in practice what she had heard her mother preach. She said: "Then won't He take care of us if we ask Him?" "I suppose He will." (She said "suppose"—you see her faith was not very strong.) Then may I not go and ask Him to take care of us?" "Yes, my child, you may if you want to." The lady told me of it the next day, and she said the child never looked so sweet to her as when she went into the room where her mother had taught her to pray. The door was open a little way, and she could see her; she put up her hands and her curls lay back from her face and she said, "Oh, Father! you came and took away my dear papa; he was killed in the war; my mamma has no money to pay the landlord the rent and he is going to turn us out doors. We will sit on the door-step and catch cold and die, unless you lend us a little house to live in." Then she went to her mother and said, "Jesus will take care of us because I have asked Him." There is faith for you! Well, they did not have to pay any rent, a house was soon provided, and that widow and her children were taken care of. Oh let us have child like faith. That little girl down there has faith. She does not know where she will get her next pair of shoes, but she has faith that her mother will see that she has them.

No man or woman who ever trusted in God was disappointed, or ever will be. I once noticed a lady who sat down by the side of the pulpit, and every time I would look down her eyes would be riveted upon me. She looked so intent trying to catch every word, that one day I said to her, "My friend, are you a Christian?" "Oh, no," she said, "I have been seeking Christ these three years, but cannot find him." I said, "There is some mistake about that;" and she answered, "Do you mean that I have not been seeking him?" "Well, I know He has been looking for you for 30 years." She asked, "What am I to do, then?" "Do! Do nothing; probably that is the trouble, that you have been trying to do." "But how am I to be saved?" she asked. "You are to believe on Him and stop trying." She scowled and said, "Believe! believe! believe! I have heard that word until my head swims; everybody says it, and I am none the wiser." I said, "I will drop that word for another. The word *believe* is used in the New Testament and the word *trust* in the Old. I will say to you, Trust the Lord now to save your soul." "If I say I will trust Him will He save me?" she asked. "If you really do trust Him He will save you." She said, "I trust the Lord to save me; now I do not feel any different"—just so in one breath. I told her, "I think you have not been looking for Christ, you have been looking for feeling. God does not tell you to feel. He tells you to trust Him, and you are to let the feelings take care of themselves." "I have heard people say they felt happy when they became Christians." "Well, wait till you become a Christian, and then you may talk about a Christian's experience; you must trust the Lord that He will keep you." She sat there five minutes, and, then put out her hand to me and said, "I trust the Lord Jesus Christ to save my soul now." That was all there was to it, no praying, no weeping. The next night I was preaching she was in front of me, and I could see eternity written on her face, and the light from fields of glory in her eyes.

Oh, my friends, there is nothing to hinder your trusting him! If you do, when death shall come He won't be unwelcome, he won't terrify you. I went down the Tennessee River in war time with a boat-load of wounded men, after the battle of Shiloh. Many were mortally wounded; they had taken the worst cases first. I said to those who were with me, "We must not let these men die without telling them of heaven." One young man was unconscious, and they said he could not live. I asked the physician if he could not restore him long enough to get a message for his mother, and he gave me brandy and water, which I fed to him. He was a most beautiful boy. After a while he opened his eyes and looked around a little wild, and I placed my hand upon his brow and said, "My boy, do you know where you are?" At last he said, "I am on my way home to mother." "Yes," I said, "but the doctor tells me you cannot live." I asked him for a message to his mother. He said, "Tell my mother that I die trusting in Christ." He did not know me, whether I was a friend or an enemy. He added, "Tell my mother and sisters to be sure to meet me in heaven," and in a few minutes he was unconscious, and in a few hours he died. They will meet in the morning—it is only a little while—for he died trusting in Christ. Oh, may that word sink deep into every heart here!

A Chicago man has not been bothered by his wife to get worsted for her since the morning he appeared pleased to do such an errand, and incidentally spoke of the engaging young lady who tended the worsted counter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London has 5,000 miles of gas mains, 54,000 street lamps, which burn 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas each night.

It is very generally believed in Ottawa that Parliament will be prorogued next Thursday. The Senate has kept pace with the Commons thus far in getting through business, and it is not probable that there will be any delay on their account.

La Minerve states that Judge Loranger has proceeded to Ottawa for the purpose of taking criminal proceedings against those who signed the petition against him, and their accomplices, whose names, it says, will soon be known.

The American Senate is the baldest-headed body of men on earth—or in the heavens above or the waters beneath, for that matter. Abaft the eyes of each Senator there is a vast expanse of uncultivated area—sterile and bare. Senator John Gordon's brown head is the one grateful oasis in the weary desert of white skulls.

The New York *World* says:—The Canadian Parliament, without regard to party, has refused to proceed to the immediate construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, which is a line from a desert through a wilderness to a swamp. The construction of the road was one of the conditions of Confederation, but the Government is not yet ready to carry out the condition, and the Confederation, once established, stands in little danger of an overthrow.

Battery A, stationed at Kingston on Tuesday, yesterday sent 16 men to Fort Frederick to fire for the Governor-General's medal, in competition with B Battery, Quebec. The target was ruined.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

The Kingston *Whig* says:—"The notes of preparation all around the lakes indicate a great improvement over last year. There is a general impression among all classes that there will be increased freights and better rates.

After a long silence Capt. Mayne Reid comes to the front with a novel called *The Flag of Distress*, a tale of the South Sea, with the swift-footed interest and surprising activity for which Capt. Reid's writing has been renowned.

The Kingston *Whig* says that some $1 bills altered to $10 have been passed there, and adds that the swindlers have left and are now in Montreal endeavoring to plant a few more upon the public. The attention of shopkeepers, the police and detectives is called to this warning.

The stage has received an addition in the person of Sir Ranndal Roberts, Bart., a gentleman well-known in literary circles as an author and journalist. He was well received in the provinces, where he played the principal character in a comedy of his own, entitled "Under a Veil." This makes a further addition to the many gentlemen of birth now acting on the English stage.

A timid young man, the other day, handed a well-known Paris restaurant-keeper a volume of Horace, on the fly-leaf of which was written: "Please give the gentleman who will hand you this a good lunch, and oblige yours, Paul F———." The restaurateur did as desired, and in the evening gave the book to its owner. "What a piece of luck!" cried the latter. "I forgot the book at some cafe, and had long ago written the lines, in case I should lose it."

The City Council of Kingston, have indorsed the petition of the Chicago and Cleveland Boards of Trade for the opening of the Welland Canal on Sundays, and the avoidance of the needless and expensive delays to which vessels have heretofore been subjected on account of the closing of the canal one day in seven.

Farmers in Central Illinois continue to suffer severe losses by the hog cholera. The ravages of this disease, together with the extreme difficulty attending the marketing of the hog product by reason of the mild winter weather and the bad condition of country roads, have made the winter of 1875-6 one of unusual disaster to pork producers.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has just made his returns of the accounts of the Vienna Exhibition. The total expenditures amounted to 19,123,270 florins and the receipts to 4,256,349 florins, the entire loss, therefore, being 14,866,821 florins, or about $7,500,000 which the State has to make good. Although the American Government is secure from any losses incurred by the Philadelphia Exhibition, the figures of the Vienna show are rather eloquently and nervously suggestive to those who have invested in it. It certainly behooves the Philadelphia managers to look sharply after the rocks that wrecked Vienna and try to avoid them.

A shocking case of brutality on the part of a master in one of the London schools towards one of his pupils brings up again the unwelcome but important subject of flogging in public and private schools. It appears that the boy, eleven years of age, had been "behind in his sums," and was ordered by the master to hold out his hand to be cut at with the stick. This form of bastinado is, as many a boy knows too well, acutely painful, and the offender declined to offer his palm to the stinging stroke, whereupon, flying into ungovernable rage, the master struck him across the face and head with the green willow stick which was the usual instrument of magisterial torture in the seminary in question. So savagely was the punishment inflicted that the staff broke upon the victim's skull, and the unfortunate child actually lost his eyesight in consequence. The school-master absconded when he heard what had been the result of his violence; but he was captured shortly afterwards and put upon his trial. In passing sentence the Judge said the case gave him a great deal of pain. The prisoner occupied a position of the highest trust and greatest importance that any man could hold in any civilized community—a position demanding the exercise of the greatest discretion; but here, with but little if any provocation, the prisoner attacked the boy with savage ferocity, and had maimed him for life. He could find no circumstances of palliation in the case, and he therefore sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

Not since the breaking away of the Mill river dam two years ago, when death and destruction made almost a clean sweep through the Williamsburg Valley, has there been such startling news to chronicle in Massachusetts as comes from Worcester. It would be premature to attempt an estimate of the damage done to property by this latest disaster, to say nothing of more lamentable results. The warning that preceded the complete breaking away of the reservoir dam enabled the dwellers and mill-owners in the Cherry Valley to save themselves and as much of other portable property as could be carried away in twelve hours. But the damage done to mills, houses, railroads, bridges, highways, and other public and private property touches interests in all parts of the State and adds another weight to the depression which has so long affected business. That this will be a very serious convenience to the people of Worcester, who lose for a time their principal source of water supply, is but a minor consideration; it is a fearful calamity, at least locally, and the public has fresh reason to marvel why an enterprising city will imperil the lives and property of the dwellers in and about it in this reckless way, for the break of yesterday was not the first warning that was given the Worcester people of the dam's insecurity.

A shocking inhuman affair took place at New York the other day. The body of a woman named Young, was found drowned in the harbor. The police fastened a rope to the body and then to one of the piers. There it remained floating up and down with the rising and falling tide, one hand clutching a portmonaie containing a little silver money and two pawn tickets, a large crowd of idlers gathering to witness the sight. About 6 o'clock in the evening the husband of the woman, a watchman in a store, arrived and identified the body as that of his wife. But he was not allowed to remove it, nor could any coroner or coroner's officer be found to take it up. The police said it was not their duty; and the grief stricken husband, with three small children at home looking for their mother's return, paced the pier all night and a portion of the next day, keeping watch over the dead body of his wife, and waiting the permission of a coroner for its removal. This is one of the most heartless instances of red-tapeism that we have ever read of. The husband, however, either deserves to be horsewhipped for his want of pluck in not taking the matter in his own hands, or else to a prize for being one of the most meek and law-abiding citizens on record.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
September 22, 1875. Hm

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—An article called Fellows' Hypophosphites has been advertised in the *Pioneer* for several months, but we gave it little thought, except to collect the bill, until an instance of its remarkable effects came under our observation. A few years ago symptoms of consumption exhibited themselves in the case of S——K——, Jr., Esq., of Calais, who belongs to a family predisposed to the disease. His friends became alarmed at the progress of his malady, and realizing the chances as against him, he began to take Fellows' Hypophosphites. Instead of growing worse his health improved, and he now weighs fifty pounds more than he did before he began to take the syrup. We saw him last week the picture of health, tipping the scales at two hundred avoirdupois. We have no interest in recommending Hypophosphites, except to benefit the sick and afflicted. —*Arostook Pioneer.*
March 31, 1876. F d&w

A REALLY GOOD ARTICLE.

We would call the attention of all interested to an article of undoubted merit, and which we would advise all in want of to give a trial We refer to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" now being extensively used by many of the largest horse dealers in the country; these men have discovered that it improves the condition of the horse by purifying the blood, and removes from the lungs and liver all that prevents their healthy action; its effect is soon apparent in the improved appearance of the animal, which is one great reason why horse dealers use it, as they are thus enabled to get better prices and at the same time give their customers sound and healthy horses.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all medicine dealers.
March 31, 1876 F-d&w

☞ The first approaches of consumption are so insidious that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. The immediate use of "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" upon the first appearance of the cough, pain or soreness of the throat or chest, would generally preclude a fatal result; therefore, when you take a cold use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," and thus prevent the necessity for taking them in more dangerous complaints. To be obtained of all Druggists and country dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all medicine dealers.
March 31, 1876. F-d&w

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE have tested the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and it is now generally acknowledged to be the *best* remedy extant for pulmonary and lung diseases; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. Were it not for its *merits*, it would long since have "died, and made no sign."
March 24, 1876. F-d&w

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, VITAL POWER, etc., giving his rules of *Self-Cure*, after much suffering and expense, and sent free on receiving a stamp for return postage. Address,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, New York
June 28, 1875. Fm-d&w

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*
November 13. 1875. Fm-eod-d&w

READ THIS TWICE—Five to thirty drops of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, will cure common Sore Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a Cough or Cold in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequaled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Ear Ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day?—A. B. DES ROCHERS, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes:—"Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for nine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can certify under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. MALLORY, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in ONE WEEK." Dealers all over the country say, "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents.
S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y.
And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.
November 6, 1875 Cm

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

Sir James Clark's

PERIODICAL PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses, and removes all obstructions, and speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back, and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
JOB MOSES, New York,
Sole Proprietor.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all Medicine Dealers.
October 6, 1875. D&w

BARGE FOR SALE.

A BARGE, COMPLETELY NEW FROM floor heads up, also Decks and Beams, Length on Deck 126½ feet; Keel 121 feet; Breadth Outside 25½ feet; Depth of Hold 9½ feet. Wintering in Dunn, Samson & Co's Floating Dock The above Barge would be suitable for Grain or Lumber, having been specially surveyed under French Lloyds Agent.

Apply to
DUNN, SAMSON & CO.,
Ship-Builders,
Levis
March 6, 1876. Am

HERRING'S

SAFES.

A HINT TO BUSINESS MEN.

IT IS OF QUITE AS MUCH IMPORTance to provide protection for valuable books and papers by trusting them to *Safes of established reputation*, that may be relied on for the most severe tests, as it is to insure property in companies of known responsibility that will not fail at the first great fire in which they have large risks. Scarcely a fire of any extent has occurred for years in which HERRING'S SAFES have not been tried, and they have always proved true to their trust. Their reputation has thus been well earned.

The Great Broadway Fire, New York, Feb. 8, 1876.

Over Half a Block of Large Warehouses Destroyed.

LOSS, $4,000,000.

"Several of the safes were so deeply buried beneath the ruins that they were not got out until the third or fourth day after the fire, although gangs of men were digging for them on the following morning. All this time the safes were roasting beneath the hot bricks. When Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton's safe was finally reached, *sixty-six hours after the fire started*, the smouldering debris by which it was surrounded burst into flame. This safe fell through into the sub-cellar, and the bricks, etc., by which it was covered, were on a level with the sidewalk. Yet every book and paper it contained were taken out in splendid condition. Geo. E. Shortridge & Co.'s safe had a most severe trial; their store extended through to Crosby street, and the current of air carried the flames directly upon the safe. The contents were found uninjured. The safe belonging to Powers, Gaston & Co. preserved all it contained. Their large stock of boots and shoes in cases made a most intense heat."—*Evening Mail.*

How Herring's Safes Withstood the Ordeal!

"After a roasting of 66 hours our HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE turns out its contents—books, papers and other valuables—in splendid condition. We occupied first loft of 444 and 446 Broadway. You can judge of the intense heat that the safe was subjected to when we state that the fire blazed up all around it when it was being pulled out. We are more than satisfied.

SNEDEKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON."

"I had my valuable papers in the box of above safe, and cheerfully testify to the saving of its contents,

J. W. LEWIS."

"Our safe was so covered by debris that we were unable to get at it until to-day (Feb. 11). Our building, No. 452, was stored with a large stock of boots and shoes, which was entirely consumed. The heat must have been equal to that of a furnace. Besides our books and papers, the safe held several tin boxes belonging to individual members of the firm these contained bonds, deeds, and other papers of great value, and it was with feelings of trepidation that we stood by while our safe was being opened, but were relieved on finding everything preserved in good condition. The safe was one of your Patent Champions.

"POWERS, GASTON & CO."

"We had entrusted our books to the keeping of one of your CHAMPION SAFES. This safe had one of the most severe tests we can conceive it possible for a safe to be subjected. Our building extended through to Crosby street, and the current air carried the flames directly upon the safe. It fell from the third floor. * * * By falling walls the safe was buried several feet beneath the hot bricks and burning debris, where it remained and roasted until at last reached on the third day after the fire, and even then the bricks surrounding it were so hot that they could scarcely be handled. Yet upon opening, everything it contained—books, insurance policies, etc.—was taken out uninjured, except slightly by steam from the composition filling.

"GEO. E SHORTRIDGE & CO."

"I have just opened my HERRING'S SAFE that was subjected to the fire in 452 Broadway * * It was so deeply buried under the ruins that it was not until to-day—or forty-six hours after the fire started—that it was finally reached and taken out. But we find its contents in a perfect state of preservation. A safe that will withstand such an ordeal is indeed trustworthy.

"E. M. PEASE.

"My office was in 444 Broadway. * * * Saved my books and valuable papers in my safe; one of your 'Champions.' It was subjected to a most severe trial.

"SAMUEL B. TOOKER"

"We lost our entire stock of goods, but saved our books and papers in one of your HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. The goods in our building being of an inflammable character made a hot fire.

"H. M. RICHARDS & CO.'

These "fire-tried" Champions now on exhibition at our New York Salesrooms.

HERRING & CO.'S

Champion Safe Warerooms,

251 and 252, Broadway,

New York.

March 14, 1870.

$5 TO $12 PER DAY. PARTICULARS FREE. We are giving more and better chances to agents than any other house in the world. Samples enabling you to go to work at once on receipt of 50 cents. J. BATHAM & CO., 292, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
May 25, 1875.

1876.

SPRING STYLES!

HATS.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS ONLY!

STOCK NOW FULLY ASSORTED, WITH all the latest novelties.
Mens and Boy's Felts,
Lincoln & Bennett's Satins,
London Made Umbrellas,
Waterproof Clothing
At the lowest possible prices.
G. R. RENFREW & Co.
March 14, 1876.

NEW BOOKS!

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

BOOK THE SECOND OF DANIEL DERONDA—Meeting Streams.
Echoes from the Heart, or Original and Selected Sacred Poems.
Sonnets, Song and Stories, by Cora Kennedy Aitken.
Who's Who in 1876.
The Fair Grit, or advantages of Coalition—a Farce, by N. F. Davis.
The Aneroid Barometer; how to Buy and how to Use it.
Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History from the Earliest Times, by William Stubbs, M.A
For sale by
DAWSON & CO.,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
March 18, 1876.

Corporation of Quebec.

City Clerk's Office,
CITY HALL, Quebec, March 15th, 1876

Nomination of Candidates as Alderm en and Councillors for all the wards of the City of Quebec.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the nomination of a Candidate or Candidates for the office of Aldermen and Councillors for all the wards of the City of Quebec, will take place on the SECOND MONDAY of APRIL next, to wit: MONDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL next, between the hours of NINE of the clock in the forenoon and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the City Clerk, in the City Hall; all requisitions for candidates must be in writing and signed by six or more electors duly qualified, and in case of more than one candidate for the offices of Alderman and Councillors being nominated for any one of the said wards, the voting shall take place at the office of the City Clerk, between the third Monday of April next and the following Saturday, to wit: the Seventeenth and Twenty-Second days of April next. both days included, at the office of the said City Clerk, between Nine of the clock in the morning and Four of the clock in the afternoon.

N.B.—The third Monday of April being a Statutory Holiday the voting shall commence on the following day, to wit: the Eighteenth day of April next.

L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.
March 15, 1876.

CITY HALL,

QUEBEC, March 11th, 1876.

PERSONS intending to RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, or to keep houses of Public Entertainment in this City, or to keep Grocery Stores, are hereby requested to furnish to this office the certificates required by law, from this date to the TWENTIETH day of April next, to be submitted to the confirmation of the City Council.

Notice is also given that no requisition for confirmation of certificate for license will be received unless the sum of eight dollars be deposited with the petition by the said applicant, under the provisions of the 34 Victoria, cap. 2, sec. 14, which said sum of eight dollars will be reimbursed to the applicant if the certificate be refused.

By order,
L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.
March 13, 1876.

Corporation of Quebec,

List of Voters of the City of Quebec for Parliamentary Elections for the Province of Quebec for 1876, under the Quebec Election Act.

CITY HALL,

QUEBEC, March 8th, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Lists of the Electors in the several Wards of the City of Quebec qualified to vote at the next election of a Member or Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, have been prepared according to law, and that a duplicate thereof has been this day lodged in the office of the undersigned, at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested; and that the said lists shall be examined and corrected, if need be, by the Council of the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the fourth day of April next, at a special meeting of the said Council, which shall be convened for that day at 7½ o'clock P.M.

The said lists shall come into force at the expiration of the thirty days following the present notice, as they then exist, and shall remain in force until the month of March next, and thereafter until new lists are made and put in force under the authority of "The Quebec Election Act."

By order,
L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.
March 9, 1876.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

Lists of Voters for Federal Parliamentary Elections.

CITY HALL, Quebec, March 7th, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LISTS of the ELECTORS in the several Wards of the City of Quebec, qualified to vote at the election of a member or members of the House of Commons of Canada, for the City of Quebec, in 1876, have been made, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act 24 Victoria, cap. 82, 24th Victoria, cap. 26, and 27th Victoria, cap. 8 and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, where the same may be seen from NINE o'clock A.M., till FOUR o'clock P.M., from the EIGHTH day of March instant until the FIFTEENTH day of April next, this last day inclusive; and any person who shall deem himself aggrieved, either by the insertion or omission of his name in the said Lists, or any Elector who shall have any desire to have any name erased therefrom, or any other name added thereto, shall prefer his request in writing and shall cause the same to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the said fifteenth day of April next.

By order,
L. A. CANNON.
City Clerk.
March 7, 1876.



QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, THE 7TH instant, the fares on this Ferry will be only

10 CENTS.

For further information apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.
February 5, 1876.

THE CHRONICLE OF 1875.

A COMPLETE FYLE OF THIS PAPER, for the year 1875, may be obtained on application
AT THE OFFICE.
February 17, 1876

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENTS 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.
March 2, 1876

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass,

THERMOMETERS

Most reliable in market. Manufactured by JOHN KENDALL & CO., New Lebanon, N.Y. Send for Price-List. DAIRY THERMOMETERS a speciality. Be sure to ask for them. Established 1820.

THE TANITE CO., Stroudsburg, Pa., Emery Wheels and Machinery.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO, Portland, Maine.

ADVERTISING IN
CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS
$1 for 25cts.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE
ON THE LIST PLAN.
For information, address
Geo. P. ROWELL & Co, 41 Park Row
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING IN
RELIGIOUS and AGRICULTURAL
WEEKLIES,
HALF-PRICE
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE
ON THE LIST PLAN.
For information, address
Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row
NEW YORK.

Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co, established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.
NEW YORK TIMES, June 14, 1875.
March 10, 1876. jan14

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS.
CHAMBERLAIN'S
OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF
INFLAMMATION, SPECKS, FILMS,
And other External Disorders of the
EYES & EYELIDS,
in numberless instances has proved superior to every other specific, and has been successful, after the treatment of the most eminent practitioners had signally failed—as proved by testimonials around each pot.

COUGH NO MORE!
USE
Musson's Syrup of Canada Balsam
The only reliable remedy known for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Diseases of the Lungs.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN MUSSON & CO.
March 3, 1876. dec8'7

DR. JOSEPH CLARK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
14, Fabrique Street, Quebec.

ASH & SONS' DENTAL ESTABLISHments are the largest and most respectable in Europe, they have establishments in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

DR. CLARK studied his profession at this celebrated firm, and was eight years at their branch house established by W. R. Mummery, President of the Odontological Society of Great Britain.

☞ All operations performed with skill and care at moderate charges.
February 7, 1876. jan22-Dm

PATENTS obtained in the United States, Canada, and Europe; terms as low as those of any other reliable house. Correspondence invited in the English and foreign languages, with Inventors, Attorneys at Law and other Solicitors, especially with those who have had their cases *rejected* in the hands of other attorneys. In rejected cases our fees are reasonable. and no charge is made unless we are successful.

INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases, $25.

ADVICE FREE Oral or written in all matters relating to Patents, Patent Law and inventions.

References:—Hon. M. D. Leggett, Ex-Commissioner of Patents, Cleveland, Ohio; O. H. Kelley, Esq., Sec'y National Grange, Louisville, Ky.; Hon Jos. Casey, late Chief Justice U. S, Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

☞ Send Stamp for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a book of 50 pages.
Address:—LOUIS BAGGER & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, *Washington, D. C.*
January 4, 1876.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

150 SEWING MACHINES, CONSISTing of The Singer Family, The Singer No. 2, (made by the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Co., of Montreal). The Wanzer of every style. The Osborn, and a variety of almost every kind made.

The whole to be sold before removing to Mr. Pye's Building, No. 30, John Street.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Boots, Shoes Rubbers, Felt Overshoes, &c., &c., &c.
WOODLEY & CO.,
26, John Street.
December 21, 1875.

LOOK AT THIS!

IF YOU WANT SOME CHOICE FRUIT go to
J. J. PHILP.
If you want good Malpeque or Baltimore Oysters wholesale J. J. PHILP sells the cheapest.

☞ All orders for Bouquets and Cut Flowers promptly filled.

Don't forget the place, 50 & 52, (late 2½ Fabrique Street.
J. J. PHILP.
December 11, 1875

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital. £2,000,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY INSURED AT CURRENT RATES.

FIRE AND LIFE ACCOUNTS KEPT PERFECTLY DISTINCT.

Policies issued here.

Losses promptly paid!
C. P. CHAMPION,
Agent.
Office—31, St. Peter Street.

DR. A. PROUDFOOT,

SURGEON OCULIST AND AURIST Special attention to Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Artificial Eyes inserted.
Office Hours—3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M.
Residence, 37, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal.
March 10, 1876.

QUEBEC ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMPETITIONS FOR 1876.

THE COMPETITIONS FOR 1876 SHALL take place on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next, in the City of Montreal.

Subjects of Competition for obtaining Second Class Diplomas:—

ORGAN—Prelude No. 2 (Three preludes and fugues) Mendelssohn,—(Edition of Novello, Ewer & Co)

PIANO—First movement of Sonata in G—(12 Sonatas for Piano, Russell & Tulman, Editors,)—Clementi.

VIOLIN—Cavatine.......................Raff

VOICE—Solfeggio—Examination on the Elements of.

COMPOSITION—Style left at the choice of the competitors.

Subjects of Competition for First-Class Diplomas:—

ORGAN—Allegro vivace and fugue (C major) —the two last movements of Sonata No. 2 (Six Sonatas for Organ, Edition of Novello, Ewer & Co.)—Mendelssohn.

PIANO—Presto Agitato—Finale of Sonata in C sharp, minor (Moonlight Sonata)—Beethoven.

VIOLIN—Andante and Rondo of the 24th Concerto of Viotti.

VOICES—Soprano—*Il va venir (La juive)*—Halevy

" " *Me voila seule enfin! Air de La Reine de Saba.*—Gounod.

" Contralto—*Jour heureux et plein d'ivresse (Ah! quel giorno)* Cavatine from Semiramide—Rossini.

O Rest in the Lord! (Elie)—Mendelssohn.

" Tenor—*De ma fidele amie* (Don Juan) —Mozart.

" Base—*A ma voix naissez*,—Recit. and Air—(Creation)—Haydn.

HARMONY—Theoric and Practical.

COMPOSITION—Style left to the choice of competitors.

SPECIAL COMPETITIONS:

A prize will be awarded to any competitor who shall offer a composition of an exceptional value, and the title of *Laureat* conferred on him, subject to the conditions contained in the 14th Article of the Constitution of the Academy.

Another special competition shall take place for the execution of the following piece on the Piano: *Finale* of the great Sonata of Thalberg, op. 56. A prize will also be awarded to successful candidates, as well as the title of *Laureat*, subject to the conditions prescribed by the 14th Article of the Constitution.

Quebec, February 29th, 1876.
ERNEST GAGNON,
President.
CLOD. DELISLE,
Secretary.
March 2, 1876.

Dow's Sturgeon Oil

LINIMENT

THIS LINIMENT IS WITHOUT EXCEPtion the best and cheapest in the country. Compounded scientifically, as the result of a thorough knowledge of the powers wielded over disease by the proper use of porous canals it is absorbed as soon as applied and carried through the pores to the remotest disease-acting upon pains and swellings with a power no less efficacious than water upon fire. It has been in use for over six years and its extensive sale has only increased its popularity and established its supremacy over every other remedy of the kind. Horse teamsters pronounce it invaluable and having used it, will not be without it. "There is nothing like it." "It acts like a charm." "The Liniment *par excellence*,"—are the expressions of hundreds who have tried it—When thoroughly applied, it will give almost instant relief in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains Cramps, Bruises, Pain in the Side, Chilblains Lameness, &c. Those afflicted with any such disorders, should try it without delay.

J. W. BRAYLEY, Fredericton, N.B., Wholesale Agent for the Dominion, to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and country dealers generally.
Fredericton. N.B., March 12. 1875. bo

QUEBEC IMPROVEMENTS'

OUR ILLUSTRATED SHEET, CONTAINING VIEWS of the

COMING IMPROVEMENTS

may now be obtained, with

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED

according to instructions from ANY OF OUR BUSINESS FIRMS at the rate of TEN DOLLARS per 100 Sheets.
January 4, 1876.

MANHOOD RESTORED!!

Professor Hubert's Essence of Life

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Mental and Physical Prostration, &c.

All suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH, send for a Circular to HUBERT & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 22, St. John Street, Montreal.
November 5, 1875. Lm

HAMS!

First Quality Hams for Family Use.

GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS supplied with Hams, Bacon, Barrelled Pork, Lard, &c.

☞ Fresh Dairy Butter in Prints, and the celebrated Swiss Bologna.

POTTED HEADS.
Spiced and Smoked Beefs to order.
J. HESSE,
15 and 27 Finlay Market,
and 48, John Street,
(Without).
October 14, 1875 sep11-Lm

THE
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1807.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital Reserved Fund.
£1,945,000 - - - - - STERLING
Funds Invested in Canada, 105,00
D. A. ROSS,
Agent for Quebec,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

The Animal Kingdom

A Journal published under the auspices of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
HENRY BERGH, Prest.

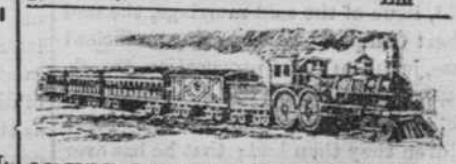
GEO. WILL JOHNSTON EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Communications intended for publication and business letters contaIning remittances should be addressed to the Editor, 34, Elizabeth Street, New York.

Terms of Subscription, One Dollar a Year in advance. Single copies ten cents. A reasonable reduction will be made to clubs.

Advertising rates, twenty cents a nonpareil line. The circulation of this paper is not limited to party or sect, but is distributed among cultivated people throughout the United States—a fact that advertisers will do well to consider.

Information of a character interesting to the readers of THE ANIMAL KINGDOM is solicited from all parts of the world.
June 26, 1875. Lm



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY!

1875. Spring Arrangement. 1875

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 3RD MAY Trains will run as follows:—

DAY EXPRESS TRAINS

will leave Halifax for St. John, and St. John for Halifax at 8 a.m.

LOCAL EXPRESS TRAINS

will leave Halifax for Truro at 5.15 p.m., and Truro for Halifax at 6 30 a.m., Picton for Truro at 3 p.m., Truro for Picton at 10 05 a.m. St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p.m., Sussex for St. John at 7.30 a.m., Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.40 a.m., and 3.45 p.m., Painsec for Point du Chene at 12.25 p.m., and 4.35 p.m.

MIXED TRAINS

will leave Halifax for Truro and Picton at 9.45 a.m., and Picton for Truro and Halifax at 6.45 a.m., Truro for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00 a.m., and Moncton for Painsec and Truro at 6.45 a.m., Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a.m., St. John for Point du Chene at 10.15 a.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS

will leave Truro for Halifax at 7.00 a.m. Halifax for Truro at 2.10 p.m., Moncton for St. John at 10.00 a.m., St. John for Moncton at 12.30 p.m.

For further particulars and connections Time Tables.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent of Government Railways.
June 8, 1875.

DR. POURTIER
DENTIST.
No. 15, St. John Street, U. T.
(OPPOSITE PALACE STREET,)
QUEBEC
May 1, 1875. Lm

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back Sold in Boxes, 1 dollar, 50 cents each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

Sold in England by all Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

Wholesale Agents for Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:—

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Montreal
Mailed to any address on receipt of P. O. O
April 17, 1875 ao-sat

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE.
Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles, 1 dollar each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 4 dollars each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

Sold in England by all Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

Wholesale Agents for Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:—

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Montreal.
Mailed to any address on receipt of P.O.O.
April 17, 1875. ao-sat

EMPLOYMENT.—Men, women and agents, we have just what you need. Our 9 x 11 Mounted Chromos outsell anything in the market. Mr. Person writes: "I struck out yesterday, and by working easy four hours, cleared $7." A lady has just reported her profits for the forenoon as $5; yesterday up to 2 o'clock she cleared 7.50 We can prove beyond question that one agent ordered 5,600 of these chromos in eleven working days. We have the largest and finest assortment in the United States; hundreds of choice subjects from which to select. We will send you an assorted 100 of the best selling free of charge on receipt of $6.50. Send in your orders or give us a call. Samples by mail 25c., or 12 for $1.

BOSTON FRAME & CHROMO CO.,
292, Washington St.,
P. O. Box 2662. Boston, Mass.
March 29, 1875.

QUEBEC SOCIETY
—FOR THE—
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TO THOSE WHO MAY FEEL DISPOSED to donate by *Will* to the Benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:—

FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Quebec Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established at Quebec in April, 1870, the of .... Dollars

November 5, 1874. Lm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods!—Glover, Fry & Co.
The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company—G Tudor Pemberton.
Extensive Auction Sale—J Parke & Sons.
Oils, &c—Gibb, Laird & Co.
Notice—To Hotel-Keepers and Restaurants.
Extensive Auction Sale—Orsty & Co.
City Hall—C Baillairge.
Quebec & Levis Ferry Co—James Patton, Jr.
Houses to Let—Jno Hearn.
Y M C A—Thos S Cole.
To Merchants and Others—J T Levallee.
For Sale—Sewell, Cook & Co.
Buctouche Oysters for Sale—S Brousseau.
La Banque Nationale—F Vezina.
Private Boarding House—Mrs Verrault.
New Books—Dawson & Co.

TUESDAY. APRIL 4. 1876.

THE SPRING TRADE.

Those interested in shipping would find it of considerable advantage to advertise in the weekly as well as the daily edition of the CHRONICLE. There is scarcily a port in the United Kingdom where the former is not regularly received, and has been well known during the last thirty years. The WEEKLY CHRONICLE during the season is constantly consulted and quoted by a large majority of the ship owners, timber dealers, and traders, of the most important towns of Great Britain and thus proves an excellent medium for bringing to the notice of these men the offices and stores of the business and professional men of Quebec. For terms apply at the office.

OTTAWA DESPATCH.

(*By Telegraph.*)

OTTAWA, April 2.

The following petition has been presented to the Senate by Mrs. Campbell, *in re* divorce case;—To the Hon. the Senate of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled—The petition of Eliza A. Campbell, etc., respectfully sheweth: That your petitioner was lawfully married to the said Robert Campbell, by her father, Revd. J. T. Byrne, and in her father's house, at Whitby aforesaid, on the 6th day of April, 1863; that on the 25th August, 1873, about four months before the birth of the fourth and last child, issue of the said marriage, the said Robert Campbell, without any sufficient cause, justification or provocation, treacherously deserted her, the petitioner, his wife, and took away from her the three children they then had; that he has ever since lived and kept the said children apart from her, that he refused to return and did not return to his house while she remained in it; that on the 24th Sept., 1873, he did with force and violence and with the assistance of two constables, but without a warrant, remove her from the said house, and that he has ever since and does still refuse to receive her or their youngest child therein; that he has neglected and refused, and does still neglect and refuse to support or maintain her, his wife, or their said child, or furnish them or either of them with the necessaries of life, according to his rank, means and condition; that he has repeatedly, openly and publicly, accused her of having committed adultery, and has vainly endeavored to prove her guilty of that crime; that she has not been guilty of adultery; that he has petitioned Parliament for the dissolution of his marriage with her on the ground of adultery, alleged by him to have been committed by her; and a bill founded on his said petition is now before Parliament; that the said Robert Campbell has treated her, your petitioner, with cruelty, and has outraged, illused and insulted her; that there is no prospect of the said Robert Campbell ever being reconciled to your petitioner; that your petitioner is desirous of being divorced *a mensa et thoro*, or separated as to bed and board, from the said Robert Campbell; that she is advised that there is no court or tribunal in the Province of Ontario by whose decree such a separation could be effected; that your petitioner is without means of her own for her support and that of her child or children; that by a decree of the Court of Chancery of Ontario alimony has been refused to her, and that she is advised that there is no means of obtaining any judicial revision or reconsideration of the question of her right to alimony open to her, or within her reach; that your petitioner is desirous of being allowed to retain the care and custody of her youngest child, and to have in addition the care and custody of her only daughter at least, if not of her other children. Wherefore, your petitioner humbly prays that the said bill may not be passed, without such amendments as may make it an act providing for such a separation between her and the said Robert Campbell as would be effected in England by a judicial separation pronounced by the proper Corut, and providing also for the said Robert Campbell to make due adequate provision for her support and that of her children, and providing also for her having the care and custody of at least the two youngest of her children; and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to your honorable House may seem meet, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.—(Signed)—ELIZA M. CAMPBELL

Before the Depression Committee, Mr. Rutherford was examined. He said the mines of Cape Breton furnish the best natural facilities for mining of any of the mines in the Lower Provinces. The openings of mines were all above the sea level, though the coal was below. Coal at the mines was worth about $2.90 in 1865, and was worth about $4 last year. Capital during that period had been increased to about $400,000. Prices had decreased during the past year owing to over-production and competition from the United States. English coal was also introduced into Canada as far as the Province of Quebec, where it was sold at a mere nominal price. English and Nova Scotia coal was delivered at Montreal at $4.50, but this figure did not pay the Nova Scotian miner. The reason why the English coal could be sold so cheaply in Montreal was because it came out as ballast. He wanted a duty of 75 cents put on American coal, so that they might compete with them west of Montreal. Wanted no duty on English coal. Nova Scotian miners were very anxious to introduce their coal west of Montreal. If the mines were worked to their fullest capacity $2.00 would be a remunerative price, and the freight to Montreal would be $2 50, and to Toronto about $1.50 more, making $6 per ton the price of Nova Scotia coal in Toronto. Senator McFarlane was then examined. He said the usual freight charges on coal in the United States were from 1 to 1½ cents per ton per mile. Looking to geographical position, he considered that the proper market for Nova Scotia coal was in New England, while Ontario should be supplied from Pennsylvania and other contiguous States. He did not think that the geographical position protected Nova Scotia to an amount equal to the United States. If the United States duty were removed the Nova Scotian could compete with the United States coal in almost the entire north-eastern portion of the United States. He considered that if the tariff on the Intercolonial roads were reduced as low as on American roads, it would greatly facilitate the carriage of coal. They were now paying on that road nearly 5¾ cents per mile on every ton of coal. Mr. Buck, foundry-man, Brompton, deposed that he bought his iron from Montreal and the United States; the coal came from Buffalo. Paid for anthracite coal in Buffalo $5.90 in American money, and paid $1.50 for freight. Could get bituminous coal laid down at Brompton at $4 The American competition in his business had, perhaps, produced one good effect, in compelling Canadians to produce a better article so as to compete successfully. He had heard nothing and had no experience of goods being slaughtered in Canada,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MONTREAL, April 3—The creditors of Messrs. Ireland, Gay & Co., have published a resolution entirely exonerating Mr. Wm. Barclay, the junior partner from all knowledge of the forgeries carried on by the other partners.

Austin Mullin, who calls himself head of a detective agency, is charged with blackmailing John C. Sears, a farmer of Clarenceville, P. Q., to the extent of $960.

Stock Market lower. Sales were Bank of Montreal, 40, 25 at 194½; 5 at 194¼. Toronto 50 at 195½. Jacques Cartier 80 at 40½. Merchants 250 at 98½; 3 at 98¾ Royal Canadian Bank 30 at 97¾. Commerce 100 at 125; 70 at 125¼. Montreal Telegraph 50 at 172; 50, 50 at 170½; 100 at 171; 25 at 171¾; 50 at 172; 25, 10 at 171¾; 75 at 171¼. City Gas 100, 50, 4, 65 at 166. At the Afternoon Board, Bank of Montreal 25 at 194; 25 at 193½; 10, 15, 15, 10, 15, 10, 15 at 193¼; 25, 25 at 193¾. Ontario 10 at 107½. Royal Canadian Bank 7 at 98 Montreal Telegraph 25, 10 at 171¼, 10 at 171½; 50, at 171¼; 15, 80 at 171; 25 at 171¾; 50 at 171¼; 15, 80 at 171: 25 at 171¾; 50 at 171¾; 200 at 171¼. City Gas 59 at 166¼; 25, 25, 25, 25, 75 at 166½.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

It is a curious commentary on the importance of a name that the Royal Titles Bill by which it is proposed to add the title of Empress of India to Her Majesty's ancient and honored designation of Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, should meet with so much determined opposition in many of the most influential quarters in England. Juliet's query, "What's in a name?" is thus answered with considerable emphasis by British statesmanship and British public opinion. On the one hand, we find that the odor of English royalty will, according to Mr. Disraeli, be of sweeter perfume, if the bouquet is labelled "Imperial." On the other, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the suggested change is exceedingly distasteful to the masses and that their repugnance is not only expressed, but supported by the most powerful exponents of the popular wish, including the London *Times*, regardless of any supposed displeasure an acrimonious discussion of the question may excite in the mind of royalty. Against the measure, it is urged that the title "Emperor" or "Empress" is un-English; that, as applied to India it has no meaning for the people of the East; that it is undesirable and opposed to the tastes and feelings of the British people to establish Imperial titles and imperial dignities, and, in fine, that the Crown of England is above the distinctions of Czars and Emperors and that to merge its ancient historic title in one of later invention, because it is supposed to mark a step in advance in the hierarchy of dignities, would be as great a weakness as the consent of an Earl of the sixteenth century to become a brand-new Marquis of the nineteenth. Another objection raised, and one which more directly interests us, colonists, is that if the Style of the Crown is to be amended, provision should be made for some extension of the Royal Titles to cover the colonies. The *Times* strongly supports this extension, if any alteration on the Royal Titles is to be made, but the great difficulty appears to be the selection of a wording that will be neither awkward nor incongruous. Although it is of little real importance to the colonies what the shadow of the Sovereign's title may be, so long as they preserve the substance of connection with the motherland, there are reasons to believe that the case is different with Her Majesty's Eastern Empire, notwithstanding the labored efforts of learned Pundits, Oxford Professors and Bengal civilians, with a smattering of Hindostanee, to prove that in the latter there is no exact equivalent of the term "Empress" and that in it the designation "Queen" as fully conveys the idea of paramount authority to the average Hindoo mind. But, setting aside the jargon of the schools, it is sufficiently clear that there is some material significance in the term, implying, as regards the Indian Empire, a sovereignty superior to all within it; otherwise the masterly brain that planned the triumphal visit of the Heir Apparent of the East and the purchase of the Suez Canal would never have proposed its addition to the Royal style. And when we consider that England, in dealing with India, deals with a race whose imagination is greatly stimulated by external pomp and high-flown language, a race whose traditions amply show the magic of a watchword and the spell of a magniloquent title, we must admit that what very likely seems nonsense or worse to the modern hard-headed Briton, may possibly be an important state stroke of Indian policy. Time will justify or disprove its wisdom in further cementing the attachment of the Hindoo to British rule. In the meantime, the new title is not to be used out of India.

Centennial Hotel Rates.

(New York Correspondence.)

The Grand Central, the largest hotel in New York, has been recently refitted, refurnished and redecorated in elegant style, in view of the approaching Centennial. The new designs in Fresco-work, especially, which adorns the halls, parlors, dining-rooms and exchanges are the richest and most exquisite in the country.

While other hotels will probably adhere to their present rates, the Grand Central justified by its immence capacity to accommodate 1,500 guests comfortably, will make a popular reduction, and schedule its rates from $3-00 to 4.00 per day. Ranking in every respect with the finest hotels in America, this liberal reduction cannot fail to meet with popular approval.

AFTERNOON DESPATCH.

In the House of Commons, Westminster, this evening, Mr. Disraeli announced that Parliament would adjourn for the usual Easter recess from April 10 to April 24.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now speaking on submitting the budget. He has announced that there is a surplus of revenue for 1875 of $3,550,000.

It is the general opinion on the London Stock Exchange, that the Bank rate will be lowered on or before Thursday next.

The *Times* special from Alexandria, says the King of Abyssinia sent envoys to Egypt asking for peace, but afterwards made impossible demands for a treaty of commerce before the treaty of peace was signed, and for payment of the war expenses. The Egyptians are fortifying strong positions commanding the passes. They will garrison these and withdraw the remainder of their troops during the rainy season. It is suggested that a neutral territory be formed, to prevent future collisions between Abyssinia and Egypt.

It is reported that Prince Tigre has resolved and is marching on Adowa, the capital of the State of Tigre. Many persons favor the idea of placing the late King Theodore's son on the throne of Abyssinia under guarantee.

Betting on the Inter-University boat race, to-day, is 6 to 4 in favor of Cambridge.

Alexander Duranty & Co., merchants of Liverpool, have failed. Reported liabilities $2,000,000. Their connection with American trade is slight, but the failure has a depressing influence.

Major Drake, of the National Rifle Association in London, informs the London agent of the New York associated press that in consequence of the separate action of the Scotch and Irish associations the organization of a British team to participate in the Centennial matches has finally been abandoned.

In consequence of the dullness of trade all the iron workers of Great Shop Bridge, Atlas and Cyclops iron works in Sheffield, England, have been discharged. The employees of the Phœnix and Dronfield Bessemer steel works have agreed to accept a considerable reduction instead of discharge

The authorities will close the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge to the public on the 8th inst., the day of the Inter-University boat race deeming it unsafe. *Bell's Life in London* speaking of the race says if the Cambridge crew can stay they should win if the style be any criterion of merit. Referring to the International regatta to take place at Philadelphia it remarks: we have no knowledge of any English racing yacht likely to participate in the International regatta at Philadelphia from June 22nd to June 26th. Several cruising craft we believe are going across to the Centennial. Schooners have already left Cowes for Philadelphia.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade.

The annual general meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade was held at noon, yesterday, at the Board Rooms, Victoria Chambers. The attendance was exceptionally large, about eighty members being present, and the interest manifested in the proceedings was something unusual, a circumstance, which, we must say, was exceedingly gratifying, considering the apathy for a long time past shown by a majority of the trade in the working of the Board. The meeting lasted till after four o'clock.

Among the members present, we noticed Messrs. R. R. Dobell, (President), Wm Brodie, R. Brodie, Jacques Blais, Jas. Bowen, Wm. Crawford, J. S. Crawford, T. H. Clint, James Carrel, H. Dinning, J. B. G. Dubeau, A. Dion, C. P. Champion, J. Glass, J. Gilmour, W. Hunt, Hans Hagens, Jos. Cantillion, A. Joseph, N. Lemieux, S. Peters, Jas. Patton, Jas. Rockett, Wm. Rae, Jno. Sharples, Jr., Jno. Lane, Jr., H. O'Connor, A. D. Webster, Jno. Storey, H. S. Scott, M. Stevenson, B. Verret, H. W. Welch, Jno. Burstall, W. D Campbell, Jos. Whitehead, R. Turner, Chas. Sharples, D. Lortie, W. Quinn, E. C. Fry, A. Woods, Jas Connolly, R. Hamilton, W. Convey, J. U. Laird, W. G. Wurtele, J. Gibb, A. Thomson, A. Fraser, J. B. Renaud, M. Connolly, M. Miller, W. G. Ross, Jno. Giblin, T. Coolican, F. M. Audet, M. G. Mountain, T. Ledroit, Jos. Hamel, E. Pope, Hon. P. Garneau, A. Hamel, Jos Shehyn, M.P.P., A. H. Murphy, G. R. Renfrew, A. Gariepy, W. E Blumhart, Jas. Reid, O Leger, F. X Berlinguet, C. T. Cote, Wm. Bresse, T. M. Dechene, &c., &.

The President, R. R Dobell, Esq., took the Chair, Mr. H. Glass, acting as Secretary.

The President, in opening the meeting, said he proposed to vary the general rule which had hitherto obtained. The Secretary would first read the report, and then he (Mr. Dobell) would make any remarks thereupon which he might have to offer, when the motion for its adoption was proposed. This was the practice generally followed in England and it saved a great deal of useless repetition.

The Secretary then read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

FISH INSPECTION.

Representations were made to the Council, by merchants and others interested in the fish and oil trade of this port, concerning the mode of inspection, &c.

The attention of the Inspector was drawn to the subject and the whole matter referred to the Board of Examiners. The Board recommended fixed rates for labor, respecting which they are now in consultation with the inspector and his deputies, and hope to come to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties.

The Council are still strongly of opinion that inspectors should be appointed at the principal fishing centres along the coast.

CITY WEIGHER.

The city weigher and gauger having called attention to the scale of charges for weighing sugars &c., the subject was referred to the Board of Examiners, and on their recommendation the Montreal rates were adopted.

CULLERS.

A communication from a number of applicants for examination under the cullers' act, complaining of delay in the assembling of the Board of Examiners, was referred to the Supervisor of Cullers, whose reply, which is on the table for reference, intimates that the attendance at meetings of the board is not regular.

The Council can only reiterate the often expressed opinion that the whole cullers' office wants remodelling. It should be removed entirely from political influence. The Supervisor should be the head of the office, and all parties employed should be responsible to him alone, with a board of appeal consisting of merchants and cullers to which any case of complaint should be submitted. All men passing necessary examinations should be allowed a certificate and be employed as required by applicants—also that the Board of Examiners should be paid their expenses.

BOILER INSPECTION.

A petition was forwarded to the Dominion Government, requesting an extension of the inspection of steam boilers, to land and hoisting engines and to exact certificates of competency from engine drivers. The Council trust that the Legislature will give attention to this subject.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The Council regret that the Government have found it necessary to discontinue the Nautical School at this port.

In view of the circumstance that the law now requires ship-masters, trading over seas, to hold certificates of competency, it would seem reasonable that facilities should be afforded for acquiring the necessary educational qualification.

JOINERS' UNION BILL.

6. A bill to incorporate a Joiners' Union having been introduced into the Local Legislature, your Council felt it incumbent upon them to oppose it, fearing that, like an existing organization for regulation of labor, it would prove disastrous to the trade.

The measure was rejected by the Legislative Council.

SHIP LABORERS.

7. The President had an informal interview with the officers of this Society. The Council feel confident if some of the objectionable by-laws were removed, and one or two others amended, that it would induce a large number of ships to come to Quebec that will now seek employment elsewhere.

The alterations might be made without in the least injuring the interests of the working men themselves, but on the contrary it would give them more employment, and a much better return for their labor, than the tyrannical and unjust by-laws permit, which now interfere with the privileges of labor and which would not be allowed to remain in force in any other part of the world.

RESERVE LIGHTSHIP.

8. A petition was transmitted to the Marine and Fisheries Department, suggesting the necessity of providing a reserve light-vessel, with steam power, for service in the Lower St. Lawrence, to replace any of the vessels in actual service when disabled.

BREAKWATER AT L'ANSE DU CAP, GASPE.

9. A letter was received from the Hon. T. Savage and others interested in the Lower Ports trade, requesting the influence of the Board in favor of the construction of a breakwater at L'Anse du Cap, Gaspe, for for the protection of trading vessels and fishing craft on the coast.

The Council concurring, a memorial was transmitted to the Dominion Government accordingly.

REFUGE AT THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS AND TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

10 & 11. The Department of Marine and Fisheries was addressed recommending the construction of a House of Refuge on Grosse Isle, one of the Magdalen Islands, Group.

In view of the occasional disasters to shipping in that exposed locality, it is considered essential that provision of the sort should be made for the succour of unfortunates cast away there.

The extension of the telegraphic communication from the mainland to those Islands and the Bird Rocks, and the completion of the missing link of telegraph between Matane and Fox River, also formed the subject of communication with the Government, and later on when the admirable scheme suggested by the Hon. Dr. Fortin for thus connecting the shores and islands of the gulf generally was made public, urgent representations on the whole subject, including the proposal to provide semaphores at lighthouses, were again made.

The annual report of the Dominion Board of Trade distributed some time since, contains a lithographic chart of the gulf coasts, showing in red the nature of Dr. Fortin's plan.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS AND DECKLOADS.

12. Capt. Dick, Port Warden, furnished the Council with an interesting report on the subject of unseaworthy ships and deckloads and subsequently another report with reference to overloading and deckloads, giving particulars as to the modes of loading and free board as applied to different classes of vessels conveying grain cargoes across the Atlantic.

CASUALITIES AT TRINITY BAY.

13. A statement of shipping casualities which have occured in the vicinity of Trinity Bay for some years past, coupled with suggestions as to further facilitating the navigation of that part of the coast received thr'o Capt Dick from A Comeau, Esq., of Point des Monts, was transmitted to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

INSURANCE BILL.

14. A bill taxing insurance policies introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Government of Quebec being objectionable, a deputation was named to await on the Treasurer who had it in charge.

The Bill was subsequently passed with some modification. The right of the seven existing Local Parliaments, or any of them, to pass a measure levying taxes on trade operations for provincial or municipal purposes, is considered doubtful under the Act creating the Dominion of Canada—all matters affecting trade or commerce being as your Council believe subject to the legislation of the Federal Parliament.

OFFICIAL AVERAGE ADJUSTERS AND COMMON CARRIERS' BILL.

15 & 16. A draft of a bill for the appointment of Official Average Adjusters at the chief shipping ports of the Dominion, was received from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Council deeming it inexpedient to proceed with such a measure at present, a memorial was forwarded suggesting its postponement, and in the mean time the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question, with a view to framing a general code governing the system of adjusting averages.

Similar steps were taken with regard to another objectionable measure entitled "An Act to define and settle the duties, rights and liabilities of Common Carriers in certain cases."

There is reason to believe that both will be laid over.

HARBOR COMMISSION.

17. Mr. Dobell was re-elected a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission.

The Government in accordance with the amendment they made in the Harbor Commission Act last year, have reorganized the Harbor Commission. They now, in opposition to the trade and in violation of the agreement entered into in 1873 with the then existing Government, have the majority in the nomination and have appointed five Commissioners out of nine.

GRAVING DOCK.

18. As regards the Graving Dock, it is understood that soundings are being taken in the River St. Charles by Government engineers, but it is not likely that any decision will be come to as to the site until the new Harbor Commission have met and made their report to the Government.

POSTAL SERVICES.

19. The Post-Master-General acquiesced in the suggestion of the Council to despatch a supplementary Cunard mail on Mondays, and also to provide postal communication along the north shores in so far as to arrange for two mails during this winter to Esquimaux Point, but, while acknowledging the benefits thus conferred, it is to be hoped it may be found possible to enlarge this to at least a monthly service for the future and to extend it to Blanc Sablond the extreme limit of the Province.

It has been suggested to the Post-Master that it would tend to the convenience of mariners and strangers generally that a list of unclaimed letters be posted up in a conspicuous part of the office.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY

20. Representations have been made to the Richelieu Company on the inconveniently early hour at which their steamers leave for Montreal and suggesting six o'clock p m. as a suitable time instead of four as in former years.

MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

21. The Council deemed it their duty to represent the insufficient lavatory arrangements of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital whereby the public health was endangered.

We understand that the defects pointed out are to be remedied.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

22. The following subjects suggested by this Board were discussed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, namely;

5. The coasting trade.
2. The pilotage law.
3. Unseaworthy ships.
4. Differential duty imposed on Canadian built ships by the French Government.
5. The desirability of at once establishing a Canadian Lloyds.
6. Extension of telegraph system to the islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to the main land on the North Shore.
7. Combinations of laboring men.

Each of you has been furnished with a copy of the annual report of that Board, which embraces full accounts of the discussions had, as well on these questions, as upon all others considered there.

Mr. Joseph was elected a Vice-President of the Dominion Board and Mr. Dobell a member of the Executive Council.

The Council are indebted to the city members for parliamentary papers and blue books.

Many matters of minor importance have engaged attention during the year, particulars of which will be found in the minute book and correspondence.

The whole respectfully submitted.

H. GLASS, Secretary. R. R. DOBELL, President.

The following statement of the financial affairs of the Board during the year was also submitted:

The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade in account with H. W. Welch, Treasurer.

DR.

1875—To Secretary's salary......	$303 32	
Dominion Board of Trade	263 40	
Rent of office and taxes.	187 60	
Stationery, printing, &c.	113 51	
Miscellaneous expenses.	203 52	
Dr Fortin's lithographic chart of telegraph scheme.......	75 00	
	$1,146 35	
Balance in Quebec Bank	861 19	
	$2,007 54	

CR.

April 1, 1875.		
By balance on hand.....	$467 79	
Subscriptions collected.		
Arrears year 1875 169 75		
Year ending 1876 129 00		
	1459 75	
Cove propietors for use of room...........	5 00	
Amount subscribed towards Dr. Fortin's telegraph scheme...	75 00	
		$2,007 54

The President, in rising to move the adoption of this report, said there were one or two matters to which he desired to make special reference. Of these, one of the most important was the differential duties imposed on Canadian built vessels sent to France for sale, duties which, under the circumstances, were very onerous and unfair to the Canadian builder, seeing that they were equal to forty francs per ton and were not levied upon British built vessels. The subject had been twice brought before the Canadian Government, and he might add that the Minister of Marine had made representations to the Colonial Secretary in England, which, he was assured there was little doubt, would result in the removal of the odious impost. With regard to the exceedingly invidious nature of the latter, he might mention that it was not only levied upon vessels offered for sale in France directly by the Canadian builder, but also upon Canadian vessels disposed of in England and then offered in the French market. The next matter of importance was the condition of the Cullers' Office, which it was needless to say demanded a thorough overhauling and remodelling. (Hear, hear.) Year after year the Council had petitioned the Government to take steps to this desirable end and to eliminate from this office the detrimental influence of political considerations. He regretted to say that it had been largely used for political purposes and that in consequence the Supervisor experienced the greatest difficulty in maintaining it in anything like satisfactory working order. Through the same cause, the Board of Examiners had been unable to properly discharge their duties, and, all considered, these irregularities were so serious and the entire working of the office so unsatisfactory to both the cullers and the trade, that it was impossible to deny that a thorough revision of the establishment was absolutely required. He thought it was also matter for regret that the Government had seen fit to discontinue the nautical school at this port, in view of the great advantages it offered for the training of Canadian seamen. What we and the Dominion generally wanted was a training ship or school for boys on our river, which might serve the very desirable double purpose of an institution for instruction in seamanship and a reformatory. In the connection, he desired to point to the case of the training ship Indefatigable at Liverpool, where boys were not only educated for the sea, but brought up in habits of industry and morality, and so well had this system succeeded and so great was the confidence placed in the boys thereunder, that they were frequently permitted to go ashore upon their own responsibility for one business or another and invariably returned without breaking their parole. The case of the training ship Goliath was another in point, the destruction of which recently by fire afforded notable instances of the inestimable value of good training and discipline in the remarkable displays of heroism, presence of mind and moral courage evinced by mere youths in a trying moment of peril. He considered that, from the adoption of a similar system in Canada the greatest benefit would flow; the burthen on our gaols would be materially lightened, and many a poor boy would be saved from destruction—(Hear, hear). Another matter to which he should allude was the proposed incorporation of the joiners for alleged benevolent purposes. He might say that the Council had first heard of the bill for this purpose when it had passed its second reading in the Provincial Assembly. They had immediately petitioned against it, asking at the same time for a hearing, and, to prove that they had not been negligent, he might add that they had gone up three distinct times to oppose it. It had been promised them that they would receive due notice when it should come up, but he was forced to say that this promise had not been kept and the bill passed the Assembly without their knowledge. They had, however, opposed it in the Council and succeeded in obtaining its rejection, but this had been only upon the understanding, agreed to by him as their President, that they would hereafter place no objection in the way of a general incorporation of all benevolent societies in a manner somewhat after the mode of the British Benefit Act. In opposing this bill of the joiners, they had felt that there was nothing, in such case, to prevent that body from making by-laws injurious to the trade, such as had been dictated by the Ship Laborers' Society, and they had also done so because they considered that no incorporated body of the sort should be permitted unquestioned to adopt and enforce regulations affecting outsiders, unless such regulations were first submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council. Another subject which had been received with very general favor, and which, he was happy to say, was being fully considered by Parliament, was the proposition of telegraphic communication with the Gulf of St Lawrence, and he believed that before twelve months they would have the gratification of seeing a commencement made towards the realization of this important improvement. He might further observe that the Council had deemed it their duty to object to the bill passed by the Local Legislature imposing certain taxation upon the insurance interest. For his own part, he considered that they could not too strongly oppose all Governmental interference with matters of trade. In this particular, the local authorities had succeeded in introducing the thin edge of the wedge, and he contended that, if they were not promptly checked in this direction, this was only a prelude to further encroachments, which would have a most depressing influence and should not be tolerated. If they were permitted without opposition to tax one branch of trade, they would very soon seek to tax all, and there was no knowing where their greed would end or the extent of the injury it would certainly inflict upon commercial interests generally. (Hear, hear.) Again, there had been two bills before the Dominion Parliament, which had called for their condemnation as guardians of the interests of this mercantile community. He referred to the bills respecting average adjusters and carriers. The former, being in keeping with the usual tendency of Government to get hold of as many sources of patronage as possible and to fill them with their own political nominees, regardless of personal fitness or experience, had been objected to by them on that account. The latter was so absurd on its very face that it had met with the fate it richly deserved in being thrown out by the Senate. (Applause.) The last thing he had to allude to, but certainly not the least was the position of our Harbor Commission. He regretted to have to record the entire miscarriage of those principles of action, for which they had obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government in 1873, by the course that had been taken by the present Government. They would all remember that they had then asked for fresh legislation to enable them to reorganize the Harbour Commission; that they pointed out the evils that had arisen from the Government having a majority on the Board, their desire to see certain evils remedied and the harbour improved and that the merchants only agreed to fresh taxation on the strict understanding and promise that the tax-payers and trade generally should have the majority on the Board. These terms, after considerable negotiations, were adopted and a bill was framed, upon which the new Commission was constituted. This bill authorized them to effect a loan which enabled them to pay off the old bonds at par; and the new tax imposed on the trade had since enabled the Commission to put the fund of trust in a healthy condition, and they now had a revenue of about $25,000 a year. It was hardly necessary to recite the work that had been done during the past two years. The whole harbour had been surveyed by the eminent engineer, Mr. Morris, of Kinipple & Morris, and a scheme for the construction of a long and permanent pier from the Gas Works to the Breakwater had been resolved on. He regretted that considerable misapprehension had obtained with reference to these improvements, and more, that very incorrect statements had been circulated as to his own views on this work. He had always favored and still favored this scheme, and if in conjunction with the North Shore Railway this pier could be constructed at a cost which would not incur too great a liability, he would vote for its commencement to-morrow. The second improvement was the building of a pier on the fly bank and the dredging of the channel between that and the shore. Both of these works he believed would be carrying out practical and useful schemes, and it had been the intention of the Commissioners to have working plans and estimates made for both. One important work that they had commenced and completed was the building of the dredging machine; he believed it would prove a complete success. It had already raised several anchors, and they hoped that next season all the nests of anchors which had been fruitful in loss to so many vessels would be removed. (Hear, hear.) In respect to the graving dock regarding which there had been so much difference of opinion, he felt certain that most of them overestimated its importance and were not fully acquainted with the obligations they had taken upon themselves when they pointed out to the Government that it was not a local undertaking for the benefit of the city of Quebec, but that it was for the interests of the whole Dominion. When they had instructed Messrs. Kinniple & Morris to survey the harbour and report as to the best site, they had informed them that they wished them to regard the harbour as one great whole. The result his hearers were aware of, and he felt convinced that if the trade wished a graving dock constructed which would satisfy the wants of the trade and do honor to the port, the site which had been selected would be decided on. They should bear in mind that the work was entirely distinct and separate from the general harbour improvements, and if this was only done, he thought it would do much to remove the prejudice which had operated so much against those who had supported the site selected by Kinniple & Morris. Regarding the Graving Dock, a Dominion work, in which Montreal was as much interested as we were, they had opened negotiations for a Joint Committee to be appointed, which after some delay was agreed to; Montreal consenting to pay one-half the interest required by Government to be guaranteed. Members might judge of their surprise when they the (Commission) found that the city representatives, Messrs. Cauchon and Thibaudeau, without ever deigning to advise with the Commissioners, or to learn the obligations the latter had entered into, set aside this arrangement, and had a bill passed, by which Quebec had to pay the whole of the interest or some $10.000 yearly. This was a brief resume of the two years' existence of the Harbour Commission, to which he had had the honor of belonging. For his own part as one who had taken an earnest interest in the matter he should add that he felt deep mortification at the manner the Government had acted towards them. He believed not only as regarded the Harbour Commission, but in every department of trade where Government exercised a control, the same evils would arise. What could be worse than the working of the Cullers' office? He thought they wanted no stronger exemplifications of the evils of Government interference than the results of that office and the working of the first Harbor Commission. They could not too carefully guard against any Government interference with trade. (Hear, hear) In this respect, he thoroughly believed in what the French manufacturers said, when their Government asked what they could do for them? "Only leave us alone," they said, and the Canadian trade might very well use the same words. In regard to the burthens imposed upon the trade for the proposed harbor improvements, he thought it his duty also to call attention to the inequality of the same as laid upon the different branches. Whereas, in its inception, the tax was instituted so that importers and exporters should contribute about an equal amount, the result proved quite the contrary. For instance, taking seven, on the one side, of the largest exporting lumber firms, it would be found that they paid in one year $7,000 alone in harbor dues, against $850, on the other side, by an equal number of the principal importing houses during the same period, and together, in harbor dues and tonnage dues, some $20,000 against $1,000 by the importing firms, several of whose members were Government nominees upon the new Commission, to the unfair exclusion of the great exporting interest. It was obvious that this was not only an unjust and unequal taxation, but an unjust and unequal representation—(Hear, hear). He had spoken to one or two of the leading importers and they had accounted for their small contribution by the fact that their goods were imported via Portland and Montreal, and brought through by inland communication, thus avoiding the tax. He might be permitted to say a word about our railways and railway schemes, the latter of which he hoped to see pushed forward with proper energy. For instance, his warmest sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the Levis & Kennebec, which promised to be one of the most fruitful little lines in the country and would bring us very much nearer the seaboard when completed and duly connected with the Maine system of railways. As to the North Shore Road, it was sincerely to be hoped that this great undertaking would now be pushed forward with vigor and that it would bring to us all the material benefits expected from it by its most ardent supporters. In the connection, he said he thought he could not weigh too strongly upon the growing influence of railways upon the lumber trade, and to show their capabilities for a traffic of the sort, he might remark that, upon a late deputation to Ottawa, he had told Mr. Mackenzie that large quantities were being carried by rail from Michigan to United States ports for shipment to Europe. The Premier had ridiculed the idea, but it was not the less true that lumber could be shipped direct from Michigan to Boston at a profit for shipment to England, and this held good in other directions. For example, large shipments were being made from Ottawa to Portland for the same purpose; and it therefore behooved Quebec to be careful and not lose its staple trade. He alluded to this point, to show that we should endeavor to make our harbor the cheapest and not the most expensive in the Dominion, as we were actually doing, in the most short-sighted way, and it had been for this reason that he had deemed it his duty and to the interest of the port to call attention to the mistaken policy of such organizations as the Ship Laborers' Society. The speaker here sat down amid warm applause.

Mr. Joseph did not rise to object to the report, but thought that it was inadvisable to retain expressions therein such as violation on the part of the Government of the agreement with the Board. He contended that, inasmuch as the present Government had promised nothing, they could not possibly have broken faith in the matter. On the contrary, he held that they had acted very fairly and generously by Quebec in virtually giving it half a million for the graving dock. It was admittedly very desirable that, in so far as the Board of Trade was concerned, political considerations and political influences should be scrupulously set aside, but he nevertheless held that the term "violation" was rather strong under the circumstances.

The President would like to modify the word, but he scarcely saw how it could be done and record the truth. He would have much sooner seen the Government keep there half million and leave the Board its independence of thought and action. In this matter they had never even consulted them on the subject of change and for his own part, although he thoroughly deprecated the principle, he thought after all there might be some reason in the frequent recommendation to Quebec merchants to try and make their money and then clear out of the place.

Mr. H. S Scott held that the present Government had made more concessions to Quebec in this matter than their predecessors. He thought therefore that it was inadvisable to introduce such a term into the report. A Government were not in all cases bound by the policy of those who had gone before them, and the disestablishment of the Irish Established Church and the setting aside of vested rights even in that connection offered a case in point. They charged the Government with a violation of faith. This was certainly a very grave charge and one which most assuredly was not calculated to advance their cause, from the very insult which it conveyed, for an insult was the same, whether it came from one public body to another or from one gentleman to another. They should seriously reflect before giving a slap in the face to a body from whom they expected favors.

Mr. A. Woods concurred in all that had been said by Mr. Scott and Mr. Joseph. The paragraph referred to had been objected to by him in the Council and had been somewhat modified, and although not so objectionable as when presented to the Council, was yet for several reasons undesirable. The act of 1873 reorganizing the Harbour Commission made no provision binding the Government to advance half a million dollars for the purposes of building a graving dock. Subsequently to that, in 1874 or 1875, this Board having urged on the Government the necessity of building a graving dock here, the Government after considerable negotiation consented to advance half a million dollars on the condition that they should have a majority on the Board to control its expenditure, and further that the Commission should guarantee $10,000 per annum towards paying working expenses and interest. Under those circumstances, it was incorrect to say that faith

(*Continued on Third Page.*)

NEW SPRING GOODS!!

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

WE RESPECTFULLY BEG TO ANNOUNCE that we have now received a large supply of NEW SPRING GOODS for Gentlemen.

We desire to draw special attention to the large variety of our

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Serge Coatings, &c., &c., &c.,

which are from the best manufactures, and the newest patterns.

All orders for Clothing will be promptly executed in the Latest Styles by a first-class Cutter from London, and at moderate prices.

FYFE & CARNEAU,
21, Fabrique Street.

March 4, 1876.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

THIS BANK WILL PAY TO ITS SHAREHOLDERS, on and after the 1st MAY next, a Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, on its Capital.

The Transfer Book will be CLOSED from the 17th April until the 1st May inclusively.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th MAY next, at THREE o'clock P.M., at the Banking-House, in the large room of the upper story, on Sault-au-Matelot Street.

By order,

F. VEZINA,
Cashier.

April 4 1876. td-no

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS WIDOW ANTOINE VERRAULT, 25, Esplanade, will be ready on the 1st of May next to receive two or three Boarders. Apply at MISS WOODS', No. 17, Hope Street, from 1 to 5 P.M.

April 4, 1876. Fp

Y. M. C. A.

THE SECRETARY DESIRES TO MEET every member of this Association, in the Rooms, Fabrique Street, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Important business.

THOS. S. COLE,
Secretary.

April 4, 1876.

FOR SALE.



SCHOONER "MARIE ANNA" 66 Tons, 700 Brls. capacity. Sails new.

SEWELL, COOK & CO.

April 4, 1876. C

Buctouche Oysters for Sale.

For Sale by the undersigned:

50 BARRELS BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS in good order. Price, per Barrel, $1.00.

S. BROUSSEAU,
St. Paul's Market,
Quebec.

April 4, 1876. Ap

NOTICE.

To Hotel-Keepers & Restaurants.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CENTRAL HOUSE, who is giving up business, will sell, without reserve, on

THURSDAY NEXT, the 6th inst.,

the whole of his Bar Fixtures, consisting of Chairs, Sofas, Decanters, Looking Glasses, Paintings, Chromos, &c., &c. Sale at ONE o'clock P.M.

April 4, 1876. Ap

OILS, &c.

HHDS. Blundell, Spence & Co's Double Boiled Linseed.
Brls. Baltic do.
" Cod Oil.
" Seal Oil (Straw & Brown)
" Olive Oil.
" Tins Blundell's No. 1 White Lead.

—ALSO—

75 BRLS. STRAINED ROSIN.
75 " GREEN PITCH.

For sale by

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

April 4, 1876. E

NEW BOOKS!

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI, BY Mark Twain.

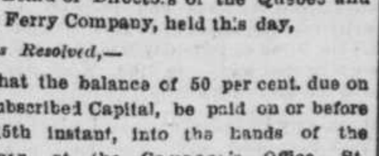
An Index to the Statutes of Canada and Proclamations; Orders and Regulations in Council, Treaties, &c., from the First Session of Parliament to the Year 1875 inclusive, by James G. Stevens, Esq.

Also a supply of the New Cheap Editions of Jules Verne's Works, viz.:

A Floating City.
Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa.
The Blockade Runners.
Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea
Around the Moon.
From the Earth to the Moon.
Five Weeks in a Balloon, &c.

For sale by
DAWSON & CO.,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

April 4, 1876.



QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY CO'Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL Board of Directors of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company, held this day,

It was Resolved,—

"That the balance of 50 per cent. due on the Subscribed Capital, be paid on or before the 15th instant, into the hands of the Manager, at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf."

Quebec, 3rd April, 1876.

JAMES PATTON, JR.,
Manager.

April 4, 1876. C

NOTICE.

STEAMER PRINCE EDOUARD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT FREIGHT, to and from Levis, will be taken at SUMMER RATES.

Tickets for Passengers will be sold at the Office, on St. Andrew's Wharf, at very reduced rates.

QUEBEC & LEVIS FERRY CO.

April 3, 1876. C

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

Are now opening another large supply of

New Goods!

RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL STEAMER:

Black and Fancy Silks,
Foulard, Japanese and other Dress Goods,
Dress and Mantle Trimmings,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Neck Ties,
Laces,
Ruchings,
Collars,
Cuffs and Sets,
Muslin Embroideries,
and a large variety of other Fancy Goods.

In the Gentlemen's Department

All the New Styles in Silk Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Shirts, Studs and other requisites.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

April 4, 1876.

GOSSAMER

FOR VEILS,

SILK AND WOOL,

In all the New Shades.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.

March 17, 1876.

FANS!

A GREAT VARIETY OF SILK FANS in
White,
Blue,
Green,
Red,
Purple,
Pink and Black

From 50 cents to $1.50

AT

G. SEIFERT'S,
EUROPEAN BAZAAR

February 12, 1876

S. J. SHAW & Co

St. John Street, Upper Town, and Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town,

IMPORTERS

—OF—

House-Furnishing,
Building and
Cabinet

HARDWARE

Paints,
Oils,
Turpentine, &c.

March 21, 1876.

Auction Sales.

BY OCT. LEMEUX & CO.

$10,000.00!

BANKRUPT STOCK of DRY GOODS

—OF THE—

ESTATE OF D. E. FRIGON,

—Consisting of—

Tweeds, Flannel, Cloths, Cottons, Shirtings, Winceys, &c., &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 5th April, and Following Days,

At the Store of Messrs. Bouchard & Lortie, Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from R. H. WURTELE, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April and following days, at the Store of Messrs, Bouchard & Lortie, St. Peter Street, the whole of the immense stock of Dry Goods appertaining to the Estate of D. E. FRIGON, consisting of Flannels, Tweeds, Cloths, Cottons, Shirtings, Velveteen, Dress Goods, Ribbons, &c, &c.

The whole lot of Goods is well assorted and in good condition.

The whole will be sold without reserve and in lots to suit purchasers. Easy terms.

Sale to commence each day at 1 30, p.m., sharp.

OCT. LEMEUX & CO.,
Auctioneers.

April 1, 1876.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

COMMENCING TO-DAY, THE UNDERSIGNED will serve daily A FIRST-CLASS LUNCHEON, between 12 and 3 P.M., at the DELMONICO, corner of Peter and Paul Streets, for the convenience of Merchants and the public generally.

J. T. LEVALLEE.

April 4, 1876. Ap

THE Merchants' Marine Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company is prepared to receive applications for the General Marine Insurance business of the coming season.

G. TUDOR PEMBERTON,
Agent in Quebec,
Victoria Chambers.

April 4, 1876. ap3-C

CITY HALL,

QUEBEC, 4th April, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Police have been instructed since Friday last, the 31st ult., to cause all Sidewalks to be cleared of Ice and Snow immediately, and gutters to be cut for the free passage and removal of water.

All parties neglecting to comply with such instructions will be brought before the Recorder.

C. BAILLAIRGE,
City Engineer.

April 4, 1876.

CORPORATION.

City Clerk's Office,
CITY HALL, Quebec, April 1st, 1876.

WRITTEN AND SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Reel-Carriages," will be received at his office every day, until FRIDAY, the 7th instant, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M., for the making and completing two Reel-Carriages, according to pattern to be seen at No. 1 Fire Station.

Each tender to be signed by two responsible persons willing to become securities for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest nor any of the tenders.

The contractor will have to pay the Notary for drawing up the contract and a copy for the Corporation.

L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.

April 1, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES Notice that he will not be answerable for any debts contracted in his name, by any other than himself, or upon his order in writing.

Quebec, 3rd April, 1876.

WILLIAM McCABE,
Gaol Guard.

April 3, 1876. Cp

JOHN DARLINGTON,

HAVING OPENED OUT HIS SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which have been carefully selected from the best London Houses, his customers and the public are invited to inspect them, as they are the Finest Assortment of Goods in the city.

He has received by last Steamer 1 Case of Rubber Coats, from $5 to $18, consisting of Worsted, Tweed, Cheviot, and Gent's Drab Driving Coats in great variety; also 1 Case of Haberdashery, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

Spring Overcoats from $6 upwards.

Tweed by the yard at less than it cost to make it.

April 1, 1876. Bm

Insolvent Act of 1875

In the matter of

FRANCOIS HECTOR AUGER, Arthabaska Station, Quebec,

An Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, up to THREE o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, 13th APRIL, A.D., 1876, for the purchase of the following Assets, forming part of the above Estate:—

Stock in Trade of a General Store, value as per inventory..........	$ 4,152 00
Horse, Sleighs, &c., value as per inventory..........	121 00
Shop Fixtures, &c., value as per inventory..........	141.25
Household Furniture, value as per inventory..........	93.00
Book Debts, value as per inventory..	6,712.51
Promissory Notes..........	1,784 28
	$13,003.13

Tenders will be received for the whole, *en bloc*, or for any of the above items separately. Offers other than cash to state terms and names of securities, and the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Inventory and List of Book Debts may be examined at the office of Perkins, Lajoie & Beausoleil, 69 St. James Street, and the Stock examined at the Store, in Arthabaska Station, on and after Monday, 10th April, 1876.

C. BEAUSOLEIL,
Assignee.

Montreal, March 30, 1876.
April 1, 1876. J

SALE

—OF—

OLD BRANDIES & WINES.

MR. CHALMERS ON RETIRING FROM business offers a small lot of Choice Dark Brandy, vintage of 1872, Pale Brandy vintage 1863, Duff, Gordon & Co's Pale Sherry and some old Port, in lots to suit purchasers. Entrance at No. 2, Arthur Street, opposite Bank of Montreal.

April 3, 1876.

Women's Christian Association.

A GENERAL MONTHLY MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, April 4th, for the Adoption of By-Laws and other business of importance.

A large attendance is requested.

Prayer Meeting at 3, business at 3.30 P.M.

E. GILLESPIE,
Secretary.

April 1, 1876.

(Continued from Second Page.)

was broken with the trade here. Without this assistance from Government, he need not tell the meeting that no graving dock could be built, and that where a large expenditure of Government funds was being made, it was by no means unusual that such should to a certain extent be under Government control.

The President, in reply, remarked that, during the winter of 1874, the Government contemplating a change of the Commission and the desirability of having a majority upon it, he (Mr. Dobell) had formed one of a deputation to Ottawa to remonstrate with the Ministry on the subject. He had been two or three hours with Mr. Dorion, who finally assured him that he would not press the matter that session. He went on to say that they had never wanted the responsibility of the graving dock to be thrown upon the Commission. It was purely a Dominion work; in reality Quebec did not want it for any practical purpose; it would be only useful for large steamers; its value to the community would not be much more than that of any of our large ship-yards; and, although he had always advocated its construction, he still deprecated the selling of our birth right of independence to the Government for the sake of such a mess of potage—(Hear, hear). He repeated that political interference and political expediency were killing Quebec and and that until works of improvement were carried out upon a sound commercial basis and in a proper business manner, there would be little hope of the place going ahead. Until this was done, there was sufficient excuse for merchants taking little or no interest in the progress or direction of public affairs. They could not possibly have any confidence in the public administration, if each fresh Government was to be justified in pulling down work built up at much trouble and expense by their predecessors—(Hear, hear).

Mr. Joseph—Does not that occur in the United States?

The President—It does; but the sooner it is put an end to here the better. He went on to say that, at all times, the Government had sought to obtain the controlling power in this matter for political purposes, and instanced when Mr. Langevin was in power. He (Mr. Langevin) thought to have the nomination of the majority, but they had maintained their ground in opposition to such determination on his part and finally he had to yield; a bill was framed, and he had carried it out in good faith. To-day the same baneful influence was again at work. A majority of the new Commission, for instance, had actually come pledged to elect a particular Chairman, and a paid one at that. The Government said they had an old friend, out in the cold, for whom it was necessary to provide, and this provision was to be made accordingly against the principle which had always prevailed in a body, the members of which valued, as a rule, their time and their services above mere pay. Yet, although this matter was a foregone conclusion with the majority, the farce was to be gone through of asking the nine gentlemen composing the Board to select the most fitting man amongst them and elect him as their Chairman. The thing was positively ridiculous and insulting to their common sense. He again reiterated that he should like to modify the phraseology of the paragraph complained of, but thought it better to keep to plain English, as he deeply felt that the conduct of the Government had been an absolute breach of faith. (Applause)

Mr. Joseph said there had been no agreement between this Board and the present Government; consequently there could be no breach of faith. He therefore thought it uncalled for to use such words, which even members of the council had considered "very pungent."

Mr. H. S. Scott thought the real question was, could we execute our harbor improvements without the assistance of the Government? He held not. With respect to the alleged change of policy in the matter, such a course on the part of a new Government was far from being unprecedented. Many projected undertakings had been upset in this way, and no serious fault had been found or crime made of the circumstance, notably the Pacific Railway and other mad schemes. He thoroughly agreed with Mr. Dobell that it would be better if the Government left us and our trade alone; but at the same time he believed it was wiser to abstain from saying anything offensive at this juncture.

Mr. J. Burstall, as a rule, disapproved of the acts of the Council (laughter,) but he thought the Chairman was right in this particular. The question was not a question of a change of policy, but one of the breaking or observance of a regular bargain. No change of personnel could or should make any difference in the engagements of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The President didn't think a British Ministry would ever dream of disturbing a previous arrangement respecting private interests, and this certainly seemed to be coming within that category.

Mr. H. S. Scott said it was nothing new for them even to interfere in vested interests.

Mr. Woods differed from the President—this Board had urged and very properly urged on Government the need of a Graving Dock here—and he could well remember that when he with Mr. Joseph and other delegates attended the Dominion Board of Trade in 1874, they were instructed to have a declaration from that Board on the question, and on that occasion the St. John, New Brunswick, representatives very strongly urged the claims of their port for the dock—they would have made no objection to a Government majority on a Commission had the half million been granted them for a like purpose—while here we were being placed in the position of having asked for and obtained a boon which we had in vain been trying to obtain for twenty-five years previously. Now we would insult the parties by whom it was granted—while our proper course would have been to have refused its acceptance unless on our own conditions.

The President repeated that far from entering into a new agreement with the Government, the Commissioners were never even consulted, and when they heard of it, they petitioned against it.

Mr. Woods would remind the President that Mr. Grant had been sent to Ottawa to urge the scheme just previously to the decease of the Macdonald Government, that he then went home to obtain the Imperial consent to some proposition which it was said the Canadian Government had consented to, and that when he got there he found himself without any proof of this fact The consequence was as the Government here was changing he could not obtain such a certificate as he should in the first place have taken with him—so he had to come home without accomplishing anything. The steps subsequently taken by which the present Government advanced the whole sum required were all taken with the perfect cognizance of this Board, and he (Mr. Woods) would like to hear when any protest had been made against the act which, while it gave such a large sum of money to the Harbor Trust, at the same timed changed the composition of that body.

The President maintained that they were kept in ignorance. They never agreed to any change; the Government took the matter into their own hands and they (the Commissioners) were never even consulted.

Mr. Wm. Rae thought that Mr. Dobell had taken the correct view of the question. For his part, he failed to see any reflection upon the present Government in the paragraph referred to, according to his interpretation of the English language. To bring matters to a point and the discussion to an end, he would second the President's motion that the report be adopted.

The motion was put and carried, without further debate, by a large majority, or more than 4 to 1; only 14 out of about 75 then present voting against it.

Mr. Burstall wished to state that he had not voted either way. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. Stevenson then moved that the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to R. R. Dobell, Esq., for his exertions in exposing and endeavoring to remedy the abuses of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society.

Mr. Jas. Carrel objected. He looked upon this motion as a dodge to commit the entire body of the Board to a certain line of opinion when it was well known that they were divided upon this self same question. If the mover was sincere, he asked why did he not include the worthy Vice-President and other members, who had worked as hard as the President and rendered equally important services to the Board. He had an amendment to propose and would insist upon taking the sense of the meeting on it.

The President took the last speaker to task and called him to order several times during his remarks for the use of inappropriate language.

In the meantime while Mr. Carrel was preparing his amendment,

Mr. H. S Scott said he would like to have seen Mr. Stevenson's motion made more general, something after the following fashion:

"That the thanks of the Board are justly due and hereby tendered to R. R. Dobell, Esq, for the upright and independent manner in which he has always discharged the duties of his office and especially for his efforts to improve the laws relating to labor, the abuses in connection with which have so seriously injured the trade of this port."

In support, Mr. Scott spoke in most flattering terms of Mr. Dobell, saying that, though he frequently differed with him in opinion and now differed with him again, he had always entertained the highest respect for his honesty of purpose, strict sense of duty, and thoroughly honorable views and sentiments in every respect.

Mr. Stevenson said he had no objection to adopt Mr. Scott's motion as a substitute for his own.

Mr. R. Brodie seconded the motion.

Mr. Dobell here rose and offered his warmest thanks for the kindness expressed towards him in the motion. He might say, however, that he did not think he at all deserved it. When he accepted office, he never anticipated that he would not have been able to give more attention to the discharge of its manifold and important duties. The reverses of trade, however, had compelled him to spend more time in England than was justifiable in a President of the Board. He regretted this; but at the same time, he had to thank them sincerely for the leniency they had manifested towards him not only in this respect, but in regard to his shortcomings generally. (Cries of No! No! and applause).

Mr. Carrel then offered his amendment, seconded by Mr. Hans Hagens, as follows:—"That the thanks of the Board are hereby also tendered to Jos. Shehyn, Esq., for his efforts to have the Joiners' Bill passed, and that the foregoing be appended to the main motion."

The President said this was no amendment, but an addition and was therefore irregular. He requested the mover to not unnecessarily take up the time of the meeting.

Mr. Carrel (excitedly) said his time was as valuable as Mr. Dobell's—(Laughter.)

Mr. Dobell, addressing himself to the meeting, said he would rather no special mention were made of any one in their acknowledgments. If they deemed him entitled to thanks, he would willingly receive the latter, but he did not like to see himself particularized. This might create an invidious distinction and do harm outside—(Applause).

Mr. Carrel here offered another amendment to expunge from Mr. Stevenson's motion the words relating to the Ship Laborer's Society and to include a vote of thanks to Mr. Shehyn.

After some discussion with regard to the alleged irregularity again of this amendment,

Mr. Joseph said he had an amendment, which, he thought, would meet all conflicting views. He proposed:—"That this Board desires to thank the President, Vice-President and Council for their services during the past year which are highly approved of by the members of the Board.

Mr. Carrel volunteered to second this amendment, having previously withdrawn his own.

Mr. H. S. Scott said he could not very well vote against this motion, worded as it was; but he thought that, if the merchants were true to themselves, they should take a decided stand and pronounce their opinion boldly upon these labor abuses. And, while on his feet, he might say that they had not stood by their President, Mr. Dobell, in the manly stand he had taken on the question, as they should have done.

Mr. Dobell said he did not complain. He had one satisfaction of knowing that he had done his duty, and that was quite sufficient for him. (Applause)

After some further debate, Mr. Stevesnon, with some persuasion, withdrew his motion, and that proposed by Mr. Joseph was adopted *nem con.*

Mr. Dobell proposed for admission to membership at the next meeting, the names of Mr. W. A. Schwartz, Norwegian Consul and Mr. Wm. Robinson.

Messrs. D Lortie, C P Champion, and J S Crawford were named Scrutineers, and Messrs. J S Crawford and T H Clint were appointed Auditors.

The election of a President for the current year was then proceeded to, the ballot disclosing the following result:—

Weston Hunt, 42 votes; Jos. Shehyn, 30; H S Scott, 1; R R Dobell, 2; and A Fraser, 2.

Mr. Weston Hunt, having the majority of votes, was declared duly elected President of the Board.

The ballot for Vice-President resulted in a tie between Messrs. Jos. Shehyn and Wm. Sharples—28 to 28. A new ballot gave Mr. Shehyn a majority of 3, and he was accordingly declared elected.

Mr. H W Welch was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

The ballot for the composition of the Council of the Board was attended with the following results:—Messrs. A Woods, R R Dobell, J Connolly, A Fraser, H Fry, W Rea, W G Wurtele, H S Scott, F M Audet, and A D Webster—10. These gentlemen having respectively a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected

The Council of Arbitration was elected as follows:—Messrs. Woods, A Fraser, Dobell, Audet, H Dinning, Webster, H Fry, B Verret, C T Cote, J Connolly, W G Wurtele, H S Scott, and H W Welch.

The retiring President, Mr. Dobell, then left the chair, which was taken by the newly elected incumbent, Mr. Weston Hunt.

Mr. Hunt briefly returned thanks for the honor done him. He feared, however, that his aptitude for the office had been exaggerated by his kind friends. Nevertheless he would strive to discharge his duties to the best of his ability, and hoped to succeed in giving satisfaction. (Applause.)

The meeting then broke up at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA, April 3.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3.10 p.m.

Mr. MACKENZIE presented a number of returns, including papers concerning the examining warehouses Montreal; statement of the tenders received for the construction of the line of telegraph in connection with the Pacific Railway; copies of all accounts for the construction of piers, &c., at Baie St. Paul; enlargement of St. Peter's canal.

Mr. CARON moved that the act to amend the insolvent act of 1875 be read a second time next Thursday. He explained that the bill had been first introduced by Mr. Bourrassa. The motion for a second reading had been lost by a small majority.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and Mills argued that this was out of order. Sir John Macdonald, Cameron, (Cardwell) and Palmer claimed that it was perfectly in order.

The SPEAKER ruled the motion in order.

Mr. BLAKE moved in amendment that it be read this day three months.

Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, Toronto, considered that if the bill passed it would strike a blow at the original insolvent act by preventing the trader getting his discharge.

Mr. POPE was in favor of the bill, thinking that the farmer should be allowed all the advantages of an insolvent act.

Mr. COLBY did not think the proposed alteration was in the interest of the public, and though he was opposed to the present insolvent law, he considered we should attack the matter squarely.

Mr. PALMER was opposed to the bill, but as he did not approve of having it so arbitrarily disposed of he would vote for the motion.

Mr. WOOD, Hamilton, would like to see the present act in operation for some time before any amendments were proposed to it.

Mr. WHITE, Hastings, did not think there was much force in such arguments as that employed by the member for Hamilton The Minister of Justice had himself proposed an amendment during the present session, and if it were proper to make one amendment it was equally fair to make another.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the action of the Minister of Justice in this matter was unprecedented, and he was sorry that Mr. Blake would not allow the motion to pass as a matter of course, and on Thursday if it came up, then would have been the time to move that it be laid over.

Mr. BLAKE said his action was not unprecedented, but the motion of the member for Quebec was almost unprecedented.

Mr. GALBRAITH was in favor of the bill, but he would not be a party to assist defeating it a second time during the session.

The amendment was withdrawn and the motion for a second reading passed.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—

To enable Oscar Morrill to obtain letters patent for certain inventions and improvements in sewing machine shuttles.

An act to amend the act incorporating the London and Canada Loan and Agency Company Limited.

An act to amend the Charter of the St. Lawrence Bank and to change the name of the said bank to that of the Standard Bank of Canada.

An act to incorporate the Union Assurance Company of Canada.

An act to incorporate the Canada Assurance Incorporation.

An act to incorporate the Chartered Bank of London and British America.

An act respecting loans by the British American Company.

Mr. TREMAINE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to build a dwelling for the keeper of McKenzie's Point lighthouse on the north side of Bras d'Or Lake, County of Victoria, and if so, when?

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the intention of the Government to do so.

Mr. BARTHE asked why the Government have refused to pay to the veterans of 1812, who reside temporarily in the United States, their share of the bonus voted in 1875, the act making no distinction. Why the Government have refused to pay to Michel Heroux, of the parish of St Robert, County of Richelieu, the amount of his claim?

Mr. VAIL said it was not customary to pay pensions to those living out of the country.

Mr. CARON asked why, and in accordance with what instruction does the Postmaster of Quebec refuse to sell postage stamps at the said office, contrary to the act regulating the postal service; also, whether it is the intention of the Government to provide a remedy for this breach of the law?

Mr. HUNTINGTON said the Government had no knowledge that the Postmaster was acting in contravention to the law.

Mr. TREMAINE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to send a geologist to Cape Breton to report upon the mineral resources of the island.

Mr. LAIRD said they would have one there for a short time during the coming year.

Mr. DeCOSMOS asked—Are negotiations now pending, or do the Government intend to open negotiations with the United States with the object of extending the Treaty of Washington to British Columbia in order that the fish of that Province may be admitted into the United States duty free.

Mr. MACKENZIE said there were no negotiations pending.

Mr. BECHARD asked whether it is the intention of the Government to cause to be printed in French, and published in a separate volume, all the criminal laws relating to the Dominion, as was done in English last year; also, whether these two volumes—English and French—will be distributed like the ordinary statutes?

Mr. BLAKE said he knew no good reason why these laws should be printed in French.

Mr. CHEVAL asked whether it is the intention of the Government to continue in force the unjust law regulating the amount which each steamboat has to pay in order to pass through the St. Ours lock, under which two steamboats of the same size pay, the one 32 cents and the other $1.95

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was the intention to conform to the law, some vessels had been measured under different statutes, and there was an apparent injustice to some of the said vessels, but the matter was under the consideration of the Department at present.

Mr. OLIVER moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions on which to found a bill intituled, "An Act to amend the general Railway Acts." He complained of the different rates on Railways in favor of American shippers, and much to the detriment of Canadian traders. He considered that it was the bounden duty of Canadian Railroad Companies to favor Canadian shippers, or at least not to discriminate against them, but when they did discriminate against them, Parliament should step in and regulate the matter.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. MACKENZIE spoke on Mr. Oliver's motion. He admitted the force of the arguments used by the honorable member for Oxford; but he was afraid that it was too late to pass any law this session, the Government had the matter under consideration, and all they could do was to direct their officer to enforce compliance with the table of rates. He did not think it would be possible to establish a pro rata system, as local freight could not be carried so cheaply as through freight. He hoped the honorable member would not press his motion at present.

Mr. IRVING pointed out that a serious difficulty existed in the present financial difficulties of some roads, and in their being competing lines with several of the American roads.

After further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed several bills.

Mr. DESJARDINS moved for correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the sugar refining interests since 1872. He spoke in French pointing out the great injury to the refining industry from the present state of duties and wished to see them changed.

Mr. JONES, Halifax, seconded the motion. After a short debate,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he had no objection to the motion but was afraid that the correspondence would be rather limited. The attention of the Government had been for some time directed to this question but when $300,000 were concerned they had to move cautiously. He entertained very great doubts that if the tariff were introduced the consumption would be increased enough to make up for the deficiency in the revenue as a change of the duty on sugar would be likely to be attended with a reduction in the revenue and this reduction they were not at present prepared to encounter. He did not think that the present tariff or the American drawback at all injured the Canadian refiner.

The motion passed.

Mr. BERTRAM moved for a statement of the condition of the Wallace accounts.

Mr. WALLACE had no objection to this motion being carried as nothing that could be adduced would injure him personally. The Premier had been well aware of the base calumny that was being circulated against him. He was in a position to disprove this slander but still he allowed the story to go abroad that he Wallace had misappropriated $6,000 public money. He had an acknowledgment of innocence from the people of the county when elected by a large majority when exonerated by the Committee.

Mr. MACKENZIE was surprised at the ebullition of the member for Norfolk. All he alleged that the accounts had been shamefully mismanaged under the member for Norfolk. He had been drawing money from the department and had money deposited in a Bank in his own name which belonged to the department.

Mr. WALLACE denied that the accounts had been mismanaged, that the department still owed him money.

After some further debate, the motion passed.

Mr. COOK moved for correspondence relating to the seizure of and detention of nets and fish belonging to British fishermen by Indians residing on the shore and in islands of Georgian Bay.—Carried.

Mr. CARON moved for the contract for Iron Roof of Station House to be erected at Halifax.—Carried.

Mr. JONES, Halifax, moved for copies of all correspondence respecting the alleged violation of the Washington treaty.—Carried.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved for a statement respecting the employees in the Montreal Post Office.

The motion passed.

Mr. STEVENSON moved for reports of engineers relating to construction of harbor at some point on Lake Erie between Rousseau Point and Village of Clearville.—Carried.

Mr. BUNSTER moved for correspondence respecting the construction of a telegraph line from Esquimault to Nanaimo. He said the importance of the two cities at the extreme ties of the proposed line demanded telegraphic communication.

The motion passed.

Mr. OLIVER moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions for the purpose of amending the weights and measures act of 1873.

The Committee reported the resolution, which was read a second time.

Mr. WALLACE moved for a copy of the charges preferred against the Postmaster at Bloomsburg, County of Norfolk.—Carried.

The following motions passed:

Mr. BOWELL—The Clerk of the House to lay on the table a statement respecting employees of the House.

Mr. BUNSTER—Return of revenue and expenditure in the different provinces of the Dominion.

The admendments made in Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the act 37 Vic., chap. 51, entitled an act to authorize the incorporation of boards of trade in the Dominion were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.10.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HELD OVER.—Owing to want of space our midnight despatches from various parts of the World are held over.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.—"Lost." Mr. Moody on Trusting. Miscellaneous Items. &c, &c.

MUNICIPAL.—Chas. Alph. Dionne, of Saint Antoine, has been elected Warden for the County of Lotbiniere.

Y. M. C. A.—The weekly meeting of the members of this Association at eight o'clock this evening. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

NOON LUNCH—Gentlemen lunching in Lower Town will find every accommodation at the Delmonico, corner of Peter and Paul streets.—See advt.

TO THE LADIES.—Those of the fair sex of our fair city who may be desirous of seeing the latest styles in Spring costumes should pay Mr. Morgan, in Fabrique street, a visit, who will show them a catalogue, already advertised, worthy of their attention.

REGISTRY OFFICES—The actual condition of the walls surrounding the entrance to the Registry Office in the vaults of the old Court House are fast verging upon the dangerous. Persons doing business there had better look about when they are going in or coming out.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting is called for this evening at 7 30 to examine the lists of Parliamentary Electors of the city of Quebec for the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec for 1876, under the Quebec Election Act (1875) and correct the same if required.

ON VIEW.—This afternoon at the Villa residence, opposite the Ladies' Protestant Home, Grand Allee, the furniture and effects to be sold to-morrow afternoon by Mr. Casey. The Steinway piano-forte is one of the finest from that celebrated maker. The whole of the effects will be found to be first-class and all nearly new. This sale offers to purchasers peculiar advantages.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Wm. Martin, laborer, 10 p.m., drunk and wanting to fight in Craig street, $2 or 1 month. Odule Veilleux, driver, No. 393, obstructing passengers by seeking employment on Finlay market wharf at 9 p.m., 50 cents and costs or 10 days. Same, assaulting another carter in Place Notre Dame, by snowballing him at 6 p.m., $2 and costs or 1 month.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—The "B" Battery were out yesterday at target practice with 9 lb rifled cannon on Renaud's wharf and made some first-class scores. They are competing for honours against the "A" Battery, at Kingston, who have already completed their number of rounds, but from the figures now on the register of our own brave boys they will most likely carry them triumphantly and keep them here.

RECTIFICATION.—In the publication of the Parliamentary debates by the Quebec papers the same error has crept in—in the statement that it was Mr. Taschereau, M.P. for Montmagny, who presented the petition against Judge Loranger. It was Mr. Bechard who was the member that was charged with it. He presented and supported it, Mr. Taschereau knowing nothing whatever about it.

COUNTY OF SOULANGES.—The action of Mr. Dunn against Mr. de Beaujeu, the present member, and also a counter action have been dismissed, each party paying his own costs. The judges were the Hon. Messrs. Johnson McKay and Rainville. There were 265 witnesses heard during the trial. Judge Johnson remarked when giving judgment that there seemed to be a remarkable absence of undue influence at work through the election.

Y. M. C. A.—The meeting held on Sunday evening for special prayer for an outpowering of God's Spirit on this city was very largely attended, the Jeffery Hale School room being quite full. Many young men, members of the Association took part, leading in brief earnest prayers. All joined heartily in singing several of the favorite Gospel Hymns. At the close of the meeting an enquiry meeting was held, at which several remained.

THE POSTAL DELIVERY FOR ST. SAUVEUR.—The citizens of St. Sauveur are making strenuous and well warranted efforts to induce the Federal Government to grant the same convenience as we ourselves enjoy, the free delivery of letters from house to house. There is no reason whatever why this most populous and certainly the most pushing municipality should not be extended all the privileges the Postal Department extend to Quebec.

THE FLY SHOWER.—In reference to the recent extraordinary fall of flies at River du Loup, they have been classified by Mr. Belanger, Curator of the Department of Natural History at Laval University. He describes them of the order, *Nevropteres*, insects whose larvæ live under the water, family *Perlides*, probably the *Capnia Pygmæa*. They are frequently met with in New York in February. A *habitant* names them *bete a sucre* and the English call them the Sugar fly, their appearance on the snow in great numbers is supposed to indicate an abundant Maple Sugar harvest, and they are said to be extremely fond of collecting on those trees.

SKATING RINK.—By permission of Lt.-Col. Strange and officers, the Band of "B" Battery of Artillery will play at the Skating Rink, Grande Allee, this (Tuesday) from 3.30 to 5.30 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

1	Overture	Die Zauberflote	Mozart
2	Valse	Aus dem Rechtsleben	Strauss
3	Quadrille	Chansonnette	Strauss
4	Valse	Fesche Geister	Strauss
5	Lancers	La Fille de Mme Angot	Godfrey
6	Galop	Lustige Bruder	Faust

"Vive La Canadienne."
God Save the Queen.

We are requested to state that visitors will require to have spectators' tickets, which can be obtained from members of the Club, the Secretary or the Rink-keeper, and that none but subscribers will be allowed to skate. Non-subscribers will be charged an admission fee of ten cents.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrival of the Mail Steamer.

The mail steamer Prussian, from England, was signalled at 8.45 p.m. yesterday off Portland. The mails will leave by special train (so says the telegram) at 10 o'clock. The passengers leave by the 7 o'clock train in the morning.

GULF PORTS STEAMERS.—The ss Bermuda sailed from Portland for New York at five o'clock last Saturday evening. The Bermuda goes to New York to take her place on the New York and Bermuda route.

WOOD SCHOONER ARRIVED.—We hear that a schooner from the Saguenay district, loaded with firewood, arrived at Indian Cove yesterday, and will probably come up to one of our wharves to-day to discharge.

TIMBER HAULING.—The Michigan Sheboygan *Free Press*, of March 23, says:—At Mr. Peter McArthur's, No. 2 camp, this week, one team of horses hauled, on two pair of sleighs, six sticks of waney board pine, containing 817 cubic feet, or 9,804 feet board measure, from the skedway to Burt Lake, a distance of three miles. This is one of the heaviest loads ever hauled in this State.—[Mr. Peter McArthur is a member of the firm of McArthur Bros. of Toronto and Quebec.]

A Winter Mail Service Steamer to ply across the Straits of Northumberland, has been decided upon, and the contract for building it has been awarded to Mr. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, who is the projector of the scheme to secure to this country an uninterrupted and independent communication with Europe via the St. Lawrence; this service is looked upon as the initiatory step towards the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. The steamer will be so constructed that her draught of water forward will be but a few inches, so that the fore-foot will press on the ice, and her hull will be so formed that no right angle pressure can be made by ice on any portion of its surface.—*Witness.*

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.—The ship Greta Capt. McCredie, arrived in the Mersey, March 7, from San Francisco, having on board the captain, first mate, and eight men of the sailing ship Great Britain, whom they had picked up in an open boat in the Atlantic, about 600 miles from Cape Clear. The statement of the master of the Great Britain, Mr. H. K. Chilcot, of Liverpool, shows that they passed through a period of terrible suffering. The vessel was bound from Darien to Liverpool, with a cargo of timber, but encountering tempestuous weather, she became completely waterlogged. The crew remained by her, however, for some days, during which the captain's two sons died. At last, seeing no hope of rescue, the captain and crew, numbering thirteen men, took to a boat, leaving the captain's dead sons on the vessel. The provisions having been nearly all spoiled very little could be taken on board the boat, and for six days they were tossed about, enduring the agony of slow starvation. On the seventh day a steamer was sighted, and every possible means were taken to attract the attention of those on board, but without success, and as the steamer disappeared the unfortunate crew gave themselves up to despair. The cook, who up to that time, had been the most cheerful, and had tried to keep up the spirits of his companions, became completely despondent, and died that night from exhaustion. Next day another man died, and, as those who were left had been without food or drink for three days, they ate the livers of their dead comrades, selecting these parts on account of the blood they contained, and with which they quenched their terrible thirst. On the following day a third man died, and the remainder were so reduced that they could barely crawl about the boat. On the ninth day, after leaving their vessel they were picked up by the Greta and taken on board, where every kindness was shown to them, but in spite of the care with which they were treated their privations had been so severe that when they were landed at Liverpool, the majority were so weak that they had to be taken to the hospital. The captain, however, was able to go to his own room.

Father Point, April 3—Weather clear, bright and mild; light N wind; river full of ice.

Cape Rosier, April 3—Weather clear and cold; therm 17; stiff N W breeze; gulf full of ice.

Fox River, April 3 Weather clear and cool; stiff N W breeze; gulf full of ice.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 3, 12.30 p.m.—Consols 94 9-16 for money; 94 11-16 for account. U.S. Bonds '65's old 100; '67's 100¼; new loan 106¼. Erie 17¼. Do preferred 29. NYC 102.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 12.30 p.m.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Uplands 6½. Orleans 6¾.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, April 3.—Pacific Mail, 18¾; W U Tel, 68; Am Ex, 60; N W, 41¼; do preferred, 61¾; Rock Island, 106¾; St Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 65¾; Erie, 19¼; H & St Joe, 16¼; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 140; Lake Shore, 59¾; N Y C, 112¾; O & M, 18¾; Panama, 128; Wabash, 3¼; Union Pacific, 62¾. Gold 13¾.

NEW YORK, April 3—Money closed at 3½ per cent. Sterling quiet and firm at 486½ to 489½. Gold opened at 113⅛ and closed at 113. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet. Railroads quiet and steady. Stocks opened weak, but afterwards improved in some shares. Later, however, there was a general decline, in which the Pacific Mail, Long Shore and St. Paul, were prominent. During the last hour of business the market was generally firmer, and prices advanced ¼ to ½ from the lowest point of the day.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton dull at 13⅛ for Middling Uplands. Flour dull and prices without decided change; receipts 14,000 brls; sales 12,000 brls. Rye flour quiet and steady at 4,15 to 5,20. Wheat dull and declining; receipts 49,000 bus; sales 39,000 bus at 1,12 to 1,15 for No 3 Chicago; 1,14 to 1,16 for No 3 Milwaukee; 1,23 to 1,27 for No 2 Chicago; 1,27 to 1,30 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1,34 to 1,38 for No 1 spring; 1,21 to 1,38 for winter red western; 1,25 to 1,46 for amber do, and 1,36 to 1,50 for white western. Rye steady. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 18,000 bus; sales 26,000 bus, at 67c to 67½c for new western mixed, and 68c to 69 for old do in store. Barley dull and declining. Oats dull; receipts 57,000 bus; sales 24,000, at 45c to 48½c for mixed western and state, and 46c to 52c for white do. Pork quiet at 23,20 to 23,25. Lard at 14,25 for steam. Butter at 20c to 38c for old State and Pennsylvania, and 30c to 42c for new. Petroleum—crude, 8¼c; refined at 15c.

CHICAGO, April 3—Flour quiet and steady; common to choice western; shipping extras at 4,70; family brands at 5,50; Minnesota at 4,00 to 6,50 for medium to choice; winter extra at 5,00 to 7,50. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,01 to 1,02½ on spot; 1,06¼ to 1,06½ sellers May; 1,07¼ sellers June; No 3 Chicago spring at 90½ to 90¾c; rejected at 78½ to 79c. Corn steady and firm; No 2 fresh at 47½c; regular at 46½c on spot; 46½c sellers April; 49½c sellers May; 48½c sellers June; new high mixed 46c. Oats dull and firm; No 2 at 32½ to 32½c on spot; 34½ to 34½c sellers May. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley heavy at 60½c sellers May. Pork dull and a shade lower. Lard quiet at 13,77½. Bulk meats quiet, shoulders 8½c; clear rib and clear sides at 12½c to 12½c. Whiskey steady and unchanged. Receipts—11,000 brls flour; 55,000 bus wheat; 39,000 bus corn; 9,590 bus oats; 9,500 bus barley, and 1000 bus rye. Shipments—14,000 brls flour; 99,000 bus wheat; 39,000 bus corn; 14,000 bus oats; 12,000 bus barley, and 795 bus rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was unchanged. Corn firm. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer at 22,67½ sellers May. Lard steady at 13,92½ sellers May.

DEATHS.

On Sabbath morning, 2nd April, at her son's residence, No. 10 John street (without), Mrs. Wm. Davidson, aged 77, widow of the late Wm. Davidson, farmer, St. Foys.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday), at 2 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 1st instant, at L'Ancienne Lorette, Marie Blondeau, wife of Jacques Piamondon, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday), at half-past eight o'clock, a. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 3rd instant, in this city, Marie Boivin, widow of the late J. B. Trudelle, in his life time, baker, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 143, Des Fosses Street, St. Roch, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at half-past eight o'clock a. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Auction Sales.

BY CASEY & CO.

Valuable Household Furniture!

One of "Steinway's" finest Piano forte, rich suits of Silk Brocatel Curtains, Black Walnut Parlor Suite, upholstered in same; handsome Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, French 30-day Mantle Clock, choice Oil Paintings, by Kreighoff, Russel, Bateman, &c.; Sterling Silver and Silver Plated ware, China and Cut Glass-ware, English Oil Cloths, Fowling Pieces, Curled Hair and Spring Mattrasses, Black Walnut Bed-Room suites, fine Feather Beds, Carpets, Plate Looking Glasses, Cooking and Hall Stoves, Dining and Tea Sets, Kitchen-ware, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL,

will be sold, at the Villa Residence, directly OPPOSITE THE LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME, GRANDE ALLEE, St. Louis Road, a very choice collection of Parlor, Dining-Room, Hall, Six Bed Rooms, Pantry and Kitchen Furniture, which will be on view Tuesday afternoon and up to hour of Sale on Wednesday, commencing at ONE o'clock.

CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

☞ Parties favoring us with their Sales will oblige by an early intimation, so as to fix on days of sale. Mr. Casey can be seen every forenoon at St. John Street Warehouse, or address through Post Office.

April 1, 1876.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture and Effects,

Carriages, French Clocks, Church Oil Paintings, Vestments, Altar and Church Requisites, Valuable Collection of Books, Engravings and Illustrated Works Marble Tables and Chimney Pieces, &c., &c.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL, AT the Residence of the Late

C. F. HAMEL, Esq.,

No. 84, St. John Street, Upper Town,

—ON—

Monday, 10th April,

The whole of the Effects, comprising a Rare and Valuable assortment of the above.

☞ Catalogues are now preparing.

Goods on view on Saturday next.

Sale Monday morning, commencing at TEN o'clock.

CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

April 4, 1876.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY been entered into between JAMES A. SEWELL, M.D., 27 St. Ursule street, and COLIN CHARLES SEWELL, M.D., 25 St. Ursule street.

Office Hours { Between 9 and 10 A.M. / Between 1.30 and 3.30 P.M. / After 7 o'clock in the evening.

Quebec, 31st March, 1876.

JAMES A. SEWELL, M.D.
COLIN C. SEWELL, M.D.

April 1, 1876. F

To Let,

Lumber and Ship-Yard with Wharves.

THAT EXTENSIVE PIECE OF GROUND on the River St. Charles, between St. Dominique and St. Roch's Street, adjoining Palace Harbor, formerly known as VENNER'S SAW-MILL and MUNN'S SHIP-YARD and presently occupied by H. J. Chaloner, Esq.

Apply to
J. B. RENAUD,
26, St. Paul Street

April 1, 1876. Am

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of
LOUIS A. DASTOUS and FRANCOIS A. ST. LAURENT, trading under the name and firm of DASTOUS, ST. LAURENT & CO. Hardware Merchants,
Insolvents.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT HAS ISSUED in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my Office, No. 76, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on MONDAY, the TWENTY FOURTH day of APRIL next, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M., to receive statements of affairs to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for the general ordering of the Estate.

Quebec, March 30th, 1876.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Assignee.

March 31, 1876. F

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

Forthcoming First-Class Sales

BY

A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. FARLEY, Ursule Street, on the 10th April.

At the Rev Mr. Mitchell's, St. Louis Road, on the 20th.

At Mr. Story's, D'Aguillon Street.

At Mrs Chas. Poston, Cape.

At the late Mr. Christian Wurtele, Beauport Road; all farm implements and produce, cattle stores, &c.

At Mr. Chalmers.

At Mr. Maxham's Office, Glenalla, late residence of Dr. James Douglas.

The above sales are all first class, and will be duly advertised at length.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

March 3rd, 1876.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

GLENALLA, the late residence of Doctor James Douglas.

MESSRS MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed to dispose of at Public Auction

ON THURSDAY, 4TH MAY NEXT,

at their office, St. Peter Street, GLENALLA, one of the most splendidly situated and delightful residences in Canada, situated on the Beauport Road, one mile from the Toll-Gate, comprising 66 acres of land, more or less, a portion in a high state of cultivation, WITH A LARGE DOUBLE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE WITH BASEMENT AND MANSARD ROOF, WITH CONSERVATORY and VINERY attached, STONE LODGE, Stables and Coach House, several BARNS and other OUTBUILDINGS.

The property is layed out most beautifully, no expense having been spared to render it one of the most attractive in the country.

Conditions or other information given on application to Messrs. Maxham & Co, or made known at time of sale.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.

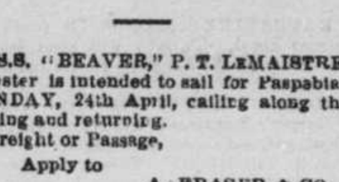
April 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE Office REMOVED to No. 69, Dalhousie Street.

WESTON HUNT,
Agent.

March 31, 1876. F



For Paspebiac and Way Places!

THE S.S. "BEAVER," P. T. LEMAISTRE, Master is intended to sail for Paspebiac on MONDAY, 24th April, calling along the coast going and returning.

For Freight or Passage,
Apply to
A. FRASER & CO.

March 31, 1876. td

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. PEACHY,

ARCHITECT,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS, AND THE public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS OFFICE to the Second Story of the building known as the Publishing Office of *Le Journal de Quebec*, corner of St. Ann and Du Fort Streets, Upper Town, opposite the Place D'Armes.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

March 25, 1876. tf

TENDERS

— FOR —

Stock of Dry Goods, Book-Debts, &c., &c.

Insolvent Acts of 1869 & 1875.

In Re,
BOUCHARD, LORTIE & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Insolvents.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, at his Office, St. Peter Street, Quebec, until NOON, on

Thursday, the Thirteenth day of April next,

for the Stock of Dry Goods, Book-Debts, Bills Receivable, &c., &c., belonging to the above Estate, separately, as follows:—

Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Tweeds, Pilot Cloths, Presidents, Cottons, Prints, Flannels, Dress Goods, Winceys, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., as per Inventory	$22,382 90
Outstanding Accounts, as per Inventory	9,085 42
Bills Receivable on hand, as per Inventory	6,898 19

—ALSO—

The unexpired lease of the premises, No. 73, St Peter Street, Quebec, to 1st of May, 1878.

The Stock and Inventory, Lists of Outstanding Accounts, Bills Receivable, &c., may be seen on application at my Office, No. 76, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

The highest nor any tender need not be accepted.

Quebec, March 24, 1876.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Assignee.

March 25, 1876. O

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

New Goods!

Ex S.S. "Moravian" and "Circassian,":

WE ARE NOW OPENING THE FOLlowing, viz.:—
Fancy Dress Goods (new styles),
Printed Cottons (fast colors),
Velveteens,
Shawls,
Silk Scarfs,
Ties, &c., &c.
English and Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Superfine Black Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Vestings, &c.

Behan Brothers.

REVERSIBLE BLACK LUSTRES

Just Opened 3 Cases of REVERSIBLE BLACK LUSTRES, warranted to give satisfaction. Prices unusually low.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

March 25, 1876.

Fresh Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMSHIP AND Grand Trunk Railroad, all kinds of

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds!

which will be sold AT LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail. Catalogues GRATIS, by mail, or on application.

RODERICK McLEOD,
MEDICAL HALL,
Fabrique Street.

March 27, 1876. Lm

Houses for Sale or to Let.

To Let,

A FEW 1ST AND 2ND CLASS Houses, handsomely situated on the Grande Allee and other favorite places within the city.

Apply to
JNO. HEARN.

April 4, 1876. F

To Let,

From 1st May next,

THE LARGE BUILDING OFF St. John Street, within, now occupied by Professor Cooper as a Gymnasium. Has been newly roofed and floored, and is suitable for a Gymnasium, or for Storage or other purposes. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
B. J. BRADLEY,
Advocate,
22, St. Lewis Street.

April 3, 1876.

To Let,

STORES ON ST. PAUL STREET.

THE NEW STORES TO BE known as "RENAUD'S BLOCK," on St. Paul Street, near St. Peter Street, Cut Stone Front, four stories high and cellar. Each Store has an office with first-class Fire-Proof Safe, Gas, Water, Closets, &c., &c. Rent low.

—ALSO—

The large Store occupied by Messrs. Hunt, Brock & Co., and formerly by Messrs. C. & W. Wurtele, adjoining the Victoria Chambers.

Apply to
J. B. RENAUD,
St. Paul Street,
Quebec.

April 3, 1876. Mch21-Amp

To Let,

THAT LARGE STORE FORMing the corner of St James and Dalhousie Streets, occupied by Messrs. Archer, Ledue & Co., as a Flour Store.

Apply to
F. T. THOMAS,
61 St. Paul Street.

April 3, 1876. Mch20

FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO LET, A FURNISHED House in the Upper Town from the 1st May next.

Apply, by letter, C. D. E.,
AT THIS OFFICE.

March 29, 1876. Fp

For Sale at Levis, or to Let from 1st May next,

THE WELL-KNOWN BUSIness Stand, with Dwelling attached, adjoining La Banque Nationale, and opposite the Merchant's Bank.

For particulars, apply to
JAMES A. QUINN,
Champlain Market,
Quebec.

March 22, 1876. L

To Let,

From 1st May next,

BAGATELLE, ONE MILE from Toll-Gate, now occupied by Dr. A. Vonliffland, M. D. It comprises 10 Rooms, with excellent Stable, Coach House, Lodge for Groom, Ice House, filled with ice. Also,—A Vegetable Garden. No Taxes.

May be seen from 3 to 5 P.M., on application to Proprietor, J. M. LeMoine, Inland Revenue Office, Lower Town.

E. G. CANNON, N.P.

March 17, 1876.

To Let,

BATTLEFIELD COTTAGE, on the Grande Allee, containing 14 apartments, with about 4 acres of land attached.

—ALSO—

Two Houses in St. Angele Street, Nos. 3 & 5 lately papered and painted.

Apply to
M. CONNOLLY,
Or to
E. G. CANNON, Esq.

March 15, 1876. tf

Rooms to Let,

IN MASONIC HALL, OPPOsite St. Louis Hotel, pleasantly located and in perfect order. Good Board can be obtained in same premises if desired.

Apply to
E. G. CANNON, Esq., N.P.,
Garden Street.

March 13, 1876. Am

To Let,

AT BEAUPORT, THE HOUSE once occupied by the DE SALABERRY Family.

☞ Four Busses passing it daily.

Apply to
A. GUGY.

March 6, 1876. tf

To be Let,

THAT FINELY SITUATED House, No. 24, Grand Allee, occupied by W. F. Collins, Esq.

Apply to
H. C. AUSTIN,
N.P.

March 3, 1876. tf

To Let,

TWO HOUSES, No. 20 and No. 22, in Mont Carmel Street, occupied for 18 years as Boarding Houses.

Apply to
A. GUGY.

February 29, 1876. tf

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT TWO STOREY HOUSE in the neighbourhood of the Levis College of Notre-Dame de Levis, at present occupied by Louis J. Lavoie, Pilot. It contains 6 rooms.

Apply to
LOUIS J. LAVOIE,
Proprietor.

February 18, 1876.

Store to Let.

A PORTION OF THAT EXtensive Fire Brick Store, with Iron Shutters and Doors, in the rear of Wm. McLimont, Peter Street. Possession immediate if required. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
C. TETU.

February 12, 1876. jan6

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE

— IN THE —

TOWN OF LEVIS.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of
GEORGE HENRY TALBOT,
An Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, up to the

19th day of April next,

for the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above named Insolvent, consisting of a general assortment of

Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c.,

amounting, as per inventory, to the sum of $3,008.54.

The Inventory and Stock may be examined on application to the undersigned.

Levis, 23rd March, 1876.

ALFRED LEMIEUX,
Assignee.

March 24, 1876.

Auction Sales.

BY PARKE & SONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Balance of Stock in Trade,

Shop Fixtures, Patent Scales, An Excellent Fire-Proof Safe, &c.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—ON—

TUESDAY, the 4th APRIL, 1876,

At the residence of the late

MR. W. F. LANGLOIS,

No. 24, Desprairies Street, St. Roch.

THE BALANCE OF GROCERIES ON hand together with Stock, Casks, Handsome Nest of Shop Drawers, Patent Fire Proof Safe, Platform Scale, Counter Scales and Weights, Show Barrels, &c. After which Household Furniture, Carpets, Window Curtains, Stoves, &c.

For particulars see hand bills. The whole without reserve.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

J. PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

April 1, 1876. ap3-C

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

— OF —

Household Furniture, Piano; also —Stock-in-Trade, comprising: Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Glass-Ware, Crockery, Patent Medicines and Fancy Goods, Shop Fixtures, Summer and Winter Vehicles, Harness, &c., &c.

WE ARE FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCtions from

Messrs G. & C. HOSSACK,

TO SELL AT THEIR STORE,

No. 36 Little Champlain Street,

—ON—

Thursday, the 6th April, 1876,

All the Furniture and Effects, including together with the Stock-in-Trade, Shop Fixtures, Summer and Winter Vehicles, Harness, &c, the whole without the least reserve, as Messrs. Hossack are giving up the Champlain Street branch of their business.

☞ For particulars see Hand Bills.

Sale at ONE o'clock, to commence with Groceries.

J. PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

April 4, 1876.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

Capital - $10,100,000

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Assets - - - $15,500,000

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed an Agent for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Risks at the usual rates.

H. H. SEWELL,
Office: No. 111, Dalhousie Street.
Opposite Messrs. Hossack, Woods & Co.

March 30, 1876 F

TENDERS

— FOR —

Stock of Dry Goods, Book-Debts,

&c., &c., &c.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In Re,
J. C. MARCOTTE, Dry Goods Merchant,
An Insolvent.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, at his Office, St. Peter Street, Quebec, until

Saturday, the Fifteenth day of April next,

for the Stock-in-Trade, Book-Debts, &c., belonging to the above Estate, separately, as follows:—

General Stock of Dry Goods, valued as per Inventory, at	$7,502 89
Book-Debts due, per list	2,298 69

The Inventory and List of Book-Debts can be seen on application at my Office.

Parties tendering other than a cash offer will please name the securities they intend to offer.

The highest nor any tender need not be accepted.

Quebec, March 28, 1876.

R. HENRY WURTELE,
Assignee.

March 29, 1876. O

BLOOD HORSES FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS thoroughbred Racers "PAULINE" and "CARLETON." Can be seen at the Race-Course Stables, Little River Road, or at No. 9, DesPrairie Street, St. Roch, where all information will be given. For pedigrees, &c., see "Turf Register."

March 29, 1876. Lp

FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY

45,000 BEST WHITE FIRE BRICKS, Ramsay's and Carr's Brand.

50 Tons Fire Clay, in Barrels.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN BAILE,
WELLINGTON WHARF.

March 27, 1876. L

Coals! Coals!

SCOTCH STEAM COAL.

English and Lower Port Grate Coal.
Welsh Anthracite Coal.
Newcastle Double Screened Smith Coal.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN BAILE,
WELLINGTON WHARF.

March 27, 1876. L

Pig Iron and Coke.

125 TONS SUMMERLEE AND CLYDE Pig Iron.

190 Chaldrons Best Foundry Coke.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers

JOHN BAILE,
WELLINGTON WHARF.

March 27, 1876. L

ANCHOR LINE.



UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
Sail every Saturday from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Favorite route for Tourists.
Finest approach to Great Britain.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From NEW YORK to
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST or LONDONDERRY.
CABIN—$65, $75 & $80—Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage always as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINE.
COMPANY'S OFFICES: 7 Bowling Green, New York.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Agent, opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
March 6, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1875:—

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875	$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875	2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued on Life Risks, nor upon Fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875	$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05
Return of Premiums & Expenses	$1,217,447 26

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of Assets	$16,019,940 82

Six Per Cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the first of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the first of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	William H Webb,
Charles Dennis,	Gordon W. Burnham,
W. H. H. Moore,	Frederick Chauncey,
Henry Coit,	Charles P. Burdett,
Lewis Curtis,	Francis Skiddy,
Charles H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Lowell Holbrook,	Charles H. Marshall,
David Lane,	George W. Lane,
James Bryce,	Robert L. Stuart,
Daniel S. Miller,	James G. Deforest,
Wm. Sturgis,	Alexander V. Blake,
Josiah O. Low,	Charles D Leverich,
William E. Dodge,	Adolph Lemoyne,
Royal Phelps,	Adam T. Sackett,
Thomas F. Young,	Horace Gray,
C. A. Hand,	Winthrop G. Ray,
James Low,	Edmund W. Corlies,
John D. Hewlett,	John Elliott,

Samuel Hutchinson,
J. D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President,
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.
February 12 1876 Bm-ao

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41, Barclay Street, New-York,

Continue their *authorized* Reprints of the four leading Quarterly Reviews:

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative*,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Evangelical.*)

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art;

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS and SKETCHES,

Of the Highest Literary Merit.

TERMS (Including Postage):
PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

	per ann
For any one Review	$4.00
For any two Reviews	7.00
For any three Reviews	10.00
For all four Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.
February 22, 1876.



THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London
July 27, 1875. Z af

Oranges and Lemons.

CASES Oranges.
" Lemons.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
March 17, 1876.

White Star Line, &c.



FOR EUROPE via NEW YORK

INSURE
Safety, Economy and Comfort,
—AND—
SECURE TICKETS
—VIA—
White Star Line, Anchor Line and Hamburg American S. S. Co.,

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

Every Thursday & Saturday.

Cabin Tickets from Quebec to Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool $68.00 to $115, according to Stateroom berth location.

Excursion Cabin Tickets from Quebec to Quebec from $125.00 to $175.00.

Steerage Tickets at LOWEST RATES.

Staterooms secured by Telegraph, free of charge. Also,—Excursion Tickets to Bermuda Islands, Florida and Bahamas Islands at greatly reduced rates.

Call at Office for Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlets.

For general information apply to the undersigned at the Office opposite St. Louis Hotel.
GUSTAVE LEVE,
General Agent.
February 18, 1876, tf

Literary and Historical Society.

THE MEMOIR OF THE CELEBRATION of the

Centennial Anniversary of the Blockade of Quebec in 1775,

is for sale at Messrs. DAWSON & CO.,

Price, 25 Cents.

February 14, 1876.

PROSPECTUS.

QUEBEC, PAST & PRESENT

By J. M. LEMOINE.

IT is proposed to issue to subscribers, early in May next, a handsome Volume of 400 pages, containing a full history of Quebec from its foundation, in 1608, to 1876. Though several guide books have been edited of late years, no history of Quebec has appeared since 1834, when three ripe scholars, the late Andrew Stuart, M.P., Dr. John Charlton Fisher, L.D., and Judge Adam Thom, now an aged and eminent English Jurist, compiled a remarkable work published by late Alfred Hawkins, "styled" *New Historical Picture of Quebec.* The present volume, which will embody the writer's historical researches, for years past, is intended to combine the accurate and attractive information of Hawkin's Picture of Quebec, (a book long since out of print,) with the more recent additions to historical lore due to Garneau, Miles, Faillon, Ferland, Lavadiere, &c., occasionally diversified, with the graceful word-pictures of Francis Parkman. It will comprise detailed narratives of the five sieges of Quebec, the fortifications, churches, charitable and religious institutions, banks, fires, epidemics,—public calamities, statistics of trade and navigation, personal anecdotes: every thing of interest to a Quebecer, will find a corner in this publication. In fine, Quebec, Past and Present, will, t'is hoped, prove a faithful mirror of what the old capital has been from its dawn to our time. The recent plans of city improvements suggested by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, will also appear with introductory remarks thereon. In again appealing for support to an indulgent public, the writer has no other plea to urge, than the grateful remembrance of the favor shown to his earlier and lighter works. The volume will be printed on good paper and type; price, $1.25. The illustrated edition, elegantly bound, will cost $2.
March 23, 1876.

PICKLES, &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

BRLS. Assorted Pickles, each 5 doz.
" Gerkin's, "
" Chow, Chow, "
" Tomato Sauce, each 12 doz.
" Pints Capers, " 6 "
" ½ Pin's Capers, " 12 "
" Quarts Muschroom Catsup, 3 doz.
" Pints " " 6 "
" Harvey Sauce, each 12 doz.
" Orange and Lemon Marmalade.
" Raspberry, Strawberry, Plum.
" Green Gage, Black Currant Jams.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
March 22, 1876.

CAUTION.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IN CHANCERY
LEA AND PERRINS, of Worcester
AGAINST
ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE & CO., of Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30TH JULY, 1875 a Perpetual Injunction was granted in the above cause by his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom in connection with any Sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as "Worcestershire" or "Worcester" Sauce any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or use any Labels or Wrappers resembling theirs.

THOMAS SOUTHALL, Worcester,
Solicitor for the said Messrs. Lea & Perrins.
September 20, 1875. M-ao

RELIEF FROM COUGH.

WILSON'S PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM, the Best, Cheapest and most efficient Remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Lung Complaints the world has ever produced

AN ASTONISHING CURE.

MR. J. W. BRAYLEY: Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the efficacy of Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, My daughter contracted a very severe cold about three weeks since, and we applied all the usual remedies without any effect. She was evidently sinking fast, and commenced spitting blood. We began to feel very much alarmed, and were induced by a friend to try Wilson's Balsam; and before she had used it but a very short time she was perfectly cured and is now enjoying good health.
R. P. WINTER, Custom House,
Fredericton.

From our daily arrival of letters we select the following:—"I was troubled with Asthma for ten years; no physician could cure me. I tried everything without any good effect, until I tried Wilson's Balsam. I only took three bottles, since which time I have had no return of my complaint, as some months have now elapsed."
MOSES SHARP, York Co., N.B.

"Last December I was attacked with a severe cough, which compelled me to relinquish all labor, and my friends believed I really was consumptive. From hearing of a case similar to my own being cured by Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, I was led to try it and after using two bottles I am completely cured and have again resumed my labor."
WM. FRASER, York Co., N.B.

"My lungs have been very weak for a number of years.—I have spent two winters at the South for my health; I have taken but one bottle of Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, and find so much relief that I am using the second and already feel like a new man. Please send me three more, as the stores are all sold out here."
THOS. NORRIS, Western Extension Railway.

This Household Remedy should be in the hands of every family and individual, as a timely application of it to a slight cold or cough will cause immediate relief; while cases of long standing and apparently incurable often yield to its wonderful curative powers

For sale everywhere throughout the Dominion.

Fredericton, N.B., March 25, 1875. bo

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.



DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND HAVRE
Calling at Plymouth.

THE SPLENDID VESSELS ON THIS favorite route for the Continent (being more Southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No 43 North River, as follows:—

LABRADOR.....................Saturday, April 1.
AMERIQUE.....................Saturday, April 15.
FRANCE.......................Saturday, April 29.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (*including Wine.*) First Cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second Cabin $72. Third $40.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent,
55, Broadway.

For freight or passage apply to
A. FRASER & CO.,
Agents,
18, St. Peter Street.
April 3, 1876. jan5

FOR 1876.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Popular Literature, and all Matters of Taste and General Culture.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL *aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated in taste and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the monthly magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.*

Writers and Features for 1876.

Among the contributors and features for the ensuing year, we are at present enabled to announce the following, promising that other features will be added, and other writers included, as circumstances permit:

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.—Mr. Hawthorne whose "Saxon Sketches" have been among the most brilliant and pungent essays of the time will give a series of graphic delineations of London Suburban Life.

ALBERT S. RHODES.—This accomplished essayist will appear in papers on social life and foreign incidents.

CHRISTIAN REID.—Stories and sketches from this accomplished Southern writer will appear.

ALBERT F. WEBSTER.—Stories, and descriptive sketches of Far-Western places, are expected from Mr. Webster's graphic pen.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.—Mr. Browne's brilliant society sketches will frequently appear.

M. E. W. S.—This accomplished writer will continue her sparkling papers on social topics, and her eminently picturesque stories.

KAMBA THORPE.—"Little Joanna," by this author, who is a Southern lady, was one of the most charming novels of 1875. Contributions from her pen will appear.

EDGAR FAWCETT.—Mr. Fawcett's poems are remarkable for their picturesque and graphic power. He will contribute short stories as well as poems.

MRS. KATHARINE S. MACQUOID (author of the famous novel, "Patty") will send from abroad, specially for the JOURNAL, stories and descriptive sketches.

ALFRED H. GUERNSEY (for many years editor of Harper's Magazine) will contribute papers on distinguished names in literature.

MAURICE THOMPSON.—This gentleman's papers of adventure in Florida have been one of the attractions of the Journal. Similar sketches are expected from his pen.

GATHERINGS FROM AN ARTIST'S FOLIO.—Mr. James Freeman, an American artist who has resided for thirty years in Rome, and during that time met many of the most distinguished men and women of the period, will give, under the above title, his reminiscences and experiences, which are of the most entertaining character.

HORACE F. SCUDDER.—Mr. Scudder's "Heirs of the Bodley Estate" is one of the best of recent short stories. Similar original and graphic productions may be looked for.

LUCY H HOOPER.—Mrs. Hooper's charming letters from Paris will be continued.

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.—Poems will appear from this delightful writer, and stories may also be looked for.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Papers will appear illustrating the progress and development of the country during its first hundred years.

TRANSLATIONS.—Paul Heyse is acknowledged to be the best writer of short stories in Germany; translations from his productions, and also from other noted French and German authors, will occasionally be given.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Illustrations will be given, but, as the main purpose is to furnish a first-class literary periodical, engravings will hold a secondary place.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE (in which are discussed social and current themes; Book Reviews and notes about authors; The Arts (surveying the entire field of painting, sculpture, Architecture, decorative art, household art, music, the stage, etc., etc.); Science, Invention and Discovery—these Departments will be conducted with the thoroughness that has hitherto caused them to be recognized as distinguished features of the JOURNAL.

Published Weekly, Price, 10 cents per Number; or $4.00 per Annum, in Advance.

By the recent Post-Office Law, the postage on all periodicals must be prepaid by the publishers Subscribers, therefore will hereafter receive their numbers without expense of postage.

To CLUBS: One extra copy will be given to a club of five subscribers; or, for twenty dollars, six yearly subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be received for six months, at same rate as for the year.

Volumes begin with January and July of each year.

For those who prefer it, the JOURNAL is put up in MONTHLY PARTS, and in this form its scope and variety, as compared with other magazines, become conspicuously apparent. Subscription price, $4 50 per annum, including postage prepaid by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
New York.
December 17, 1875.

A BOON TO THE SICK.

Dr. Wilson's Antibilious and Preserving Pills.

THESE PILLS CONSIST OF A CAREFUL and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable cathartics, combined with the purest tonic extracts. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce Indigestion, and the several varieties of Bilious and Liver Complaints, attended by more or less of the following symptoms;—Frequent Sickness, Acidity or Heartburn, Giddiness or Headache, Drowsiness, and Dimness of Sight, Spasms and Flatulent Distensions, an uncomfortable sensation experienced at the stomach soon after eating, with a feeling or weight of oppression, tenderness or pain in the region of the Liver, sometimes extending to the right shoulder, with a short dry cough and disturbed sleep, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes is often perceptible, the heart's action is disturbed and pulsation felt in various parts of the body, with a singing noise in the ears, and a sensation of fullness and weight over the eyes and back of the head, the tongue appears covered with a white or yellowish fur, the taste becomes vitiated, the appetite impaired, and the breathing oppressed, the bowels are for the most part inactive, and there is much languor and depression of spirits.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an expectorant thus opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw a large amount of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic; and accompanies the other properties of the Pill while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Wilson's Antibilious and Preserving Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part of the body, which is the blood, and it thereby becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clean.

By chemically and judiciously proportioning those medicines contained in Dr. Wilson's Pill, so greatly are their cathartic and tonic virtues increased that they will be found a certain and radical cure for all the catalogue of diseases above enumerated, and in every case these Pills will be found decidedly preferable over all others.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion.

Fredericton, N.B., March 25, 1875, bo

Halifax & West India R. M. Route,



Halifax & West India R.M. Route.

CUNARD LINE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE ARE intended to sail from HALIFAX, N.S. monthly for ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, calling at BERMUDA, going and returning. Proposed dates of sailing as under, or if MAIL from ENGLAND has not then arrived Steamer will await its arrival:

FROM HALIFAX,
Monday, 24th January, 1876.
" 21st February, "
" 20th March, "

Approximate dates of Sailings,
FROM ST. THOMAS, W. I.,
Wednesday, 23rd February, 1876.
" 1st March, "
" 29th " "

These Steamers connect at ST. THOMAS with the WEST INDIA R.M. S.S. CO.'Y running between ST. THOMAS and her WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The passage from HALIFAX to BERMUDA occupies about 3½ days; from BERMUDA to ST. THOMAS about 4 days

For Rates of Passage, and other information apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.
January 19, 1876.

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.



UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Steamer "ARCTIC," Captain Samson will run as follows:—

LEAVE QUEBEC.	LEAVE POINT LEVIS.
A.M.	A. M.
7.00 Mail Train for River du Loup.	7.40 Mail Train from Montreal and the West.
9.00 Mixed Train for Richmond.	
P.M.	P.M.
6.30 Mail Train for Montreal and the West.	5.15 Mail Train from River du Loup.

Intermediate trips for Freight

For further information apply at the office of The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary
December 28, 1875.

DIVORCES legally and quietly obtained for incompatibility, &c., residence unnecessary Fee after decree.
A. GOODRICH, P.O. Box 1037, Chicago.
February 16, 1876. Bp

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Devoted to Literature, Science, Art, and Politics.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing the following

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR 1876:

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a new American Novel, entitled "Private Theatricals," the scene of which is laid in a New England summer boarding-place. The thousands of readers of Mr. Howell's previous stories ("Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," etc.) will warmly welcome this new serial, which begins in the number for November, 1875.

MRS. KEMBLE'S "Old Woman's Gossip." These charming autobiographical papers, by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, which were commenced in the August ATLANTIC and obtained at once a wide popularity, will be continued during the coming year.

MARK TWAIN, whose capital sketches of "Old Times on the Mississippi," have been one of the features of the ATLANTIC this year will contribute some new papers in his peculiar and inimitable vein.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD will contribute in three papers his recollections of three of the most Famous Battles of the War.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Author of "My Summer in a Garden," who has been spending the past year in the East, will describe Oriental Travel in his graphic and delightful style.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., Has prepared a series of papers on Railroad Matters in the many aspects in which they interest and affect the whole public. Mr. Adams years of experience and investigation as one of the State Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts has made him an authority on this subject, which he will treat ably and attractively.

T. B. ALDRICH, fresh from a summer on the Continent, will contribute some sparkling sketches of European Travel.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and JOHN G. WHITTIER, will continue to furnish their latest poetical productions to the public through the ATLANTIC, with which they have been identified from its commencement. Poetry may also be expected from J. T. Trowbridge, T. B. Aldrich Mrs. Thaxter, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Piatt, Mrs, Spofford, and others.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, E. P. WHIPPLE, W. D. HOWELLS, PROF. JOHN FISKE (Harvard), PROF. FELIX ADLER (Cornell), T. S. PERRY, HORACE E. SCUDDER, and G. P. LATHROP will contribute literary articles and essays.

HENRY C. LEA, Author of "Superstition and Force," has promised some valuable papers on Witchcraft, and W. D. HOWELLS will furnish Sketches of Life and Character.

QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST will be discussed upon the plan adopted by the ATLANTIC of having both sides presented independently by representative and authoritative writers. The magazine will present, as in the case of Free Trade, the opposite sides of the questions of Currency, Catholicism and State Education, Railroads, State and Municipal Debts, State Rights and Centralization, by the leading publicists of the country.

THE DEPARTMENTS of Recent Literature, Music, Art, and Education will be filled monthly, as heretofore, with able and vigorous editorial articles and reviews.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES will be added throughout the year, and the Publishers will spare no pains or expense to keep the magazine, where it has always stood, *At the Head of American Literature.*

TERMS:—Single or specimen numbers 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $4.00, *postage free.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The November and December ATLANTIC will be sent free to all new subscribers for 1876 who remit the full subscription price of $4.00 direct to the Publishers before December 15th, thus enabling them to secure the opening chapters of Mr. Howell's new story. For $5.00 sent direct to them the Publishers will send the magazine for fourteen months, and a superb life-size portrait of Longfellow, just completed, and pronounced the best likeness of the poet ever published.*

Remittances by mail should be sent by a money-order, draft on New York or Boston registered letter, to H. O. HOUGHTON & Co Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY,
corner Beacon and Somerset Streets, Boston.
HURD AND HOUGHTON,
13, Astor Place, New York,
Riverside Press, Cambridge.
November 15, 1875.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by Dealers throughout the World.
February 23, 1876. y-ao

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMposed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-engined, Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4100	Lt Dutton RNR.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt J Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lt Smith, RNR.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt J Ritchie.
MORAVIAN	3600	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	3600	Capt R S Watts.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
HIBERNIAN	3400	Lt F Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt Barclay.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Grange.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2000	Capt Jas Scott.
PHOENICIAN	2600	Capt Menzies.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt Stephen.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1200	Capt. Mylius.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSday, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY (calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board Ireland Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND:—

MORAVIAN	Saturday,	18th March,	1876
CIRCASSIAN	"	25th "	"
POLYNESIAN	"	1st April,	"
SCANDINAVIAN	"	8th "	"
CASPIAN	"	15th "	"
SARMATIAN	"	22nd "	"
MORAVIAN	"	29th "	"
CIRCASSIAN	"	6th May,	"

Rates of Passage from Point Levi:
Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during Winter Months.
Cabin $87. $77. and $57.
according to accommodation.
Intermediate......................$40.
Steerage..........................$30.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

Are intended to sail between the CLYDE and PORTLAND, at intervals during the season of Winter Navigation.

Rates of Passage from Portland:
Cabin..............................$60
Intermediate.......................40
Steerage...........................25

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Corkage will be charged at the rate of two shillings sterling per bottle to passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLANS, RAE & CO.
Agents.
March 13, 1876.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY THE CONSUMER DIRECT WITH their CELEBRATED

Electro Silver Plate,

Table Knives & other Cutlery of very best quality.



A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
Butter & Marmalade Dishes.
Best is the Cheapest.
This applies specially
ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.

The immense quantity of worthless low priced goods of this description should induce the Buyer to only purchase goods of assured quality such as are Manufactured by

MAPPIN & WEBB,
76, 77 & 78 Oxford Street, W., AND Mansion House Buildings, E.C., London.

Illustrated Catalogues *post free* or on application at the Office of "THE MORNING CHRONICLE."
April , 1875. I-tue,thur&sat

CONSUMPTION,

Indigestion & Wasting Diseases. The most approved Remedies are

Pancreatic Emulsion & Pancreatine

The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.
Retail of all Chemists, and Wholesale of LYMAN, CLARE & Co., Montreal and Toronto
May 5, 1875. Lm-ao

QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the last Session of the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, cited as "The Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1874," was passed, said Act giving full control and licensing powers to the Council of the said Association. On and after the first day of May, 1875, it will be unlawful for any person to keep open store for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A, or to sell or dispense the said poisons, or to engage in the dispensing of prescriptions or to assume or use the title Chemist and Druggist, or Chemist or Druggist, Apothecary or Pharmaceutist, or Pharmacist or Dispensing Chemist, within this Province, unless he be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act as a Licentiate in Pharmacy It will also be unlawful to employ any clerk or apprentice in any shop or store for the sale of such poisons, or in the dispensing of medicines, except such clerk or apprentice be registered as required by this Act.

Persons offending against the provisions of this Act are liable for every such offence, to a penalty of fifty dollars,

Registrations will be made and Certificates granted by the Registrar on application and payment of the required fees; further information, if required, will be given on application to

F. MUIR,
Registrar,
Montreal
March 6, 1875. Ao

FOR SALE

STEAMBOAT ENGINES.

1 HIGH PRESSURE CYLINDER, 18in. x 20in. stroke, adapted for a screw propellor.

1	Low Pressure,	2din. Cylinder,	8 feet Stroke.
1	Do	27in.	" 8	"
2	Do	30in.	" 6	"
1	Do	45in.	" 10	"
1	Do	40in.	" 10	"

—ALSO—

3 Return Flue Boilers, 30 horse power.
1 Tubular do, 30 do
2 Do do 25 do.
The above will be sold cheap
For further information, apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY
October 25, 1875

DOMINION LINE.



THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE following FIRST-CLASS, FULL POWERED, CLYDE BUILT STEAMSHIPS, and is intended to perform a regular service between

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal
IN SUMMER,
And Liverpool and Boston
IN WINTER.

Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*
MONTREAL	3,250	(Building.)
ONTARIO	3,200	Capt. Bouchette.
DOMINION	3,200	Capt. Roberts.
QUEBEC	2,800	Capt. Thearle.
MEMPHIS	2,500	Capt. Mellon.
MISSISSIPPI	2,200	Capt. Lindall.
TEXAS	2,350	Capt. Laurenson.
ST. LOUIS	1,824	Capt. Reid.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and *re-paid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.*

Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in cargo and passengers.

Rates of Passage
Cabin..........................$60
Steerage........................24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply:
In BELFAST,
HENRY GOWAN,
QUEEN'S SQUARE.
In LIVERPOOL,
FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY,
HARVEY BUILDINGS,
24, James St.
BOSTON,
THAYER & LINCOLN.
MONTREAL,
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
EXCHANGE COURT.
And in QUEBEC,
WM. M. MACPHERSON,
COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS.
April 3, 1876.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, February, 1876.

DUE. A. M.	DUE. P.M.	MAILS.	CLOSE. A. M.	CLOSE. P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
8.00	......	Ottawa by Railway (a)	......	5.30
8.00	......	Province of Ontario (a)	......	5.30
		QUEBEC.		
8.00	......	Arthabaska and Three Rivers, by Railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		5.30
		Chandiere Station		5.30
8.00	......	Montreal City by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		5.30
		Three Rivers and Sorel by railway, daily, at		5.30
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)		5.30
8.00	......	St.Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, (a)		5.30
......	5.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	6.30	......
		Chaudiere Mills	6.30	......
		LOCAL MAILS.		
		Counties of Beauce and Dorchester daily at	9.30	......
8.30	......	Beaumont & St. Michel daily	......	2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville, Lauzon and St. Joseph, (Indian Cove), twice daily at	8.30	2.30
		Levis, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	6.30	5.30
......	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysostome, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00	2 30
		Sillery Cove	8.00	
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch, four times, daily	8.30 10.30	2.30 5.00
9.00	......	Bergerville and Cap Rouge	......	2.30
		South Shore (West) St. Nicholas to Becancour, daily	8.00	......
8.00	......	North Shore (West) Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily	......	4.00
8.00	......	North Shore (East) by land, Beauport, Montmorency Falls, to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, daily, Saturday excepted, at		5.00
		And on Sunday at	11.00	......
8.00	......	Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	......	4.00
8.00	......	Beaulieu, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	......	4.00
8.00	......	Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily	......	4.00
10.00	......	Valcartier and Lorette Wednesday and Saturday	......	2.00
10.00	......	Laval and Lake Beauport Wednesday and Saturday	......	2.00
10.00	......	Charlesbourg, and Lorette, daily, at	......	2.00
10.00	......	Stoneham, Saturday	......	2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
......	4.30	Matapediac, Cross Point, Maria, Campbellton, Nouvelle, Shoalbred, Caplin and New Richmond, by land, daily	8.30	......
		Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe, by land, daily, at	6.30	......
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
......	4.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land, daily, at	6.30	......
8.00	......	New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia per G. T. Railway via Island Pond, daily, at	......	5.30
		Newfoundland & Bermuda, W. I., at	......	5.30
		is included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N. Y.		
		UNITED STATES.		
8.00	......	Boston and New York, &c., daily		5.30
		WEST INDIES.		
		Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily to New York, whence mails are despatched at		5.30
		For Havana and West Indies, via Havana to New York, daily, at		5.30
		from whence mails are despatched on every Thursday.		
		For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil to New York, at		5.30
		from whence mails are despatched on 23rd of every month		
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Fridays (c) at		5.00
		By Cunard Line, via New York on Saturday, at		5.30
		Supplementary by Cunard Line on Mondays, at		5 30

a—Postal Car Bag open till 6.00 P.M.
b— Do. do, do. 8.30 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 6.00 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

Street Letter Boxes visited, 8.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 2.30 P.M., 5 30 P.M., and 9.30 P.M.

J. B. PRUNEAU,
Postmaster.
February 21, 1876.

CHOCOLATE.

BOXES SPICED COCOA STICKS, Each 10lbs.
" Chocolate, each 25lbs
" Cocoa, ½lb Packages, each 15lbs.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
March 22, 1876.

STARCH.

BOXES CORN STARCH, Each 40lb.
Half-Boxes " each 20lb.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
March 22, 1876.

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.

WITH THE VIEW OF DIMINISHING the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOR.

From New York.

Abyssinia..............Wednesday, March 22.
Java...................Wednesday, March 29.
Algeria................Wednesday, April 5.
China..................Wednesday, April 12.
Bothnia................Wednesday, April 19.
Abyssinia..............Wednesday, April 26.
*Russia................Wednesday, May 3.
Scythia................Wednesday, May 10.
*Scotia................Wednesday, May 17.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return Tickets on favorable terms at lowest rates.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through bills of lading given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For Freight and Cabin Passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green; for Steerage Passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
Agent.
March 17, 1876.

CANNED GOODS.

CASES Rhubarb, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Tomotoes, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" " 3lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Pie Peaches, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Pie Peaches, 3lb Tins, 2 doz.
" String Beans, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Green Peas, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Lima Beans, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Plums, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
" Green Gages, 2lb Tins, 2 doz.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
March 22, 1876.

Diseases of the Ear and Throat

DR. DONALD BAYNES, formerly Clinical Assistant at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, London; late Attending Physician to the Metropolitan Ear and Throat Infirmary, London, England.

Residence, 686, DORCHESTER STREET, Montreal. Office Hours 10 to 12 a.m. 4 to 6 p.m. Consultations by letter.
March 3, 1876. Cm

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
August 6, 1875. Z-of

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD PAPERS, Exchanges, etc., etc., at the OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
February 2, 1876.

Littell's Living Age for 1876.

IN NO OTHER WAY CAN SO MUCH OF the best work of the best minds of the time be obtained so cheaply or conveniently, as through this standard eclectic weekly.

In 1876 it enters upon its thirty-third year, having met with continued and increasing success, and being now, since its absorption of "*Every Saturday,*" practically without a rival in its field. With its weekly issue, and its *three and a quarter thousand* large pages of reading matter a year, it is enabled to present with a freshness and satisfactory completeness, attempted by no other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, the choicest serial and short stories, the most interesting sketches of travel and discovery, the best poetry, and the most valuable biographical, historical, scientific and political information from the entire body of foreign periodical literature. It would be difficult, therefore, to over-estimate its importance to American readers as the only thorough compilation of an indispensable current literature,—indispensable, because it embraces the productions of the foremost living writers in science, fiction, history, biography, theology, philosophy, politics, criticism and art.

Such distinguished authors as Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prof. Max Muller, Prof Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Tyndall, R. A. Proctor, The Duke of Argyll, Edward A. Freeman, Frances Power Cobbe, Jas. Anthony Froude, Mrs. Muloch, Mrs Olliphant, Miss Thackeray, Jean Ingelow, Geo. MacDonald, Thomas Hardy, Wm. Black, Anthony Trollope, R. D. Blackmore, Mrs. Parr, Julia Kavanagh, Mrs. Macquoid, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley, Thomas Carlyle, F. W. Newman, W. W. Story, Robert Buchanan, Tennyson, Browning, etc. etc., are represented in its pages; and during the coming year, besides the best fiction by the leading foreign novelists, it will give the usual amount, unapproached by any other periodical, of the most important literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the above named and many other ablest living contributors to current literature.

The Living Age has always stood "at the head of its class," not only as the best, but all things considered, the cheapest of the eclectics; and in the multiplicity of quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies, it has become almost a necessity to every person or family of intelligence and taste; for it, alone, furnishes such a compendium of whatever is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money.

The subscription price ($8 a year,) is cheap for the amount of reading furnished: or for those desiring the cream of both home and foreign literature, the publishers make a still cheaper offer, viz.: to send (*postage prepaid on both periodicals*) *The Living Age* and either one of the American $4 monthlies, or weeklies, a year for $10.50. With *The Living Age* and one or other of our leading American monthlies, a subscriber will, at remarkably small cost, be in possession of the best which the current literature of the world affords.

The volume begins Jan. 1st, and to new subscribers, remitting now, the publishers (Littell & Gay, Boston,) offer to send the intervening numbers *gratis*.
November 27, 1875.

CLARKE, DOWKER & Co

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
83 St. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
October 23, 1875. Fm

Best Food for Infants

SUPPLYING THE
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
—IN THE—
Most Digestible and Convenient Form
Savory & Moore,
143, New Bond Street, London,

Retail of all Chemists, and Wholesale of LYMAN, CLARE & CO., Montreal and Toronto, and throughout the World.
June 19, 1875. Lm-ao

Asthma & Chronic Bronchitis.

The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New-Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists, and wholesale of LYMAN CLARE & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
May 21, 1875 Lm-ao

1876.

London, Quebec and Montreal,
(Calling at Plymouth outwards for Passengers.)



TEMPERLEY LINE

COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING First-Class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	3000 Tons	Capt.	James.
ST. LAWRENCE	2200 "	"	Hyde.
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GAMMA	1947 "	"	Luckhurst.
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