Morning Chronicle,

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

XXII. QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1868 No. 8791.

THE
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
— OF —
LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund

£1,945,000 .... STERLING.

Funds Invested in Canada: $105,000.

D. A. ROSS,
Agent for Quebec,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Nov. 7, 1867. Oct. 9, 1866.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE!

WOODS' QUININE, CANTHARADINE AND ROSEMARY HAIR CREAM restores the HUMAN HAIR to its prestive hue, no matter at what age. W. Wood has, by the aid of chemistry, at length succeeded in perfecting this wonderful preparation. It is now offered to the public in the form of a cream, possessing the advantages of a wash and powder. Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. Musson & Co., Quebec, Canada. Sole proprietor, W. Woods, Plymouth, England.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Woods,—Dear Sir,—Being in the same trouble as many of my friends, of losing my hair when very young, I was induced to try your Quinnine, Cantharadine and Rosemary Hair Cream, which I did, but with little faith, having tried almost every preparation money could procure, with no effect. However, your invaluable preparation acted in a truly miraculous manner, and its beneficial effects were quickly perceptible, and my present luxuriant growth of hair is a marvel to my friends, as also to myself. Trusting you will make this known,

I am dear Sir, yours truly,
M. WHITE,
Slouleigh Villas, Killeney Road, Bath, England.

UNSURPASSED REMEDY!

WOODS' COUGH LINCTUS, under the immediate patronage of royalty, and extensively used by all classes of society. For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Night Cough, &c., it will be found invaluable. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every town or village throughout Great Britain. Can be obtained in France, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Italy, Spain, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, India, China, and the most of the West India Islands. Wholesale and retail agents, Messrs. Musson & Co., Quebec, Canada. Proprietor: W. Woods, Plymouth, England.

Feb. 21, 1868.

R. J. WICKSTEED
ADVOCATE, &c.,
42, LITTLE ST. JAMES STRE[ET]
MONTREAL.

Nov. 8, 1867

ESTABLISHED IN 1832
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE BOTTLES
The Celebrated Preparation for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD
AND
HUMORS.

Especially recommended for use during spring and summer, when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin diseases; for every phase of Scrofula, whether immediate or hereditary; for old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head,

Scurvey, White Swelling, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the

Purest & Most Powerful Preparation

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is

Not the least particle of Mineral, Mercurial or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

Messrs. John Musson & Co., Roderick McLeod, John E. Burke, W. E. Brunet, R. Dugal, Edmond Giroux. Also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Sept. 22, 1867

BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED PILLS
PURELY VEGETABLE.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being, chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has been proved to possess a most wonderful power over the *Liver*, and all the billious secretions. This: in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETALE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Piles,
Headache,
Jaundice,
Bad Breath,
Foul Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Liver Complaint,
Habitual Costiveness,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Heartburn and Flatulency,
Dropsy of Limbs or Body,
Female Irregularities,
And all diseases of the Stomach,
Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In diseases that have their origin in the blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, that best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to [w]ork in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure can be guaranteed, where the patient is not already beyond human help

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial.

For Sale in the Establishments of:—John Musson & Co., Roderick McLeod, John E. Burke, W. E. Brunet, R. Dugal, Edmond Giroux. G Also, by all respectable Druggists, and dealers in Medicines.

Sept. 22, 186[7]

The Imperishable Perfume.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For

Fainting Turns,
Nervousness,
Headache,
Debility and
Hystéria,

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very *elite* of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article, which for soft delicacy of Flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

Roughness,
Blotches,
Sun Burn,
Freckles and
Pimples.

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

[COU]NTERFEITS!
...ons. Look for the name
Murray & ... an ... n he bottle, wrapper
ornamented ... abo...

Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
New York.

Sept. 22, 1867.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR McKEE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has returned from his annual visit to the principal Dental Colleges in the United States; and that, among other recent improvements in Dentistry, he has adopted in his practice the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth, and for the performance, free of pain, of other short but otherwise painful operations.

Dr. McKee has taken thorough instructions in the manufacture and use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is fully prepared to administer it to any person irrespective of age, and without injury to the most delicate constitution. 16, Ann Street, Upper Town.

Quebec, Dec., 1867.

Read the following
CERTIFICATE.
"PHILADELPHIA, 20th Nov., 1867.
737, Walnut Street.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
"This is to certify that Dr. McKee, Dentist, "of Quebec, Canada, has taken instructions of "us in the use of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing "Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth, and is "fully qualified to manufacture and administer "the same for the purpose above mentioned."

(Signed,) "J. J. COLTON,
of the Colton Dental Association,
Originators of Nitrous Oxide for the painless extraction of teeth, and Lecturers on Chemistry in the Philadelphia Dental College."

Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice to Ship-Builders and Owners.

P. H. MUNTZ & CO.'S
Patent Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, &c.

THE Patentees can confidently refer to the great number of Ships sheathed with their Metal, the wear of which has proved its superiority, and that the experience of thirty years has enabled them to remedy the deficiencies which have proved so prejudicial to shipowners.

In order to prevent any mistake with regard to the various Metals marked "Muntz," of which there are several, the Patentees have for some years added *Three Crowns* to their Brand, which is stamped on *every sheet* as annexed, and identifies the quality.

Sole Agents for London, HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co., 134, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

Sole Agents for Liverpool, HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co., 1, Rumford Street.

March 30, 1868. 3mp

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that the business heretofore carried on by Mr. HENRY KNIGHT, Tailor, No. 22, Palace Street, will be continued on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, by the undersigned, in the same premises, where a Choice and Assorted STOCK will be kept constantly on hand.

In soliciting the patronage of the public, the undersigned deems it but necessary to state, to secure a liberal share of the same, that the business will be carried on under the immediate superintendence of the former proprietor, whose experience and ability are too well known to need comment.

E. KNIGHT.

[Se]pt. 1867. tf

RIMMEL'S
Elegant Novelties & Choice Perfumery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR QUEBEC:
MESSRS. J. MUSSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BUADE STREET,

Sold by all Respectable Perfumers:

RIMMEL'S
Perfumes for the Handkerchief,

IHLANG-IHLANG,
—OR—
FLOWER OF FLOWERS,

Alexandra, Prince of Wales, Jockey Club, Guards, Kwei-Hwa, a Chinese Perfume, in a neat silk box; Cupid's Tears, in a handsome moire-antique box; "Sweet Hours," a watch shaped scent bottle.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR,
To supersede Eau-de-Cologne, for all toilet and sanitary purposes.
Patent Pellucid Glycerine Soap, containing 30 per cent of Glycerine.
The Travellers' Soap, 25 transparent cakes in a box.
Rimmel's Perfumed Almanacs, for 1868.
Rimmel's Perfume Vaporiser, for purifying the air in apartments, ball-rooms, theatres, &c.
Rimmel's Rose-Water Crackers.
Rimmel's Perfumed and Illuminated Valentines.

Special Representatives in United States and the Dominion of Canada:—

MESSRS. EDWARD GREEY & CO.,
34, VESEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

Dec. 17, 1867. sept. 6

Houses for Sale or to Let

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT first-rate Fire Brick HOUSE, on the Beauport Road, half a mile from Dorchester Bridge, containing sixteen rooms, newly painted and papered throughout. Also, Coach-house, Stables, Garden, and about three acres of land.

Apply to
P. LeROSSIGNOL,
St. Vallier Street, St. Sauveur.
Or to
F. LANGLOIS, N. P.

Oct. 29, 1867 3otmay1

TO LET,

A Comfortable two-story Fire Brick House, No. 40, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs, containing six rooms, with an excellent hangard. Rent moderate and possession 1st October.

For particulars, apply on the premises.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1865

TO LET,

FROM the first of May next, that well known building, the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis Street —a lease will be given if required for one or more years.

Apply to No. 33, St. Ursule Street; or to
E. G. CANNON,
Notary.

Quebec, Feb. 6, 1864.

TO LET,

With possession 1st November next,

THAT very desirable two-story and attic Brick House, No. 62, St. John Street, without, now occupied by Mr. Elson—Gas, Water, Water Closets, &c.

Apply to
H. BOLDUC,
Notary,
89½, St. John Street, without.

Quebec, Sept. 25, 1865. tf

For Sale,

THREE Lots of Land in the Township of HAM, Range B, with good specimens of copper.

Apply to
T. B. BEDARD,
Advocate,
Garden Street, Quebec.

Quebec, May 27, 1863.

For Sale,

A Magnificent Property of 400 Acres of Land, situate at Ste. Anne Lapérade, and heretofore belonging to the late JULES METHOT. This property, which comprises the Seigniorial Mansion of Ste. Anne de Lapérade, is about a mile from the Church.

Apply to
OVIDE METHOT, ESQ.,
St. Pierres les Becquets.

Jan. 18, 1868. tf

NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
JOHN OAKEY & SONS LONDON

Oakey's Non-Mercurial Silversmiths' Soap,

Surpasses all other Articles for CLEANING and POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c. Tablets 6d each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, India Rubber Knife Boards, Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other GLUES.

WELLINGTON [M]ILLS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, [LO]NDON, S.

May 8, 1867 1y 1o

FURNISHED LODGINGS
TO LET,

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with comfortable and well furnished lodgings in a central part of the Upper Town, on applying at the corner of Palace and St. Helen streets.

July 22, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Oct. 18, 1867. 1y-1o

NOTICE.

DR. C. I. SAMSON, recently arrived from Paris, where he has completed his medical studies, has opened his Office at 33, Craig Street, St. Roch's.

[S]ept. 24, 1867.

THE "HOME" INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL,..............$1,000,000

And in Public Funds and National Bank Stock, $1,371,516, to 1st January last.

Chartered by the Government of Canada,

Having deposit of $50,000 in the Office of the Receiver General.

Recommended by the principal members of the Canadian Parliament, of both origins.

Has 1,000 agents, extending from New Orleans to Halifax.

WITH RECEIPTS OF
5,000 PER DAY!

The public buildings at Ottawa, the Parliament House, at Quebec, the "Gesu" Church at Montreal, and the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, are amongst other institutions, assured in this Company.

Policies issued to the hour by the local agent, and claims promptly settled either by the local or general agent, as the case may be.

This Company has paid, within the space of 24 hours, $102,000, in connection with the great fire at Portland in 1865,—and after nine months' operation in the district of Quebec, nearly $30,000 at Levis and elsewhere, within fifteen days after the conflagration.

Statement of premiums received and losses paid:

	Premiums received.	Losses Paid
1860	$37,689.30	$28,786.20
1861	81,230.00	46,190.63
1862	168,789.94	92,130.39
1863	256,973.55	160,444.30
1864	470,473.78	278,488.00
1865	773,815.61	451,292.96
1866	1,474,405.13	1,128,394.29

Leaving a surplus of close on one half million, as the earnings of this year alone.

The principal Office for the district of Quebec, is situate on the corner of St. Antoine and St. Peter Streets.

J. G. BARTHE,
Agent.

Dec. 10, 1867.

FRENCH WINES
—AND—
Genuine Havana Cigars!!!

WOLFE BUILDINGS,
NO. 14, ST. JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN
A. J. HUOT.

Quebec, June 5, 1867. tf

Brockville and Ottawa Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING ON 20th APRIL, 1868.

TRAINS will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains will leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M. and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M. and 7.45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect at Smith's Falls with train to and from Perth.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with W. F. Coy's Steamer for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., &c.; and the 1.15 P.M. train from Sand Point, leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT,
Managing Director.

April 15, 1868.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED IN 1826.

President,—THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH.
Manager,—WM. SPENS, Esq., Glasgow.

Accumulated Fund,..........£1,198,132 2 0 Stg.
Policies Issued in 1866 for £365,000 Stg.
Annual Income,..............£198,224 5 8 Stg.

Premiums to Insure, £100.

Age.	Minimum.			Nett.			With Additions			By not more than 10 payments.		
14....	£1	3	4	£1	8	6	£1	15	11	£0	0	0
20....	1	8	6	1	14	1	2	2	1	3	6	4
30....	1	16	7	2	2	7	2	11	9	3	19	6
40....	2	9	7	2	16	0	3	6	3	4	18	0
50....	3	10	9	3	19	4	4	9	1	6	1	5
60....	5	7	2	6	1	10	6	6	4	7	13	2
61....	6	1	11									
62....	6	7	9									
63....	6	14	2									
64....	7	1	1									
65....	7	8	8									
66....	6	16	10									
67....	8	4	9									
68....	8	15										
69....	9	5										
70....	9	17										

Policies issued from £50 to £5000 Sterling.

For other Tables, such as Educational, Joint Lives, Survivorships, &c., apply to
DAVID A. ROSS,
Agent,
Corner of St. Peter Street and Mountain Hill.

Advances made on Policies to extent of surrender value. All conditions most liberal and favorable to the assured.

This is one of the greatest Life Insurance Institutions of Great Britain.

July 16, 1867. 12m

1867. 1867.

Ottawa & Rideau Forwarding
COMPANY.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

THE Powerful Tug Steamer "CHAMPION" will, until further notice, be placed on the above route for the purpose of TOWING SHIPS, BARGES, RAFTS, &c.

Will be prepared to leave Montreal on WEDNESDY MORNING, May 8th.

For Rates, &c., apply to
GEO. HEUBACH,
Canal Basin,
Montreal.

W. D. WADDELL,
Agent,
Quebec.

May 13, 1867 tf

Union Bank
—OF—
LOWER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of SHARES of the Bank, not fully paid up, that the undernoted calls thereon have been made, and will be payable at the OFFICES of the Bank HERE and at MONTREAL:

Sixth instalment of 10 per cent on 1st Feb'y. next.
Seventh " " 15th March "
Eighth " " 1st May "
Ninth " " 15th June "
Tenth " " 1st August "

By order of the Board,
W. DUNN,
Cashier.

Jany. 1, 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY"
PATENT TAPER TUBES
—FOR—
STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers, having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes, on application.

W. & G. GALLOWAY & SONS,
ENGINEERS & BOILER MAKERS,
MANCHESTER.

Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c., &c.

Aug. 22, 1867. 26 1o

HOUSEKEEPERS,
Save Your Money---Make Your Own Soap.

BY USING HARTE'S Celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c. per tin.

Observe: The Genuine has the Subscriber's address on the lid of each box.

Cooper's Vegetable Worm Lozenges.

A SAFE, EFFECTUAL AND AGREEABLE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

THOUSANDS of Children are annually carried to an untimely grave by this most distressing disease (worms,) who might have been saved by the timely use of the above certain remedy. The Vegetable Worm Lozenges have been long used in an extensive practice, and the success which has attended their use is the best proof of their efficacy. In every case a speedy and effectual cure may be relied upon. Price 25c. per box.—Sole Manufacturer, J. A. Harte, Druggist, Montreal. For sale by the principal Druggists in Quebec.

Aug. 5, 1867.

Quebec, 22nd April, 1868.

CITY HALL,

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC,
CITY OF QUEBEC,
District of Quebec.

Special Rate.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all persons liable for the SPECIAL RATE of Seven Cents and One-Half Cent in the Dollar, are requested to call and pay the same without delay to the undersigned, at the City Treasurer's Office, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the amount due.

JOHN BOOMER,
Assistant City Treasurer.

April 22, 1868.

City Superintendent's Office,
CITY HALL,
QUEBEC, 21st April, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons having claims against this Department of the Corporation, to send in immediately to the undersigned or by the 1st of May next at the latest, their accounts for the present fiscal year, or any outstanding accounts, failing which, such persons shall cease to be employed by the Corporation.

C. BAILLARGE,
Superintendent of Works.

April 22, 1868. t may 1

CORPORATION
—OF—
Quebec.
City Superintendent's Office,
Quebec, 15th April, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPRIETORS of Lots in the "burnt district," and elsewhere, are reminded that it is incumbent on them before proceeding to erect any permanent structure along the line of any of the streets of the City, to call on the City Surveyor for the alinement of said street, after having paid into the hands of the City Treasurer ONE DOLLAR and a HALF for said alinement.

The whole in conformity with the City Laws and By-laws, and subject to the penalties therein set forth.

CHAS. BAILLARGE,
City Superintendent.

April 16, 1868. t may 1

British Colonial Steamship Com[pany]

SEASON 1868.

OTTAWA, 1831 Tons, F. Archer, Com'r.
ST. LAWRENCE, 1398 " J. James, "
THAMES, 1376 " W. Riches, "
Another, — — —

The above First-Class Iron Screw Steamers will form a FORTNIGHTLY LINE during the approaching Season of St Lawrence navigation, between London and Quebec, leaving each alternate THURSDAY, viz.:

FROM LONDON.
ST. LAWRENCE, Thursday, 16th April.
OTTAWA, Thursday, 30th "
And each alternate Thursday thereafter.

FROM QUEBEC.
ST. LAWRENCE, Thursday, 14th May.
OTTAWA, Thursday, 28th "
And each alternate Thursday thereafter.

Cabin Passage from Quebec to London, $60.
No Steerage Passengers carried on the homeward voyage.

TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE,
Brokers, 3, White Lion Court, London.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
Agents, Montreal.
ROSS & CO.,
Agents, Quebec.

March 25, 1868.

Law Office and Land Agency.

THE undersigned has transferred his residence to the Township of Ireland, County of Megantic, where he has an Office for the practice of his profession. Also, as Land and Mine Agent. Communications addressed Parsonage, Ireland, Megantic, will meet with promp[t] attention.

F. W. G. AUSTIN,
Advocate, Land and Mine Agent.

April 3, 1868. 1m

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURES
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE Success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment, having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce", to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with aspurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged; L. and P., give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney, to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER, LABEL, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Jan 9, 1868. 52 1o

NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED,

PER Steamers "Belgian," "Austrian," and "Hibernian":
6 Cases Dress Goods,
4 Bales of Prints,
3 Bales White Shirting,
2 Cases Scotch Tweed,
1 Case Linen and Cotton Sheeting,
1 Case Irish Linen,
1 Bale Fancy Flannel,
1 Case Alexander Kid Gloves.
—AND—
4 Cases Canada Tweed.

At
LEGER & RINFRET,
No. 4, John Street,
Quebec.

April 3, 1868.

BISSET'S FOUNDRY,
QUEBEC.

For Sale, Cheap for Cash!

6 WINCHES.
1 Steam Engine, (new,) 6 horse power.
1 do, (second hand,) 12 do.
1 do, do, 20 do.
1 Pumping Engine, 6 do.
15 Screw Jacks, (various sizes)
2 Large Screws for lifting heavy shafting.
20 Pot Ash Kettles.
1 New Lathe, (double motion.)
2 Slide Rests.
Mill Stone Lifters.
Circular Saw Spindles, (different dimensions.)
Ratchet Braces.
—AND—
Numerous other Articles, such as may be required in Mills and Steamboats

All Castings, either in Iron or Brass, made at the lowest rates.

The highest price given for Old Iron, Brass, &c., &c.

GEO. BISSET.

April 11, 1868

QUEBEC, 8th April, 1868.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC,
City of Quebec,
District of Quebec.
CITY HALL.

SPECIAL RATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons liable for the payment of the Special Rate of Seven Cents and One-Half in the Dollar, imposed in virtue of the By-Law passed by the City Council of the City of Quebec, on the sixth day of March last, in order to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the Corporation of the City of Quebec, due in April and May, 1868, are hereby required to pay the said Special Rate in conformity to the said By-Law, to the undersigned at his Office, without further notice.

JOHN BOOMER
Assistant City Treasur[er]

April 9 1868.

NOTICE
—TO—
MARINERS.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE--CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a 9-POUNDER SIGNAL GUN has been placed near the Light House on Point des Monts, and will be fired every hour during Fogs and Snow Storms, from 1st April to 15th December.

By Order of the Board,
E. B. LINDSAY,
Cl. T. H. Q.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC
Feb. 5, 1868. 4m-3o

Messrs. Grimault & Co.'s Popular French Patent Medicines.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MESSRS. G. & Co.'s Preparations are truly the greatest success of the age, and we will therefore enumerate his principal Medicines:—

IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE-RADISH, for those who cannot take Cod Liver Oil. This is recommended by all the medical celebrities, instead of cod liver oil, and especially by Drs. Blache, Bazin, Vernais, &c., &c., physicians of the Paris Hospitals.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, Dr. Churchill's prescription. This new Remedy, most in cases of Consumption and the different diseases of the Chest, quickly arrests their most alarming symptoms. The Cough is soothed, night sweats cease, and the patient soon recovers health.

SYRUP OF SEA PINE OF LAGASSE, a new Balsamic Pectoral, used with the greatest success for Coughs, Catarrhs, Colds, &c., &c.; contains no opium. It is equally successful in Catarrhs and Inflammation of the Bladder and Urethra.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON OF LERAS, useful in green-sickness, diseases of the stomach, painful digestion, difficult menstruations, &c. It does not induce constipation.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.—This Medicine digests the food, as it were, without the assistance of the stomach. It succeeds admirably in gastritis, weak digestion, loss of appetite. It is the support of old men and convalescents.

PILLS FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Dr. Cazenasi's prescription.

VEGETABLE GLYCERINE, (extracted from the fruit of the palm tree.) It speedily allays all irritation, and imparts great softness to the skin.

A CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND HEADACHE,—Guarana, a Vegetable product, obtained from Brazil.

He also has lately prepared Pills of Carbonate of Iron and Manganese, Dragies of Lactate of Iron and Manganese, and Pills of the Proto-Sodid of Iron and Manganese.

NO MORE BALSAM COPAIBA.—Use the Matico Capsule and Matico Injection.

—ALSO—

A CHOICE LOT OF PERFUMERY from one of the first Houses of Paris, RIGAUD & Co.

Oct. 12, 1867. 12m

Thomas Morson & Son

Silver Medal—Paris Exhibition, 1867

PEPSINE,
WINE—LOZENGES—GLOBULES,

The most agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, in 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE, (Morson's.)

CHLORODYNE, in bottles, (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*‧*See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
(Juror International Exhibition 1862,)
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.

Feb. 10, 1868. 52-1o

Houses for Sale or to Let

TO LET,

THAT Commodious HOUSE, known as "HEDLEY LODGE," situated at La Canardiere, with two Gardens, Stables, and other Outhouses. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

Apply to
W. D. CAMPBELL,
Notary.
Or to
M. W. ANDERSON,
Atkinson's Buildings,
Lower Town.

April 4, 1868. tmayl

FURNISHED HOUSE
To Let.

A Comfortable FURNISHED HOUSE, supplied with Water and Gas.

Apply to
E. G. CANNON.

April 6, 1868. tf

COTTAGE TO LET,

FROM THE 1st MAY NEXT:

THE Convenient COTTAGE, corner of Berthelot and St. Amable Streets, occupied by Mrs. Arnold; Water introduced.

Apply to
H. S. SCOTT.
Or to
E. G. CANNON,
N. P.

March 27, 1868.

TO LET,

THE First-Class HOUSE, No. 4, St. Denis Street, Cape, at present occupied by Chas. Poston, Esq.

Apply to
WESTON HUNT,
Hunt's Wharf.

March 31, 1868.

TO BE LET,

THE First and Third FLAT, above the Shop of the Cut Stone House, No. 10, St. John's Street, (without.)

Apply to
P. LeROSSIGNOL.
Or to H. BOLDUC and F. LANGLOIS,
Notaries.

March 7, 1868.

For Sale or to Let,

Possession given immediately:

COTTAGE, STABLES and GARDEN, with about Three Acres of Land, on the St. Louis Road, the residence of the late H. E. Gunn, Esq., and adjoining the residence of the late Wm. Price, Esq. Enquire of the undersigned.

JAMES TIBBITS,
Cape.
W. KERWIN,
Montreal.
Trustees for the heir of the late H. E. Gunn.
Or to
E. G. CANNON, N. P.

March 4, 1868. feb 4-t may 1

LAKE ST. CHARLES.

For Sale or to Let,

A Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing nine rooms, with out-buildings and pleasure grounds, suitable for hotel or private family.

Apply to
C. G. HOLT.
McPHERSON & STRANG,
Notaries.
Or to
E. G. CANNON.

Feb. 27, 1868.

TO LET AT LEVIS,

FOUR HOUSES, Dwellings and Stores, situate near Levis Market Hall and the Landing Wharf of the Quebec and Levis Ferry. Possession 1st May next.

Apply to
JOHN THOMSON,
Proprietor.

Feb. 21, 1868.

TO LET

FROM THE 1st MAY NEXT:

THAT part of the Masonic Hall, facing on Garden Street, at present occupied by Morrin College and the Literary and Historical Society.

—ALSO—

The SHOP on Louis Street, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Couper.

Apply to
E. G. CANNON,
N. P.

Feb. 20, 1868. tf

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, No. 22, Little Champlain Street, lately occupied by Mr. Madden.

F. LANGLOIS,
N. P.

Feb. 12, 1868.

TO LET,

A Three Story Brick HOUSE, with a Magnificent Shop, of fifty feet in depth, situated in the Parish of St. Sauveur, of Quebec, No. 6, St. Valier Street. Apply to J. B. HAMEL, Notary, No. 3, St. Joseph Street.

Jan. 30, 1868.

ROOMS TO LET,

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with LODGINGS with or without Breakfast, in a convenient locality in the Upper Town. Apply at this office.

Quebec, March 23, 1864.

FOR SALE,

THE Steamer "TIGER," built last year, as she now lies at St. Romauld d'Etchemin.

Apply on the premises, to
GABRIEL LEMIEUX.

Jan. 23, 1868. 1o tf

CARD.

RICHARD DOWNES, for several years Lessee of the Lauzon Hotel, begs to inform the public that he has now opened a FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE AND HOTEL, in those extensive premises lately erected on Eden Street, Levis. The Downs' Hotel is beautifully situated at the rear of the Scotch Church Block, and in the immediate vicinity of the English and French Churches. The situation, whether for its salubrity, or for the magnificent view which it commands of Quebec and the River St. Lawrence, almost from Cap Rouge to the Falls of Montmorenci, may be said to be unrivalled; while its cool and airy position, away from the business parts of the town, will now supply a want that has been long felt by those who seek, during the heat of summer, to find within easy distance of their places of business all the quiet and enjoyment of a country residence. There is ample accommodation for several boarders, while two or three families can be accommodated with suitable apartments. The Stabling also, in connection with the Hotel, is on the most extensive scale.

R. DOWNES therefore confidently hopes, from the support that he formerly received from the public, from the knowledge of the business that long experience has given him, from a well-regulated "cuisine," and by a strict attention to the wants of his customers, to secure a fair share of the public patronage.

Downs' Hotel,
Levis, 23rd March, 1868. mar. 27-1m

For Sale,

AN ELIGIBLE LOT in Lachevrotiere Street, 40 x 96 feet, near the Convent, with the frame of a new Wooden Building and Stone Foundation thereon. Terms to suit purchasers.

Apply to
H.N. BOWEN, N. P.,
18, St. Peter Street.

Aug. 22, 1867.

PRESENTATION TO A SHIP CAPTAIN.

GREAT SUFFERINGS AND HEROIC CONDUCT.

(From the New castle "Advertiser.")

A number of gentlemen interested in shipping, as well as a great many mariners and others, assembled recently at the offices of the Newcastle Local Marine Board, Broad Chare, in this town, for the purpose of presenting to Captain Alexander Reid Smith, of Banff, master of the *Admiral Lyons*, of this port, a testimonial for his courage, perseverance, and seamanship in navigating his ship from the coast of Newfoundland into Shields harbor under most trying circumstances. The testimonial consisted of a handsome and valuable gold chronometer watch, the manufacture of Mr. John Pool, of Frenchurch street, London, and a purse containing one hundred guineas; and the parties joining in making it were the owners of the *Admiral Lyons* (Messrs. McAllum, Emmerson, and Harrison, of this town), and the underwriters, (Messrs. Nichols and Allen, Gracechurch street, London, and Messrs. Tindall, Riley and Co., of the same place; and the Tyne Club, the Northern Marine Mutual Insurance Association, the Northern Maritime Insurance Association, and the Newcastle Commercial Insurance Association). The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle (Henry Augus, Esq.,) occupied the chair on the occasion, and amongst those present were—Mr. John Carr and Mr. Henry Scott, members of the Local Marine Board; Mr. W. S. Whitefield, secretary of the Board; Mr. Henry Nelson; Mr. H. Hughes; Captain Thompson; Messrs. Barras; Mr. Fairley (Rernoldson and Fairley); Mr. Septimus Cail; Mr. James Potts; Mr. John Elliott; Mr. E. W. Challoner; Mr. Miller (A1 Insurance Office), &c. A number of seamen were also present

Mr. W. S. Whitfield opened the proceedings. Addressing the Mayor, he said they met that morning under much happier circumstances than those under which they had held meetings in that room during the last two days. They had met that morning to reward merit—(applause)—merit, he believed, of no ordinary kind; and he believed, also, that the reward was a very substantial one. He introduced to the Mayor Mr. Harrison, one of the owners of the ship *Admiral Lyons*, and also Capt. Smith, the commander of the vessel—(applause)—and said Mr. Harrison would explain to his Worship fully the circumstances under which this presentation was about to be made. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Harrison said—Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen: In the unavoidable absence of my co-owners of the ship *Admiral Lyons*, it has fallen to my lot this morning to state the circumstances which have called us together. The ship *Admiral Lyons*, commanded by Capt. Smith, left Quebec in the latter part of November last, bound to the Tyne, with a cargo for Messrs. Rennoldson and Fairley. Very soon after leaving, she was overtaken by heavy snow-storms and a very heavy gale of wind from the North-west. The gale, as she entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, became a perfect hurricane. The sea washed over her, and the water on the decks very soon became six inches of ice. (Hear, hear.) In this state things went until at last the ropes were frozen, the crew became disabled through frost-bites, and, on nearing Cape Race, I think, Captain Smith lost his rudder: the seas became very tempestuous and carried it away. The vessel was, therefore, entirely at the mercy of the seas. The sea washed over her, and she rolled in the trough of the sea for days. Capt. Smith, with the assistance of his noble crew—(loud applause)—at once set to work and knocked a temporary rudder together. This, after several days of severe work, was shipped, and once more the vessel became under command. The rudder lasted but for a few days: the sea continuing most tempestuous, that rudder was carried away. Capt. Smith again, with his crew, succeeded in making a temporary rudder—(applause)—and also succeeded in lightening the vessel of her deck cargo. (Hear, hear.) That operation, I believe, under ordinarily bad weather, would occupy about twenty-four hours; but such was the tempestuous state of the weather, and the disabled condition of the crew, that it took these poor men ten days to accomplish this work. (Applause.) That rudder being shipped, the vessel was again under command; and that rudder, if I mistake not, lasted until the night of January first—our New Year's night; when we on land were enjoying ourselves, these men were once more at the mercy of the elements. (Hear, hear.) The vessel lay again in the trough of the sea, with the seas breaking over her, until, I think, the 6th of January, when another rudder was made, and that rudder successfully brought the vessel to Shields. (Loud applause.) But, Mr. Mayor, these hardships, which were many, were not all the crew had to undergo. The provisions—tea, coffee, sugar and other things—ran out; and the crew were on short allowance, frequently living upon two biscuits and a half a day. (Hear, hear.) The water was spoilt, on account of the sea getting to it; but under Providence, the vessel *Trenton*, belonging to Messrs. Allan Gilmour & Co., of Quebec, hove in sight, and her Captain most kindly gave Captain Smith what provisions and things he required. (Applause.) I may state, further, that one of the men had his leg broken and another was severely injured. On the vessel's arrival in the Tyne, the underwriters on the ship and on the cargo, and also the owners of the vessel were so much pleased with the way in which Captain Smith and his crew had behaved, that they were determined such meritorious conduct should not go unrewarded. (Applause.) A handsome sum was subscribed, and we are now called together to present to Captain Smith his portion of the same. But before doing so, Mr. Mayor, perhaps you will allow me to read two letters—one from Messrs. Nichols and Allen, insurance brokers, London, who affected the deck part of the insurance on the cargo, and the other from Admiral Halstead, Secretary at Lloyds. The letters are as follows:

9, Gracecnurch street, London, E C.,
March 6th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—We duly received your favor of the 3rd inst., and communicated to the underwriters your message of thanks, the terms of which gave them much satisfaction, and we understand the Committee of Lloyd's are equally gratified. It is but seldom it falls to our lot to perform a duty at once so pleasing to ourselves, and so calculated to afford pleasure to the underwriters and to all parties concerned, as on the occasion of this testimonial to yourself, and while we trust you may never again be in such a perilous situation, we hope it is not the last time you will be favorably spoken of at Lloyd's.—Yours very truly,

NICHOLS and ALLEN.

Capt. A. R. Smith, ship *Admiral Lyons*, Banff.

Lloyd's, 26th Febry., 1868.

SIR,—The attention of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's having been called to your highly meritorious conduct as master of the ship *Admiral Lyons*, of Newcastle, which, on her late voyage from Quebec to that port, encountered a succession of furious gales, and lost her rudder, as well as three temporary rudders which were successively constructed under circumstances of very great difficulty, I am instructed to express to you the high sense entertained by the committee of your skilful and praiseworthy exertions during a lengthened voyage, by which you were enabled to bring the vessel safely into port.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. HALSTED, Secretary.

To Capt. A. R. Smith, ship *Admiral Lyons*, of Newcastle.

There is nothing now, I think, Mr. Mayor, (continued Mr. Harrison), left for me to do but to ask you, in the names of the underwriters on the ship and cargo, and also of the owners of the vessel, and this purse, containing one hundred guines, to Capt. Smith, for his very meritorious conduct on that occasion. (Loud applause.)

The Mayor said—Gentlemen: It is a very pleasing duty that you have devolved upon me this morning; and I am grateful to Mr. Harrison, one of the owners, for the very able manner—far more able than anything I could have done—in which he has introduced this matter to you—(applause)—from his fuller acquaintance with the subject. Though I am now a landsman—a manufacturer of dryland vessels—yet I am not without some experience of nautical matters. (Hear, hear.) The first fifteen years of my Newcastle life was spent a good deal on the Quayside—down in Sandgate, in fact the heart of Sandgate, in shipping goods for foreign ports; and since that, I am thankful to say, I have found a better trade; but still I have never lost my seafaring proclivities. I have always felt an interest about the concerns of the sailor and shipping; and this is one instance amongst many that we hear of, of the brave character of British seamen—(applause)—and we cannot say too much for them. This is an instance of bravery, of determination and of skill that has been seldom surpassed in my experience. (Applause.) I remember noticing it and admiring it at the time, though I knew nothing of Capt. Smith; and I have had great pleasure in being permitted to shake hands with such a man to-day. True it is that they were struggling for their own lives; but still many men succumb at such a time, and think only of their own safety. But Captain Smith seems to have battled with his difficulties, which were almost overwhelming, and many a stout heart might have given way under them. [Hear, hear.] I am sure you all rejoice with me to see the captain here to-day, and in such good plight and appearance; and it affords me very great pleasure to hand him this chronometer watch—a handsome one it is, and I am sure it will be a right one—and also its more valuable accompaniment. (Applause.) The inscription which has been put upon it is:—"Presented to Captain Alexander R. Smith, of the ship *Admiral Lyons*, 1,133 tons, by the owners, Lloyd's and the other underwriters, for meritorious conduct.—1868." I hope, Captain—(continued the Mayor, addressing Captain Smith)—that you will long have your health to enjoy this, and hand it down to a numerous posterity, as a testimonial to your fidelity to those who employed you, and to those who were placed under your care. [Applause.] Had your courage failed—had you lost heart—there is no saying what might have been the effect upon your frost-bitten men, one with a broken leg. Your stout-heartedness, no doubt, gave them courage, and led them, by the good providence of God, to a successful result. You might have been carried down to the bottom of the sea, and never more heard of; for how often do we heard of such sad calamities? It is not the good fortune of every captain to fall into the hands of such owners and underwriters. They are determined that your conduct shall be marked by a valuable and substantial sense of their gratitude to you, and of their approval of your conduct. It puts me in mind of a few lines I learnt some time ago:—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The deep unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

I have no doubt that deeds similar to yours have often occurred in our extensive mercantile marine; but your owners have taken good care that the gem shall be polished up, in the substantial way that we see it shining before us; and I have great pleasure in presenting these to you. (Applause.)

Capt. Smith, in reply, said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I feel much pleased to receive at your hands this beautiful chronometer watch and purse of one hundred guineas. I feel greatly obliged to my owners, the underwriters at Lloyd's, and to the other insurance associations for this testimonial. The temporary rudders constructed under my directions fortunately enabled us to navigate safely from the banks of Newfoundland into Shields harbor without any other assistance. I am very proud to know that my mates, carpenter, boatswain, and others of the crew, all of whom rendered their best services, will be substantially rewarded. (Applause.) We all did simply our duty; and it is very gratifying to know that what we did is appreciated in such a very handsome manner. (Applause) It must stimulate every master of a ship, under similar trying circumstances, to make exertions for the safety of the life and property under his command, and so promote the character of British sailors for courage, seamanship, and perseverance. (Loud applause.)

Mr. John Carr said he had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor for excellent conduct in the chair, and for the feeling manner in which he had presented that handsome testimonial to Captain Smith, who so richly deserved it. (Applause.)

Mr. Henry Nelson had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. As an underwriter upon the cargo, he would say that the Mayor had been the eloquent exponent of the views which the underwriters had taken of Capt. Smith's most noble conduct, and also the most noble conduct of his crew. [Applause.] He was very much gratified at seeing so large an assemblage at that busy time of the day.

The vote was carried by acclamation; and

The Mayor, in responding, said he rejoiced that so many were present to take an interest in the matter. It must add to the gratification of Captain Smith, and be an encouragement to him, seeing that so many, and especially those whom he had been so long connected with, appreciated his conduct. He only wished the Shipping Office was in a better part of the town.

The proceedings then terminated with three cheers for Capt. Smith, three for the crew, three for Mr. Harrison and the owners, and a cheer for the Mayor.

SPIRITUALISM.—Horace Greeley sums up as the result of a number of years' investigation and observation of spiritualism, that the thing itself is inexplicable; that men and women have not been made better by it,—on the contrary, have grown lax in their notions of marriage, divorce and moral purity; and that the aggregate of insanity and suicide has been increased by spiritualism. A good many others will agree with him.—*Boston Journal.*

A Prussian journal relates a story of a Jewish congregation which determined to present its Rabbi a tun of wine, in token of their respect and love. Each was to bring a bottle and pour the contents into the receptacle. After the plan had been carried out the cask was tapped and found to be filled with pure water. Each one of the donors had conceived the idea that in such a quantity a single bottle of water would not be detected, and the result was as stated.

A manifesto from the Emperor Napoleon, it is said, is likely to appear in the *Moniteur* before the Chambers meet again, in the form of a letter addressed either to the Minister of State or the Minister of the Interior. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks this very probable. "The present situation (he says) is too insipid to last long; and if it be true, as every body says, that war is happily impossible, something theatrical in regard to home politics is very forcibly indicated."

DISRAELI.—Reports are plenty that Disraeli means to resign; I believe none of them. He may probably continue to remain for another year, but if he went out now, whence could come the Parliament that would restore him? He has struggled too long for office to abandon it till he is forced to. The splendid victory of the Liberals on the Irish Church does not, as until within a year it must have done, insure their immediate return to power. They are not even in a hurry to return. Half the party seems content to drift on with Dizzy for Premier till the new Parliament comes. With the Irish Church question looming up, they are not anxious to find themselves in a position which would compel them to do something more than affirm as a theory that the Church ought to cease to exist. Once in office the Liberals must bring forward a measure, and upon the details of a measure, or even upon the general scope of a bill, they are far less unanimous than upon Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Nor are all the Radicals eager for office at the moment. Liberal Ministry to-day means a Ministry largely made up of the old Whigs, the men of half convictions and uncertain minds, not wholly radical, not wholly aristocratic. But a Ministry of next year must come up to the level of a Householder Parliament.—*London Letter, 15th April, in N.Y. Tribune.*

Notwithstanding the pretentions of the Radical leaders, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that President Johnson will be removed from office, and the party leaders are even now busied with regard to the new order of things. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: —"Wade was in consultation with Stanton ten days ago in regard to the Cabinet, and offered him any place he thought proper to choose. Stanton will go out, at least temporarily, in order to produce the false impression that he has not stayed in merely for the office. Besides he can operate as advantageously upon the Treasury, and perhaps more so even, as an outsider than as an occupant of a Cabinet place. So there is policy in the withdrawal. The great trouble is to find a Secretary of the Treasury. Wade favors E. B Ward, of Detroit, an ex-steamboat captain, who has made several millions, and who now wants a position. This would suit Chandler; but Morgan and Conkling for New York, and several New England Senators, protest vehemently, and demand somebody who will represent capital, bonds and special interests. So there is a rumpus among the impeachers in advance about the distribution of the spoils, and particularly about the Treasury, to which all patriotic eyes are turned in fervent devotion. Massachusetts is very busy after preferment. Butler wants his pay for impeachment as Secretary of State, to the general disgust of the diplomatic corps. Sumner seeks it also, but will compromise it on Mr. Adams's old shoes in London, as he fears not to be re-elected. Wilson is up for Cowes and a market. Boutwell would be willing to seek the Treasury, but does not like a ten month's tenure and a future uncertainty. So his next friend, ex-member Alley, says he is not a candidate for the Cabinet, but that Butler is, as he was under Johnson in 1865, because he could then settle his old score with Grant and "bottle" him up as he did his army, according to the General's report. Gov. Bullock also aspires to a position, and so does Banks, and so does Dawes, and so, in fact, does Massachusetts generally."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS LIST.

Meeting of the Timber Towers' Association.
Partnership Notice.
Notice—James G Ross.
Notice—M Stevenson & Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company—James Dean.
Unclaimed Letters.—John Sewell.
Grand Trunk Ferry—A Gaboury.
Quebec News Depot—C E Holiwell & Co.
Land, &c., for Sale—Godefroi Talbot.
Removal—Dr DeDerky.
Stocks for Sale—Jas Macnider & Co.
Notice—John C DeWolf and Simon Vaughan.
Partnership Notice—John C DeWolf.
Dwellings to Let—A Joseph.
Salesmen Wanted—Guay & Robitaille.
P M Partridge, Exchange Broker.
Schooner for Charter—Lemoine & Sewell.
Wet Nurse Wanted—Dr Moffatt.
Flour, &c., for Sale—J B Renaud & Co.
Grain, do, do.
Auction Sale.—Parke & Sons.
Three Farms for Sale—Casey & Co.

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, MAY 1, 1868.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Our obituary column this morning announces the demise of one well-known for years back to the readers of the CHRONICLE—the late Editor, Mr. J. F. McDONNELL. The lateness of the hour at which the announcement reached us, coupled with the heartfelt regret which we feel, precludes any more extended notice at present, but we will endeavour to do justice to his memory to-morrow.

Our columns being so largely taken up with political and parliamentary intelligence, to-day, we are obliged to leave over to future impressions articles and communications on various matters of interest, and to be very brief in our remarks on the tariff.

We lay before our readers this morning a fair synopsis of Mr. Rose's budget speech. He commenced, as is usual, by recalling the estimates for the year expiring, brought down in the first part of the session. The probable expenditure for 1867-8 [the year ending 30th June next] was set down at $16,226,000; but the total reached $17,336,019, the balance having been created by the payment of arrears on account of the old Province of Canada, amounting to $814,327, and items not properly chargeable to this year. The gross expenditure, apart from those exceptional items, therefore, reached $16,316,562. From this must be deducted outlay for capital account and redemption of debt, $1,863,498, and other small items, leaving the total ordinary expenditure but $14,321,360. The Finance Minister believes, from the receipts for the nine months of the current year, that there will be a moderate surplus beyond his estimated revenue—namely, $14,695,500, an excess of $374,140 over the ordinary expenditure. During this year the floating debt has been materially reduced by the sale of Nova Scotia Bonds and Dominion Stock. In December it stood at $3,854,807, but now reaches only $1,708,776, the amount due our English Fiscal Agents being but $500,000; and it is hoped that before six months the Government will have discharged all its obligations towards the banks and its London Agents. Coming to the estimates for the ensuing year, ending 30th June, 1869, Mr. Rose anticipates an ordinary expenditure amounting to $13,836,644, which with a proposed and recommended item of $154,516, not to be included in the regular vote, designed to represent the interest on the possible outlay on the Intercolonial Railway and fortifications, makes a total of $14,041,161. In addition, as extraordinary expenditure—such as for public works, including railways and so forth, now going on in the different provinces—there is an amount of $2,456,000 to be provided for. Total, $16,497,161. The revenue to meet this outlay came next under consideration. The Finance Minister said the desire of the Government was to make as few changes as possible in the tariff, and those to be in the direction of conciliating the Maritime Provinces, and not such as further to restrict our commercial intercourse with the United States. It was not deemed advisable or prudent to expect for the year 1868-9, a larger revenue than for the current year 1867-8. The estimates for 1868-9 were, therefore: customs, $9,100,000; excise, including the duty on petroleum, $3,540,000; miscellaneous, $2,500,000. Total revenue, $15,140,000, against a total estimated ordinary expenditure of $14,042,161, leaving a surplus of $1,071,839. Extraordinary expenditure for public works, including railways and so forth, and the Intercolonial, $2,456,000, which Mr. Rose called "capital account," and to which two sums on account of the redemption of the public debt, amounting to $1,618,267, might be added. Those items do not embrace that for fortifications. The Finance Minister, in his able and lucid speech, referred to the prospect of renewed reciprocal trade with the United States, and commented upon the wonderful growth of the trade of Canada proper within the past nine years, our imports having increased 81 per cent, and exports 94 per cent. He gave tabular statements to show we are more lightly taxed than the people of the mother country, the United States and the other British Colonies. Mr. Rose spoke of the country's circumstances in a reassuring tone, and hopefully of its business and political prospects. His address seems to have given general satisfaction.

Our French Canadian fellow-citizens have recently witnessed the appointment of a compatriot, Mr. Dorion, to the office of City Treasurer. We have no objection to the selection of a French Canadian or any other man to this important situation, provided only his competence be a fact beyond doubt. The office of Book-keeper, lately filled by Mr. Dorion, is, of course, vacant at present, and we appeal to our French Canadian friends in and out of the Council if it is at all unfair or unreasonable to look for the appointment of a gentleman of British origin to the vacant office. Capacity and character—merit, in fact—should decide the present appointment, and if it should appear that an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman is as capable or more capable than any other candidate for the office, we have too much confidence in the fairness and honesty of the French Canadian members of the Council to believe they would appoint a less qualified or inferior man, merely on the ground of the accident of nationality. To use the old prize-fighter's motto—"may the best man win." We should not speak of the question of origin or nationality at all, had we not seen a paragraph in the *Canadien*, appealing to the national sympathies of the French Canadian members in regard to this appointment; but as we have full confidence in the fairness and liberality of these gentlemen, we have taken the liberty of making the above remarks, though convinced that it was almost unnecessary to say a word on such a subject. We shall see to-night whether merit or origin avails most in this mixed community.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WEST—MR. M. P. RYAN ELECTED.

TEN CHILDREN POISONED—FOUR HAVE SINCE DIED.

FIRE, THE WEATHER, ETC.

(Specially reported for the Morning Chronicle.)

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 30th.—Mr. M. P. Ryan was elected by acclamation for the West Division. He was nominated by Mayor Workman, and seconded by Mr. Neil T. Hannon. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Bulmer, A. McGibbon and ex-Mayor Starnes. Mr. Ryan announced himself a supporter of the Government. The election was very peaceful, and but little excitement.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains a telegram of Messrs. Darling, Mulholland, Cathern and Belliveau, Committee of the Hardware Trade, to Thos. Workman, Esq., M.P., at Ottawa, asking if articles used in the factories of Messrs. Moreland, Rose and Watson, are to be exempt from duty, to which Mr. Workman replies "yes." It is deduced that the Finance Minister is legislating for the benefit of certains parties, and considerable feeling is manifested in the hardware trade at this conduct.

Ten children, proceeding to school at noon from home yesterday, ate some wild parsnips found on the railroad track, in the western part of the city, were taken seriously ill, and four died—Pierre Derze, Robillard, Lamoureux and St. Germain, aged 10, 11, 12 and 10. The inquest on one of the boys to-day returned a verdict of accidentally poisoned.

Fire was discovered last night in a niche where workmen keep tools in the Victoria bridge, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Cloudy all day, with light rain at intervals.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(Specially reported for the Morning Chronicle.)

OTTAWA, Thursday, April 30.—In the Commons, the Joint Committee on the Library reported against purchasing any more large quantities of books by Parliament except on executive responsibility.

Sir G. E. Cartier gave notice that, on to-morrow he would move the House into Committee to consider the resolutions providing for one million pounds sterling to be expended on fortification.

Mr. McKenzie would move an amendment.

The resolutions on Inland Revenue providing an advance of 3 cents on spirits and an excise duty of five cents on petroleum, with inspection, &c., reported from committee, was concurred in.

On tariff resolutions being moved, a long discussion ensued upon the second item, imposing specific duty on live stock.

Mr. Dorion and Mr. Holton opposed it.

Mr. Jones (Leeds), made a speech in favor of protection. He said young men were driven out of the country to the United States, where agriculture was better protected.

Mr. McDonald, (Glengarry), contended for the same duties on American produce as Americans imposed on ours.

Mr. Dunkin denied the correctness of the principle.

Mr. Oliver moved in amendment, that stock imported by agricultural societies for improving breed be exempted.

Mr. Rose pointed out the inconvenience of making distinctions, and opposed the amendment.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the tax on breadstuffs had been imposed to show our independence of American legislation, and now repealed because of the injustice it worked to certain portions of the Dominion. He defended the imposition of duty on live stock and opposed distinctions in favor of agricultural societies.

Mr. White, [Halton,] said no other country of the same amount of population had such a large stock of thorough-bred cattle as Canada, and the duty imposed would be a mere trifle. He advocated the imposition of a duty on hops.

Mr. Gibbs and others opposed the remission of duties on breadstuffs, claiming protection to farmers and millers against the effects of American legislation.

Mr. Pope said these gentlemen, while pretending to advocate broad views, merely represented the sectional interests of Ontario. The interests of Quebec were one with Nova Scotia in this particular.

At six o'clock, the House rose.

After recess, Mr. Pope and others continued the debate on the duty on cattle, and several other items were agreed to. On starch, one cent per pound was imposed.

Mr. Howland is making a speech as the report leaves.

The Government intend introducing a bill fixing the legal rate of interest throughout the Dominion, but the rate is not yet fixed.

Considerable opposition is offered by milling and agricultural interests of Ontario to remission of duties on breadstuffs. No doubt the Government policy will be sustained, as Opposition members generally support it.

It is believed that the discussion on Mr. McDonald's repeal resolutions will have good effect, as shewing every sympathy for Nova Scotia's rights under Union, but none with repeal.

When Whelan heard that his conversation with Doyle had been made public, he was perfectly unconcerned, but said it would be the last ever got out of him.

Nothing new in the investigation to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

RIFLE MATCH.—A recent shooting contest between the 29th Regiment and the independent companies at Hamilton resulted in the match being won by the regulars.

SUICIDE.—A sergeant of the Royal Artillery is reported to have committed suicide by poison, yesterday, at Levis. His body was conveyed to this side last evening, and a Coroner's inquest will be held this morning.

BURNS & CO., *vs.* BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CO.—The special jury in this case brought in a unanimous verdict last evening, at seven o'clock, in favor of T. Burns & Co., for the full amount of the plaintiffs' claims for insurance, with costs and interest.

TRADE SALE CONTINUED.—The sale at Messrs. Lane, Gibb & Co.'s will be concluded this day, at one p.m., when the whole staples will be offered, including the teas, bright sugars and syrups, tobaccos, rice, liquors and fruit. Sale at one o'clock precisely.

BOOKS STATIONERY, &C.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, Mr. Worthington intends selling out his fine stock of books, stationery, &c., by auction. We have had one of the catalogues handed to us, which contains a very fine and choice collection of books, stationery, &c. Mr. Casey will commence the sale, this evening, at half-past seven. Catalogues may be had by calling at the store.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—A *triduum*, or three days' prayer, ordered by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, in compliance with a letter from His Holiness the Pope, calling for the prayers of the faithful on behalf of the Holy See, will commence in St. Patrick's Church this morning at seven o'clock. A sermon will be preached morning and evening, at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, of Montreal.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, in this Court, a charge of assault brought against Joseph Blondeau and Joseph Sansfacon, by the landlady of a hotel at Lorette, was heard and the case taken *en delibere*. A number of witnesses were examined. A prosecution brought by one Pierre Savard against one Alexander St. Amand, for running the wagon he was driving into Savard's cart on the public highway, resulted in the case being dismissed, no *malice propense* being proved.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday, in this Court, a hard-looking citizen, ornamented with a black eye and a red nose, was charged with being generally "used up" in St. Francis street, on Wednesday night. Having nothing to say in exteunation of his conduct, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, with the option of retiring into private life at public expense for the space of four days. A large number of summonses were issued against defaulting tax-payers.

SHOOTING PRIZES.—On Wednesday evening a silver cup was presented by Colonel Reeves, before the battalion, on behalf of the officers of No. 4 Company, Eighth Battalion, "Ballyrammon Rifles," Captain Lewis, Lieutenant Oliver and Ensign Hunter, to Corporal James Fullerton; and a merschaum pipe, the gift of Ensign O'Neill, drill instructor 8th Battalion, was also presented to Private Patrick Fullerton. Both prizes were competed for and won by the above-named recipients at a recent shooting match on the Beauport Flats.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We deeply regret to learn that the eldest son of His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, now pursuing his studies at Lenoxville University, cut his foot severely while handling an axe, a few days ago. The injury is of so severe a character as to create fears for the young gentleman's recovery, without the painful operation of amputation. We heartily sympathise with the worthy and respected parents of the lad, in their misfortune, and hope for an early recovery from his illness. We learn that His Lordship and Lady have left for Lennoxville.

THE McGEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

We are requested to intimate that as the time allowed for making the collections towards the McGee Testimonial Fund will not permit every one being called upon personally, intending subscribers should send their subscriptions (which are not to exceed five dollars each), to the Chairman of their respective wards, or to the Treasurer, Henry Fry, Esq., St. Peter street.

St. Lewis Ward..........W. Hossack, Esq.
Palace Ward..........Geo. Hall, Esq.
St. Peter's Ward..........Henry Fry, Esq.
Champlain Ward..........J. Hearn, Esq.
St. John's Ward..........J. E. Bolduc, Esq.
Montcalm Ward..........W.W. Scott, Esq.
Jacques Cartier Ward....J.P. Rheaume, Esq.
St. Roch's Ward..........S. Peters, Esq.
Banlieu..........R. Hamilton, Esq.
St. Columbe de Sillery.......J. Roche, Esq.

(Official.)

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Adjourned on Friday, 24th April instant, to this day—

TUESDAY, April 28, 1868.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Cote, Hall, Hearn, Hossack, Legare, Renaud, Rinfret; and Councillors Auger, Blanchet, Bolduc, Convey, Giblin, Hamel, Hearn, Henry, Julien, Mailloux, McLaughlin, Peachy, Roy, Scott, and St. Michel.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Presented, applications for the office of Book-keeper from Messrs. J. H. Hamelin, Jas. Douglas, J. Logie, Edouard Dery, Matthew F. Walsh, James G. Poston, James S. Redmond, and Thomas Doran.

Presented, a letter from Mr. John Gregg, praying that the Corporation do pay him the amount due him for the strip of his ground to enlarge Champlain street.—Referred to the Road Committee.

Presented, a petition from Adrien Roy and others, lessees of stalls in the hall on Champlain Market, praying for a deduction from the amount of their rent.—Referred to the Market Committee.

Presented, a petition from Jean Bte. Forgues and others, watermen, praying that no further tax be imposed on them.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

Presented, the draught of a by-law intituled, "a by-law to raise a sum of fifty-five thousand dollars to be applied to the widening of St. Ours street and Champlain street, in the City of Quebec, and to issue debentures to the amount aforesaid," which by-law was read a first time, and ordered that pursuant to the 30th section of the 29th Vic., chap. 57, the said by-law be inserted at full length in one English and one French newspaper published in this city, and be followed by a notice stating the day the said by-law will be read a second time.

The orders of the day being called,—

Read, for the second time, the draught of a by-law intituled, "a by-law further to provide funds to meet the expenses of the City of Quebec, and for other purposes therein mentioned," read the first time on the 21st instant; and the first section being put to the vote,

Councillor Mailloux, seconded by Alderman Hall, moved in amendment,

That the words five dollars be substituted to the words ten dollars in the said section, which motion being put to the vote was rejected on division, and the said section was also struck out on division.

The third section was struck out.

The fifth section being put to the vote, Councillor Hearn, seconded by Alderman Rinfret, moved in amendment—

That the words one hundred be inserted in the blank kept in the fifth section of the said by-law, which motion was rejected on division, and the said section was also struct out on division.

The sixth section being put to the vote was also left out.

The said by-law as amended was then passed, and it was—

Ordered—That, owing to the above amendments, the said by-law be inserted at full length with the amendments, in a French and an English newspaper, published in this city together with a notice stating the day when it will be read as amended for the second time.

Read, for the second time, the draught of a by-law intituled "A By-Law amending the By-Law concerning the markets of the city of Quebec, read the first time on the 21st instant, which being put to the vote was passed, the members present being: His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Cote, Hall, Hearn, Hossack, Legare, Renaud, Rinfret, and Councillors Auger, Blanchet, Bolduc, Convey, Giblin, Hamel, Hearn, Henry, Julien, Mailloux, McLaughlin, Peachy, Roy, Scott, and St. Michel.

Read, the 347th and 348th reports of the Market Committee, the first reporting to the Council a detailed statement of the revenues of all the markets of the city, of the weigh-houses, Palace Harbor, and cattle stand for the four last years and the current year; and the second putting before the Council two tenders of Mr. Thomas Fahey for the purchase of the revenues of Palace, St. Paul's Market and St. Paul's Market Weigh-house, for one year, to be computed from the 1st May next, 1868, and the first paragraph of the 348th report being put to the vote,

Councillor St. Michel, seconded by Alderman Legare, moved and it was on division

Resolved,—That the tender of Mr. Fahey be not accepted, but that the revenues of the said Palace Harbor, of the said market and of the said weigh-house be collected as heretofore.

The consideration of the second paragraph of the said report was deferred until the next meeting.

Read, the 349th report of the Market Committee, recommending the accepting of the tenders aforesaid by Mr. Fahey, which being put to the vote was rejected on division.

Alderman Hall, seconded by Councillor Scott, moved, and it was

Resolved,—That the Rev. Charles Hamilton be appointed Protestant School Commissioner in the lieu and stead of the Rev. Henry Roe, who has left the city.

Councillor Hamel, seconded by Alderman Hall, moved, and it was

Resolved,—That the Superintendent of Works be instructed to visit and examine the property situate at the corner of St. Flavien and St. Joachim streets, on the ramparts, which projects several feet in St. Joachim street, and as this property is shortly to be rebuilt by its present owner, Mr. Anctil, notary, that the Superintendent do report at the ensuing meeting of the Council the probable cost of the strip of ground required to straighten the said street on a line with Couillard street.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he will move, at the next meeting of the Council, that the volunteer fire company organised some time past, for the protection of property against fire in Montcalm Ward, be provided with a suitable building by the Superintendent of Works, not exceeding $100, for the convenient and safe lodgment of the fire engine granted the said Company by this Corporation, and that the said sum be taken out of unforeseen expenses.

Alderman Hall, seconded by Councillor Giblin, moved, and it was

Resolved,—That this Council do now adjourn to Friday, the first May next, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.—Adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF CHARLES DICKENS.

The mail steamer *Russia*, which sailed from this port for Liverpool yesterday, carried away from our shores Dolby and Dickens—two names to be from henceforth memorable in the annals of New York. With the promptness peculiar to Englishmen, and a desire to escape the many literary bores that might be expected to seek his autograph, Dickens and his party left the Westminster Hotel at an early hour and arrived in carriages at the foot of Spring street, whence they embarked on board the tug-boat *Only Son*, which conveyed them to the steamer *Russia* that lay about half way down the bay, anchored in the stream. Accompanying Mr. Dickens were his agent, Mr. Geo. Dolby, J. T. Fields, and J. R. Osgood, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, publishers. Mr. Thurlow Weed and a party of ladies followed soon after, and took the steamer *Metropolis*, which conveyed them to the steamer *Russia*. Marshall P. Wild, Geo. Allison, Henry Scott, and Mr. Page, who have travelled ahead of Mr. Dickens selling tickets and attending to minor details of his readings, were also present. The whole party sat dow to lunch at 12:30 P. M., and had a very sociable parting reunion, but no speech-making. About 1:30 P. M., a small steamer took passengers and freight from the Cunard dock at Jersey City to the steamer *Russia*, together with a large party of friends, who went down to bid the great novelist farewell. Among them were Du Chaillu, the African traveller, and Geo W. Childs, publisher of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, who in a very quiet way presented a very fine and tastefully wrought basket of flowers. On a white floral ground-work were wrought in red flowers the word "Farewell," and beneath the initials "C. D." Besides this, there were several smaller baskets and bouquets presented to Dickens and his party by other friends and admirers. His stateroom was literally crowded with flowers and with presents of books and other mementoes of his American tour, which are more valuable for their association than for any intrinsic worth that they possess. The parting of Mr. Dickens with Mr. J. T. Fields, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Childs, and other friends was quite affecting. When it came to bidding Mr. Fields farewell, Boz fell upon his neck, and, like Jonathan and David, these dear old friends embraced and kissed each other with a fervor that awakened the liveliest sympathies of the spectators, Mr. Fields next embraced his dear Dolby, and imprinted a chaste salute upon his ruddy cheek. Then some enthusiastic individual seized the tumbler in which Mr. Dickens drank his last drink in the land of the brave and the home of the free, and then all hands not bound beyond the sea got on the tug, and steamed back to the shore. As the little steamer turned her prow toward the city again, cheer upon cheer went up for Dickens and for Dolby, and the waving of handkerchiefs continued as long as either party could discover the other.

It is estimated by well informed persons that Mr. Dickens carries back with him from this country a clear $100,000 in gold. His receipts here on Monday night amounted to $3,000. His expenses here have reached about $50,000. There is a vague rumor that both Dickens and Dolby will pay another visit to America ere long.—*N. Y. Sun, 23rd.*

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

ACCESSORIES AND ABETTORS.

On motion of Sir JOHN A. MACDOALD, the bill respecting accessories and abettors of criminal offences was read a third time and passed.

THE ESTIMATES.

A message was brought down from His Excellency, transmitting estimates of the sums required for the public service for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

Hon. Mr. ROSE, in moving that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply, said: In December last he stated that the probable expenditure for the year 1867-68 would be $16,226,000—of which $1,925,000 was on capital account, leaving as the anticipated ordinary expenditure of the year $14,301,300. The estimates in detail laid before the House showed an estimated expenditure of $17,265,019, to which had to be added supplementary estimates $71,000—making a total of $17,336,019, instead of $16,226,000, as estimated in December. There was, in reality, however, no change of any consequence. There had to be deducted as not properly belonging to service of the year, $814,327 arrears paid on account of the late Province of Canada, and $205,100 expenditure, which would not take place before 1st July next, and which would be struck out from the estimates before they went through committee. Deducting these sums would reduce the gross expenditure of this year to $16,316,562, instead of $16,200,000 as estimated in December. From this estimated total expenditure of $16,316,562 falls to be deducted, for capital and redemption $1,863,498, also arrears of the late Province of Canada still dependent on vote of the House. He meant the first to charitable institutions, and the sums payable to the townships on account of the Seignorial Indemnity fund. These deductions left $14,321,360 as the ordinary expenditure of the year 1867-1868. Coming to the anticipated revenue judging from the experience of the two nine months which we now had, he believed the anticipations he indulged in in December would be fully realized, and that there would be a fair and moderate excess beyond the surplus he then stated. The gross receipts from customs to 31st Dec. were $5,318,063. Judging from the receipts of Jan. Feb. and March, the total customs receipts for the current year be estimated at $9,000,000. Receipts from excise be estimated at $2,970,000, and those from miscellaneous sources belonging to receipts of the year $2,725,500, making a total revenue of $14,695,500, a surplus over estimated expenditure on 30th June next of $374,140. Of the total expenditure for which a vote was asked $17,326,000, there had been expended to 15th April $9,542,000, leaving to be expended between this and 30th June $7,784,000. He did not, however, believe the expenditure would be so much. There had been purposely an overestimate, because under the stringent provisions of the audit act, it was impossible the Government could by any means spend more than Parliament had actually appropriated. The floating debt, he stated, in December, to be $6,911,901, including the amount then in course of remittance to the financial agents in England to meet the January interest. There were two items not included, $100,000 to Court in Chancery, which had been deposited at that time and a balance on subsidy account to the various Provinces of $146,759, making a floating debt in December of $7,158,676; deducting bank balances of $3,303,869, there was a floating debt in December of $3,854,807. The balance due the English agents had now been reduced to $510,503. There was due the Bank of Montreal $2,500,000 and to the various Provinces $591,667. Total floating debt on the 15th of April, $3,602,299; deduct bank balances, $1,893,523, and there was left a net floating debt of $1,708,776, instead of $3,854,807 as in December last. The amount due the English fiscal agents had been reduced by a sale of Nova Scotia bonds to the extent of $1,002,153; and the floating debt had also been reduced by sale of Dominion stock to the extent of $1,600,00?. He congratulated the House and country that there had been such a sensible diminution of the floating debt, and hoped before six months were over the Government would be under no obligations to the banks or the fiscal agents. The way in which the Dominion stock had been taken up by the country exhibited very gratifying features. There were 61 tenders under par, and 145 at and above par. The most gratifying feature connected with the distribution of the stock was, that it was not taken up by speculators and capitalists, but was diffused over the whole country in small sums held by trustees and executors, charitable institutions and by individuals who thus invested their small savings. It had thus the effect of giving the public at large an interest in the permanency and stability of the institutions of the country. As regarded the balance of the sum which had gone in diminution of the floating debt, that raised by the sale of securities of the Dominion or of Nova Scotia bonds, sold as such, it was gratifying to know that this first financial operation of the Dominion had been very successful. With regard to the portion of the floating debt which still existed, he anticipated that it would very soon be discharged by the receipts from the various sources which he had indicated in December, which could be realized gradually and without disturbance to the commercial interests of the country. Some progress had been made in the negotiations with the Great Western Railway for realizing the considerable indebtedness of that corporation. There had been, with a similar view, both legislative and executive action on the indebtedness of the Bank of Upper Canada. There was a measure now before the House which would put Government in possession of considerable sums as deposits from insurance companies. A considerable sum also would be realized by the post office savings banks. The Government so far had confined themselves to establishing the post office savings banks, and until they had some practical experience of these, deferred establishing the proposed Government savings banks. He was informed that a feeling existed to some degree in the country that the Government was taking possession of too large an amount of money, which was needed for the commerce of the country. This was not the case. He could assure the House the Government would watch anxiously and vigilantly the effect which any of their operations would have in withdrawing from the banking institutions and commercial interests of the country that capital which was needed to carry on their operations. There had been very little withdrawn as yet. Very little of the money invested in Dominion stock could be looked upon as so withdrawn, and the small savings deposited in savings banks would have lain idle and unproductive if not so invested. The insurance deposits would not be withdrawn from the commercial deposits of the country—on the contrary, the greater portion of them would come from abroad. He now came to explain the fiscal relations between the Dominion and the various Provinces. The debt of Nova Scotia on 1st July last was $7,435,285, being $564,715 less than the debt of eight millions with which it was entitled to enter the Union—but beyond this it was found that its obligations amounted to a very considerable sum in excess of the eight millions, being no less than $1,292,545, making the total present debt of that Province $9,292,545. Under the terms of the Union Act, the Dominion became responsible for all the engagements of the Provinces, no matter whether they exceeded or not the amount of debt with which they entered the Union. To meet the engagements of Nova Scotia, the Dominion had raised cash or otherwise provided a sum of $3,019,628 since the first of July last. The receipts from that Province in the same time were $1,159,588, showing excess of payments over receipts of $661,933. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned this not with any sectional object, but merely as a matter of account. The debt of New Brunswick at the time of the Union was $5,923,422, leaving a balance of $1,076,578, to make its quota of seven millions of debt with which it was entitled to enter the Union, but the estimated excess of its engagements beyond the seven millions which had to be provided for by the Dominion was $792,719. It follows, therefore, that the amount altogether which the Dominion had to finance for to make good the obligation of that Province, was $2,758,859, which had to be met in cash or at short dates, and was now in course of payment. The receipts from New Brunswick in the same time were $760,868, which with the cash on hand at the time of the Union, made a total of $1,036,216, showing an excess of payment on behalf of the Province over the receipts of $357,730. (Hear, hear.) The Dominion had thus to provide the means of meeting obligations on the part of these two provinces to the amount of $5,148,486. With regard to Ontario and Quebec, it was difficult for many reasons to state their precise position in regard to the debt, because the matter was now a subject of arbitration, and he had no doubt from the high character of the arbitrators that they would make a just and fair award. He paid a high compliment to the Treasurers of all the Provinces for the manner in which they had acted in harmony with the Finance Department for the adjustment of accounts. He then went on to refer to the estimates for the fiscal years 1868 '69, which had just been laid before the House. In dealing with these estimates, it was indispensably necessary to distinguish between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. He had calculated everything which could by any possibility be included in ordinary expenditure, but beyond this there were works of a permanent character going on in various parts of the Dominion, payment for which could not be made out of current funds, but must be met by loan, and these he had put down as extraordinary expenditure, under the head of Capital Account. It would be seen by the estimates that the anticipated expenditure for 1868 '9, on ordinary account, was $13,836,644. He proposed to add to that, but he did not propose to take a vote for it, the sum of $154,516, making a possible total expenditure, on ordinary account, of $14,041,161. This sum of $154,516, for which a vote, however, would not be asked, represented interest on possible outlay on the Intercolonial Railroad and on fortifications. He estimated operations on intercolonial would extend over four years, and on fortifications five years. He had, therefore, estimated a possible expenditure on these works this year running over a period of six months, say one-eight of the total expenditure on the intercolonial, and one-tenth on fortifications, making altogether a capital sum the interest upon which he had just mentioned. And when the House come to consider the Ways and Means, he would propose that the Government should be placed in a position to provide for any possible expenditure that might become necessary. In addition to this what he termed ordinary expenditure, there would have to be met by loans on account of public works, railways and other operations now going on, the sum of $2,456,000. With reference to the amount of the Department, there was a portion of it for which they would not be called on to make provision, as it would be met by the sinking fund. It amounted to $683,767. The remainder, $874,500, would be met by seven per cent bonds, and these two items found the $1,500,000 required for redemption. It was further estimated that there would be an expenditure on capital account for the Intercolonial Railroad on the principle he had just mentioned. The total work, he estimated, would extend over a period of four years, and the six months operations of 1868–9 would be, on these two accounts, $968,666. This amount of course had to be raised by loan. With regard to the rate of interest, he thought the House would feel is to be a liberal one. There was little doubt, but with the Imperial guarantee they would be able to raise part of the money at four per cent, and with the addition of their own guarantee the balance might be raised at five per cent. The estimates he had just submitted could not undoubtedly be classed as large. He was by no means disposed to underrate the public burdens. He took it that in considering this question of expenditure, it became their duty to see that they restricted the ordinary expenditure of the Dominion within as narrow limits as possible. There must be no waste of the public money, and he would now propose to state to the House that there were certain expenditures which it was impossible to reduce, such for instance as the interest on the public debt, the subsidies payable to the various Provinces, the seignorial payments, accounts payable to the Indian fund, sum necessary for the post office and steamship service under contract, and for the maintenance of public works. All these were incapable of reduction, and formed a total of seven per cent of this whole expenditure. He would now mention items, with regard to which it was the desire of the Government to see whether it was not possible to reduce them. These included the expenditure for civil government, for the administration of justice, for the legislation of that House, Militia, Public Works, Customs and Excise, miscellaneous, Emigration and Fisheries, involving an amount equal to 30 per cent of their whole expenditure. And with regard to these items the Government had not been remiss in their efforts to reduce them as rapidly as possible, consistently with the due efficiency of the public service. As a sample of what had been done by the Government in this direction, he would mention the audit measure introduced last session, which he believed a truly important measure—one which provided that every shilling of the public money voted and not spent, on July first, should be put back into the Treasury, to be obtainable from thence only by a new vote. Then the new Civil Service Bill was also a step in the same direction, and so was the Bill with reference to contingencies. Compared with the estimates of 1867-C8, it would be seen that there was a considerable reduction this year. The Government thought they could see their way clearly to a reduction of between $30,000 and $40,000 under the provisions of the two bills last mentioned. He now came to indicate the sources from which he proposed to derive revenue, and the principles which had guided the Government in the matter. Before proceeding further he desired to appeal to the forbearance and patriotism of members representing the various localities, he appealed to them not to ask at the hands of the Government, at the present time, appropriations for new works. Clearly it was of the best importance to the credit of the Dominion that they should not start with anything like a deficiency, but that their income should be more than sufficient to meet their expenditure. Another reason which the Government could not lose sight of in framing their taxation in the manner in which he was about to indicate was that the duty of the present hour was the consolidation of the Union, not to impose any burdens which were not pressingly necessary. They felt that every new tax was liable to be misrepresented and misunderstood, and as there were some portions of the Dominion not yet entirely reconciled to union, he believed the policy which he had alluded to would commend itself to the country generally. This Government had also to bear in mind their position with relation to the United States. The Ministry were not insensible to the trying circumstances in which the country had been placed in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty and the unwise restrictive legislation adopted by the Americans. The Government could not lose sight of the fact that many of the great products of the Provinces had been prohibited from United States markets, and that in consequence the coal trade of Nova Scotia was languishing, men working but two or three days a week. The lumberers of this country, too, had been almost prohibited by a high tariff from entering the American markets. Provincial grains and fisheries shared the same fate. All these considerations had been borne in mind by the Government; but they felt that anything like a retaliatory or restrictive policy at the present moment would not be conducive to the best interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman alluded next to the recent removal of one of the great obstacles to a free intercourse between the Dominion and the United States, he meant the almost entire sweeping away of all the taxes on internal manufacture in the States. That indicated a desire on the part of the people of the United States to adopt a more liberal policy. Besides, the feeling of Congress appeared to be undergoing a change in favor of a renewal of reciprocity, and the information that that body had caused to be procured and laid before them still further showed them the folly of the abolition of that treaty and the benefit flowing from unrestrained intercourse with the provinces. It was matter of fact that the great gas interests in Boston, New York and the Atlantic cities were clamorous for a repeal of the duty on coal; and other large interests were also lamenting the pressure occasioned by the restrictive policy in force. The hon. gentleman went on to show that the exclusion of the products of Canada from United States markets had not been an unmitigated evil, inasmuch as in consequence of it the people of the provinces had been forced into other and more remunerative markets. One of these was the West Indies, and he believed firmly, as he stood there, that the splendid trade of that section might be grasped by the people of this country. The total trade of that section with the United States had reached 34,400,000, and this trade consisted mainly of articles which the provinces produced and had for export. Without trespassing further on the time and attention of the House to explain the motives and policy of the Government, he would add that their desire was to make as few changes as possible, and that these should be in the direction of conciliating their friends in the Maritime Provinces, and also that they should not be such as further to restrict intercourse with the United States. He then referred to the tariff changes and went on to say the condition of the trade of the country was a subject upon which Government had bestowed much consideration, in estimating the probable revenue for 1868-69, and the conclusion at which they came was that it would not be safe to calculate upon a larger revenue than during the past year. The estimated revenue was—from customs, $9,100,000; excise, including duty on petroleum $3,540,000; miscellaneous, $2,500,000; total revenue, $15,140,000, against a total estimated ordinary expenditure of $14,042,161, showing a surplus of $1,071,839. He did not consider this an over-estimate. If the country enjoyed average prosperity, he had no reason to doubt that this amount of revenue would fall short. He had used the term "ordinary expenditure" as distinguished from "extraordinary." Under extraordinary expenditure he included the sum of $348,700 to be spent in Ontario and Quebec; Nova Scotia railways, lighthouses, &c., $690,000; New Brunswick railways, lighthouses, &c., $1,237,000; Intercolonial railway, $180,300—making a total to the capital account of $2,456,000, to which might be added two sums on account of redemption of public debt, amounting to $1,618,267. This was exclusive of fortifications. The honorable gentleman then went on to speak of the effect of the proposed changes in the tariff on the revenue.

After recess,—

Hon. Mr. ROSE resumed. He would proceed at once to state the extreme limit of the annual charge for the Intercolonial Railroad and for fortifications. The gross amount of outlay for the Intercolonial Railway, for fortifications and for the sinking fund would be for the first year, $309,033; the second year it might be assumed at $618,066; third year, $927,100; fourth year, $1,236,133; fifth year, $1,289,666. This last year the maximum annual charge both for interest and sinking fund had been reached, there would be provided a sinking fund of one per cent to provide repayment of the debt in a given number of years, and in 38 or 41 years, according as the sinking fund was invested at 5 or 6 per cent, the debt would be extinguished. To show that without further undue pressure on the resources of the country, the required amount could be raised, the hon. gentleman referred to the past history of the Provinces, showing that for eight or ten years past there had been a steady increase of the Province in population and wealth. During the last nine years the imports of Canada proper increased upwards of 81 per cent, exports 94 per cent; and a similarly cheering progress, though not to such a great extent, had been made by the Maritime Provinces in the period. There was no reason to doubt this progressive increase would obtain in the future as in the past. In the exports of agricultural products, of the products of the forest, of animals and their products, and of manufactures, there had been a corresponding large increase, showing very large expansion of the productive powers of the country. Then, too, the means of carrying the foreign trade of the country had largely increased, inward and outward tonnage having increased to an enormous extent. He gave detailed figures to show the increase that had taken place under these heads, and also the increase of population in the several Provinces. If we worked together in harmony, if we cemented this union, if we developed the resources of all the Provinces, there could be no doubt as to what was in store for us in the future. [Hear, hear]. He did not allude to these satisfactory features of our position in order to offer any encouragement to extravagant expenditure. On the contrary, he thought whatever Government might be in power, the people would demand a careful and economical administration of public affairs. He thought the present Government could not fairly be accused of any other than a desire to confine expenditure within the smallest possible limits, and to promote by every means in its power the public weal. [Hear]. He then referred to statements often made respecting the load of debt this country had to support, and pointed out that the people of New Zealand had $6 per head; Queensland, $4.97; New South Wales, $3 21; Victoria, $2.88; South Australia, $2.16; Tasmania, $1.51; while in Canada it was only $1.12½. He also compared the amount of taxation here and in New York State, arguing from figures elicited by the Finance Committee of the Albany Convention, that State taxation there was $45 a year per head as against $5 in Canada, and proportion of national debt, $158 as against $28 in Canada. The hon. gentleman concluded by an appeal to Nova Scotia members. The policy of the Government had been framed with a view to remove any injustice that Province may have suffered, and he trusted that policy would convince them that their interests would be regarded and that their voice and their remonstrances would be heard in that House. In the last words of one who had passed from them, they would shape their policy with the view to conquer them with kindness. [Cheers]

Mr. CONNELL said he was satisfied the policy announced by the Minister of Finance would have the support of the House and would commend itself to the people of the Dominion. He called attention to the item in the estimates for departmental salaries and contingencies, and to the fact that particular salaries were not mentioned.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said the estimate for that item was based upon existing salaries which had all been given in the last estimates. He had brought down the item in this way to enable Government to effect reductions. The estimate for this item last year was $580,533, but on account of the reductions lately made in the contingent expenses he would only ask a vote of $550,000.

Sir G. E. CARTIER then at some length repeated in French the main features of the statement of the Minister of Finance.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed the Excise resolutions moved by Mr. Howland, and the Customs resolutions moved by Mr. Tilley. It was stated that there would be a more full discussion of the proposed changes at a future stage on the motion for concurrence.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH BILL IN ENGLAND.

A bill has been submitted to Parliament by the English Cabinet which contains some remarkable provisions regarding the management of the different telegraph lines in the United Kingdom. It suggests that all those lines be placed under the control of the Postmaster General by purchase, and that a uniform rate be established for transmission of messages throughout the United Kingdom, without regard to distance, the rate not to exceed one shilling for twenty words, and sixpence for every additional ten names and addresses of senders and receivers not being counted; no additional charge to be made for the cost of delivery by special foot messenger within certain reasonable limits. The payments for telegrams are to be made in postage stamps. Messages may be deposited in pillar letter boxes, with the payments enclosed with them. The bill provides for an equitable and satisfactory arrangement for the transfer of telegraph lines to the Postmaster General from the existing companies.

BY TELEGRAPH
VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE
PER
Atlantic Cable.

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY.

REPORTED, HUMAITA CANNOT HOLD OUT THREE DAYS.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ALLIED FLEET.

EXAMINATION OF BURKE, SHAW AND CASEY, IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 29.—The first witness who testified in the trial of Burke and others was the notorious informer Corridon, not Corrigan.

PARIS, April 29.—The *Moniteur* has advices from Brazilian sources, stating that the allies are masters of the situation in Paraguay, and it is thought Humaita cannot long resist.

Ternera De Macedo, the Brazilian Ambassado to this Government, has received the following news, officially, by the steamer which recently arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro: The Paraguayans are shut up in Humaita; the out-forts have been captured, as have also the positions at Curupaity and Paco, and their gunboats sunk. Their President, Lopez, has fled. Humaita cannot hold out three days.

BERLIN, April 29.—It is officially stated that the reduction heretofore announced to be made in the Prussian army will consist of 12,000 men.

LONDON, April 29.—Further advices from the seat of war from Paraguay sources admit that the Brazilian iron-clad *Shad* passed Humaita under the fire of its guns. They were assisted in the undertaking by the batteries which had been planted by the allied commander around the fortress. The killed and wounded on board the fleet numbered 1,500 men.

It was ascertained that Lopez has massed his army at the northern extremity of his lines, which renders probable the abandonment of Curupaty by the Paraguayans.

LONDON, April 29.—The examination of Burke, Shaw and Casey, for treason-felony, in being concerned in the Fenian attack on Chester Castle, was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench this morning.

A Mr. Kylock, proprietor of a gun shop in Birmingham, was sworn, and testified that he sold to Burke, in December, 1865, a quantity of caps and pistols. He also swore that five hundred rifles were bought by Burke, of Mr. Hill, together with moulds for bullets, to the amount of £2,000. Witness at cross-examination showed confusion about the identity of Shaw and Casey.

Mr. Hill was sworn, and gave evidence confirming that of Kylock, stating that Burke represented to him that the arms purchased of witness were for use in South America.

Several other witnesses were examined, and testified that the arms and ammunition were sent from Birmingham to Liverpool.

The evidence of a number of lodging-house keepers, cartmen and others, from Liverpool, was given, which agreed that Burke had, under the name of Winslow, been a resident of that city about the time of the attack on Chester Castle, and proved his intimacy with well-known Fenians.

LONDON, April 30.—Yesterday was the third day's races of the Newmarket Spring meeting. The sweepstakes for four years old was won by Sir R. Buckley's "Owain Glyndwr." The Prince of Wales Stakes of 150 sovereigns each, 17 subscribers, was won by Mr. Bowe's "Taraban." 4 year old colts carried 121 pounds; fillies, 116 pounds. The Newmarket six years' old plate of 200 sovereigns, 101 subscribers, won by Sir F. Johnstone's "Brigantine"; colts carried 122 pounds, fillies 120. The free handicap, two miles, 63 subscribers, was won by "Hippia." "Uncas" won a race for a plate.

AMERICAN NEWS

THREE BOYS DROWNED IN THE WABASH RIVER.

TWO NEGROES ELECTED TO SENATE AND TWELVE TO THE HOUSE, IN AUGUSTA, GA.

THE "WORLD" ON PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

GRAND DINNER TO HON. ANSON BURLINGHAM AT SAN FRANCISCO.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 29.—Eighty-four counties give in the Senate 13 Democrats and 11 Radicals; in the House 69 Democrats and 46 Radicals. Two negroes are elected to the Senate and twelve to the House.

EVANSVILLE, April 30.—Yesterday, a skiff containing four boys who were fishing in the Wabash river, at Mount Carmell, Ill., was drawn under a dall, and all but one were drowned.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Immigration sets forth that the number of emigrants that arrived at this port since April 22nd was 4,259, making a total this year thus far of 37,579.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Baez assigns as the reason he does not assume the Presidency, is that the law will not permit him to carry out his policy regarding the Samana negotiations.

Another revolution is brewing, which will break out in a month. The merchants support the movement.

The *World's* special says: The public debt statement for April will show a reduction of over six million dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Hon. Anson Burlingham, the Chinese Ambassador, was given a grand dinner at San Francisco by the citizens. In his address, he said his mission was accepted in the interest of civilization and progress; the adoption of international law, peace, commerce and the unification of the human race. The fraternal feeling of four millions of people had begun to flow towards the land of Washington, and would flow on forever.

Mechanics, whose occupation requires them to expose their eyes to sparks, chips of metal and stone, or other dangers of the same kind, will be interested in a suggestion made for their benefit by an eminent German oculist. As glass spectacles are not only easily broken, and thus useless as protectors, but also cumbersome from their weight, he recommends spectacles made of mica, such as is used in stove doors. This substance is transparent, tough, is a non-conductor of heat and so keeps the eye cool, weighs comparatively little, and is withal cheap. The idea is a good one, and worth putting to a practical test.

Seven more skeletons of human beings, who are supposed to have lived long before the present geological era of the earth, and consequently before the period assigned in our ordinary chronology to the creation, have been discovered in France. The exact locality is a spot opposite the station of Eyzies, in the commune of Tayac, department of the Dordogne. Two of the skeletons were destroyed by the ignorant laborers who unearthed them, but five were preserved, and their skulls have been sent to Paris for examination by men of science. The circircumstaces attending their discovery, the peculiarities of their structure, and the nature of the formation in which they were buried will doubtless soon be fully published to the world.

THE PROSECUTION AT OTTAWA.—Mr. O'Reilly is 'winning golden opinions from all sorts of people' by his able management of the Crown prosecution of the murdering Fenians. He has procured evidence that must convict Whelan, and he has sifted an immense mass of testimony which will endanger the safety of many occult Fenians in both Toronto and Montreal. It is singular that all the parties engaged in fathoming the depths of this conspiracy are Irish Roman Catholics, viz., Mr. O'Reilly, Counsel; Mr. O'Gara, Police Magistrate; Mr. Friel, Mayor; O'Neil, Macaulay, and a dozen other Detectives. The manner in which they all have done their duty shews how utterly the respectable Irish Roman Catholics detest Murder and Fenianism, for they are one and the same thing.—*Kingston News.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

STOCKS.	Shares	Last half-yearly div.	Dividends—When Due.	Price per cent.
Quebec Gas Company	$200	4 per cent.	1st March, 1st Sept.	119 @ 120
Montreal do	40	4 per cent.	15th March, 15th Sept.	132½ @ 133
Toronto do	50	2 per cent quart'ly.	1st May, Aug, Nov, Feb.	105 @ 106
Fire Ins. Co.—Quebec—£32 10s. paid up	400	None.	15th Jan and 15th July.	£14 15 a £15
Marine Ins. Co.—Quebec	100	8 per cent per an.	17th March.	80 @ 90
Banks.—Montreal	200	5 per cent.	1st December, 1st June.	132½ @ 133
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	4 "	1st January, 1st July.	104¼ @ 105¼
British North America	£50stg	3 "	1st December, 1st June.	103 @ 104
Quebec	100	3½ "	1st December, 1st June.	99½ @ 100
Toronto	100	4 "	1st January, 1st July.	112 @ 112½
City of Montreal	80	4 dividend.	1st December, 1st June.	101½ @ 102¼
Banque du Peuple	50	4 "	1st March, 1st Sept.	105 @ 106
La Banque Nationale	50	4 "	1st November, 1st May.	Books closed.
Ontario	40	4 "	1st December, 1st June.	100 @ 100½
Union of Lower Canada	100	4 "	1st January, 1st July.	100½ @ 102¼
Richelieu Navigation Company	100	7 per cent per an.	1st January, 1st July.	101 @ 102
St. Lawrence Tow-boat Company	100	No dividend.	3rd February.	49 @ 50
Montreal City Passenger Railway	50	5 per cent.	1st April.	104 @ 106
Quebec Street Railroad	50	3 per cent.		95 @ 98
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	5 per cent.	1st January, 1st July.	132 @ 133

BONDS.

Gov't 5 per cent c'y	87½	@	88
" 6 per cent c'y	100	@	100½
" 7 per cent c'y	100	@	100
" 5 per cent stg	86½	@	87
" 6 per cent stg	99½	@	par
Quebec Harbors, 6 per cent	72	@	73
" " 7 per cent	81	@	81½
" " 8 per cent	85	@	86
Montreal Harbors, 6½ per cent	100	@	100½
" " 7 per cent	101	@	101½
" " 8 per cent	104	@	105
Montreal Corporation, 6 p c, due 25 yrs	90½	@	91
" Water Works	91	@	92
Quebec Corporation, 7 p c, due 10 yrs	90	@	90½
" 7 p c, due 2½ yrs	96	@	97
" Water Works, 7 p c, due 5 yrs	97	@	98

N. B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures (but not upon Bank or other Stock) is in all cases payable by buyers, in addition to the stated price.

☞ Exchange—By special arrangement, Exchange at any sight to suit purchasers, drawn on London; also, drafts on New York.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London. | New York Bankers—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

REMARKS:

Parties desirous of obtaining Dominion Stock, also Dominion of Canada Gov't Bonds, 6 per cent, due 1893, can do so at par net, on application at my office.

Business, which shewed some slight signs of revival in the early part of the week, closes dull.

Money—This being the close of the month, the Banks are not so easy as last week, though there is little paper offering outside of sufficient value to attract attention.

Silver is reported at 3¼ to 3⅞ dis.

Exchange on London—Bank—Offering at quotations. Private—Little or none drawing, as is usual at this period of the year.

Dominion Stock—Steady, but small sales at par.

Montreal 7 per cent Corporation Stock—Offering on very favorable terms to permanent investors.

Bank dividends payable 1st June:—Montreal, Quebec, City of Montreal, British North America, and Ontario.

Banks—Montreal—Sales at quotations; further amounts asked for. Merchants'—Buyers at 4½; sellers asking 5 to 5½. British—Sales with further inquiry. Quebec—Sales and more offering at par; but in no very large amounts. Toronto—Sales at an advance on last week's rates; tendency upwards. City of Montreal—A few shares in market at limits. La Banque du Peuple—Very inactive. La Banque Nationale—Asked for ex dividend. Ontario—Selling at par; now held for an advance. Union of Lower Canada—Small amount of all-paid stock offering at quotations.

Assurance Stocks—Quebec Fire—Asked for. Marine—Sellers, no buyers.

Street Railway Stocks—Montreal—Has advanced considerably. Quebec—Attracts no buyers.

Richelieu Navigation Co'y—Quotations nominal.

St Lawrence Tow-Boat Co'y—Offering without buyers at 50 per cent discount.

Canadian Navigation Co'y—Held at 8½ to 9.

Montreal Telegraph Co'y Sales at quotations.

Montreal and Pictou Coal Mining Co'y—All-paid stock, small amounts offering at 8 to 10 dis.

Bonds—Gov't 6 per cent c'y, due from 3 years to 8 years—Offering. Long dated Dominion Bonds also in market at par. Sterling 5 to 6 per cent—Not enquired for. Montreal Harbors—6½ per cent Bonds—Offering at par. Quebec Harbors—No fair quotations can be named, as there are no transactions. Montreal Corporation—6 per cent Bonds—Readily sell at 90. Water Works—A shade higher. Quebec Corporation—7 per cent, due 1870—Offering at quotations.

Seignorial Claims—Now that these securities are not to be had to any extent, many are desirous of investing in them; they would command 84 readily.

Mortgages—One or two offering, but investors prefer Montreal Corporation or Dominion Stock, either security being negotiable at any moment.

Exchange on London—Bank rate 60 days, cash	10½ @ 10¾	prm.
Do do discount	10¼ @ 10½	"
Private, 60 days	9¼ @ 9½	"
Do 90 do	9 @ 9¼	"
On New York—Bank rate	27 @ 28	dis.
Private	28 @ 29	"
Greenbacks	28 @ 29	"
Gold Drafts	¼ dis @ par.	

N. B.—Small gold ½ eagles worth 2 p c under quotations in New York; gold $1 uncurrent.

New York telegram this day:

Exchange	10 @ 10½
Gold	139 @ 139¼
Silver	133 @ 133¼

R. H. WURTELE,
Share Broker,
Foot of Mountain Hill, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, April 30, 1868.

RETAIL MARKETS.

QUEBEC, April 30, 1868.

Beef, 1st quality, per 100 lbs	$10 00	to	$10 50
2nd do do	8 50	to	9 00
3rd do do	7 00	to	7 50
per lb	0 06	to	0 12
Veal, per lb	0 07	to	0 10
Mutton, per lb	0 08	to	0 12
Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs	8 00	to	10 00
Do do per lb	0 08	to	0 10
Salt do do	0 10	to	0 12½
Fresh Hams, per lb	0 09	to	0 10
Salt do do	0 10	to	0 12½
Flour, Superior Extra, per bbl.	10 50	to	0 00
Extra, do	9 25	to	9 50
Fancy, do	8 80	to	9 20
Super No 1, do	8 20	to	8 30
Do do Strong do	8 40	to	8 50
Super No 2, do	7 90	to	8 00
Per quintal	4 10	to	4 20
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs	7 00	to	7 25
Salmon, No 1 per bbl of 200 lbs.	14 00	to	14 50
Do per lb	0 08	to	0 10
Codfish, green, per bbl	4 00	to	0 00
Do do in draft	0 00	to	0 00
Do per lb	0 02	to	0 03
Dry Codfish, per quintal	4 00	to	4 50
Cod Oil, per gal	0 55	to	0 00
Labrador Herrings, No 1, pr bl.	4 00	to	0 00
Fowls, per pair	0 80	to	1 00
Geese, do	1 50	to	1 60
Turkeys, do	2 50	to	3 75
Ducks, do	1 00	to	1 30
Potatoes, per bushel	0 50	to	0 55
Oats. do 32 lbs	0 55	to	0 60
Salt Butter, per lb	0 25	to	0 28
Fresh do, do	0 27	to	0 30
Cheese, per lb	0 14	to	0 15
Eggs, per doz	0 13	to	0 14
Maple Sugar, per lb	0 08	to	0 10
Apples, per bbl	4 50	to	5 00
Oranges, per box	5 00	to	5 50
Lemons, per box	4 75	to	5 00
Onions, per bbl	2 50	to	3 00
Hay, per 100 bdls	9 00	to	9 50
Straw, do	5 00	to	5 25
Green Hides, insp'td, per 100 lbs	8 00	to	8 50
Sheep Skins, undressed, each	1 00	to	1 50
Calfskins, undressed, per lb	0 12½	to	0 15
Wool, per lb	0 28	to	0 32
Wood, per cord, 2 feet 6 inches	4 00	to	4 50

LATEST MARKETS.
(Per Atlantic Cable.)

LONDON, April 29, Ev'g—Consols closed at 93⅞ to 94. Bonds quiet at 70¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 29, Ev'g—Cotton closed quiet Uplands 12⅝d. Corn declined to 37s 9d. Bacon advanced to 50s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 29, Ev'g—Petroleum 42½f. for standard white.

LONDON, April 30, 1.20 p m—Weather fine. Bonds 70⅞. Illinois Central 95¼. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 30, 1.20 p m—Cotton essier and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions generally steady. Lard firm. Pork dull. Bacon 50s. Others unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS—April 30.

Stocks dull. Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 110. Money 6 per cent. Gold 139¼.

Flour dull; receipts 9,400 brls; sales 6,800 brls, at 9,00 to 9,65 for super state and western; 10,10 to 10,80 for common to choice extra state; 10,00 to 10,20 for common to choice extra western, and 10,20 to 14,00 for common to choice round hoop Ohio. Rye flour quiet at 8,50 to 10,00. Wheat less active; receipts 145,098 bus; sales 6,500 bus, at 2,45 for No 2 spring; 2,55 for No 1 do; 2,46 for No 2 and 3 spring mixed. Rye dull and heavy; receipts 1,125 bus. Corn heavy; receipts 35,189 bus; sales 63,000 bus, at 1,15 for new mixed western afloat; 1,13 for old do in store, and 1,15½ do afloat. Barley quiet; receipts 9,720 bus; sales none. Oats dull; receipts 46,656 bus; sales 24,000 bus, at 84c for western in store; and 85½c for do afloat. Pork firmer and in fair demand, at 29,37 to 29,75 for new mess, and 28,00 to 28,35 for old do. Lard firmer and quiet, at 18½ to 19c.

At the second board, stocks were active and strong. Gold closed at 139⅞.

IMPORTS.

PER CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

April 30—1 crate, 1 box to D H Ross. 1 box to Lane, Gibb & co. 1 do to W Moore.

EXPORTS.

April 30.

Per schr Narragansitt, Egar, for London—1943 bbls petroleum, 3m W O W I staves, by F H Byerley.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Name. Tons. For. By whom. Where.

April 30.

C Bernier, 118, Pictou, Bogue & Peliquin, East India wharf.

CLEARED.

April 30.

Schr Narragansitt, Egar, London, F H Byerley.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The ss Margaretha Stevenson, Capt Hamond, will sail this afternoon, with a cargo of provisions, &c, for the Moisie.

Spoken—April 11, passing through Ramsay Bay, brig Edwin, McGreavey, from Washington for Quebec.

Liverpool, April 28—The steamship Nestorian, from Portland, arrived here to-day.

The American schooner Narragansitt, Captain Egar, sailed from this port, (where she had wintered, having been ice-bound last fall), at noon, yesterday, for London, with a cargo of petroleum and staves, shipped at Cleveland, U S, last fall, by F H Byerley.

(By Telegraph.)

Port-au-Basque, April 29—Ice three miles off. Wind NW. Ship Gleniffer opposite here in the ice,—all well.

FATHER POINT, April 30—Weather cloudy and mild; rained lightly during night; light SSW wind.

FATHER POINT, April 30, 8 p m—Blowing a gale from NNE with snow storm.

Notices of Births will be charged 25 cts. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cts. No exception will be made to this rule.

DIED.

Last evening, JOHN FELIX McDONNELL, Esq., Advocate, and late Editor of the Quebec "Morning Chronicle," in the 30th year of his age.

☞ Notice of funeral to-morrow.

On Thursday afternoon, 30th April, Edward Charles, infant son of James Kelly, Printer, aged 4 months and 3 days.

On Thursday, 30th ult, Michael Reardon, Mason, aged 76 years, a native of the County Cork, Ireland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Nouvelle street, on Saturday, 2nd May, at half-past 8 o'clock a m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

COUGH NO MORE.

THOUSANDS of poor sufferers having been cured of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and Lung Complaints, in their various stages, by WOODS' COUGH LINCTUS, when medical aid has been of no avail. The public are particularly advised to keep a bottle constantly by them, as the violent attacks which frequently come on at night are instantly relieved by this most wonderful medicine, and a speedy cure is effected by its use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; may be had of all Chemists. Also, wholesale and retail of Messrs. MUSSON & Co., Quebec.

Jan. 21, 1868.

JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID, cures Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiffness and Swelling of the Joints, Tooth Ache, Ague, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs or Stomach, Cramp and Numbness of the Limbs, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chilblains, &c.

☞ Only 50c for a large bottle.

Jan. 18, 1868. 12m

New Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

WE are now fully prepared for the Spring Trade at our

FURNISHING STORE!

The Choicest Patterns and best qualities in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDERMINSTER, SCOTCH and other CARPETS,—all much lower in price than they have been for several years.

"Hare's" English Floor Oil Cloths.
"Nairn's" best Scotch Oil Cloths.

—ALSO,—

A Strong, Cheap make of English Oil Cloth, 18 feet wide, at 3s. 3d. per square yard.
Druggets, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Mattings.
Stair Coverings, Table Oil Cloths, &c.

CURTAIN MATERIALS!

In Rich Silk Repps, Brocatelles, Cotelines, Terry's Damasks, Fancy Dimities, Chintzes, &c., with all requisite Trimmings of the newest styles and designs.
Brass Cornices, Window Poles, Rings and Fittings.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Cots.
Spring and Hair Mattrasses.
Feather Pillows and Bolsters.
Gilt Framed Mirrors and Tier Glasses.
Toilet Glasses.
Portable Folding Carpet Chairs.
Lady Palmerston Tea Tables, Foot Stools, &c.

GLOVER & FRY.

N B.—Competent upholsterers to execute all orders in that line.
Special attention given to the correct making and laying carpets and oil cloths.

HIGH WINES!

THE undersigned, Agents for GOODERHAM & WORTS, of Toronto, are prepared to supply the trade with

Pure and Silent Spirit, 50 O. P.,

In Lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible cash prices.

J. F. TURNBULL & CO.

April 30, 1868. 6

QUEBEC
News Depot,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

AMERICAN PAPERS!

N. Y. LEDGER,	May	9th,	3d.
Boston Pilot,	"	2nd,	3d.
Irish American,	"	2nd,	3d.
Irish People,	"	2nd,	3d.
Irish Citizen,	"	2nd,	3d.

—ALSO—

Illustrated News, May 5th, with large engravings of the Ku-Klux assassins. The Ku-Klux-Klan. Terrible Punishment of a Spy, &c.

At

C. E. HOLIWELL & CO.,
Opposite the Post Office.

May 1, 1868.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Exchange, Stock and Real Estate Broker,

Next door to the British Bank, St. Peter Street.

MONEY in sums of $1,000 and $1,200 to place on First Mortgages.
Several HOUSES for sale near St. John's Church, Suburbs, cheap.

May 1, 1868. 3

Wanted,

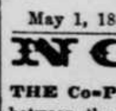
FOUR EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the Dry Goods Business; must speak both languages.

Apply to

GUAY & ROBITAILLE.

May 1, 1868. 6

For Charter,



THE Topsail Schooner "J. L. A.," 87 tons, Captain Gilker, will accept a Charter for Lower Ports.

Apply to

LEMOINE & SEWELL.

May 1, 1868. 3

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as SHIP-BROKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style and firm of DEWOLF & VAUGHAN, expires this day by limitation of time.

JOHN C. DEWOLF.
SIMON VAUGHAN.

May 1, 1868. 1m

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the name, style and firm of JOHN C. DEWOLF & CO., and will continue to carry on the business of SHIP BROKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, formerly conducted by DEWOLF & VAUGHAN.

JOHN C. DEWOLF.

May 1, 1868. 1m

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

JUST RECEIVED,

DOUBLE EXTRA FLOUR.
Extra do.
Fancy do.
Superfine No. 1 and No. 2 do.
Fine, Middlings, &c., &c. do.

—ALSO,—

MESS PORK,
LARD,

IN SMALL KEGS, OF FIRST QUALITY.

For Sale by

J. B. RENAUD & CO.,
No. 26, St. Paul Street, Lower Town.

Stores lately occupied by the Hon. L. Renaud.

May 1, 1868.

GRAIN!
GRAIN!!

BEST SEED PEAS,
Do OATS,
Do BARLEY,
Do WHEAT.

For Sale by

J. B. RENAUD & CO.

May 1, 1868.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE.

Apply to

DR. MOFFATT.

May 1, 1868. 4

For Sale,

1st.—A Lot of LAND of nine perches in superficies, with a splendid Store thereon erected.

2nd.—A Lot of LAND of forty-three perches in superficies, with a handsome Country Dwelling thereon erected, together with one-half of a hangar.

3rd.—One half of a HOUSE, with three perches of Land in superficies, fronting the said house.

The whole situate in the Parish of St. Thomas, close to the Church, the Convent, the Friars' School, and about fifteen arpents from the College of Mr. C. Dufresne.

The House is new, well finished, and the whole will be disposed of on liberal terms.

Apply to the undersigned, curator to the vacant estate of the late Godfroie Bernier.

GODFROI TALBOT.

St. Thomas, April 29, 1868. may 1-1m 2o

THREE FARMS FOR SALE!

WILL be Sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, on the premises, THREE FARMS OF LAND, containing about 180 acres, situate at Lake Beauport, the property of Mr. JOHN GOSNALD. Also, a quantity of Household and Farm Effects.

For particulars, see Hand-Bills, or apply to CASEY & CO., Auctioneers.

May 1, 1868. td

TIMBER TOWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the TIMBER TOWERS' ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 1st of May next, at Messrs. DAWE & JARVIS' SAIL LOFT, Arthur Street, Lower Town, at 5 o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

By order

J. M. WARE, Secretary.

May 1, 1868. ap. 30-2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-tween the undersigned at Quebec, under the style and firm of ROSS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the thirtieth day of April, 1868. All the affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of them, who will sign for the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed,) JOHN ROSS.
" JAMES G. ROSS.

May 1, 1868. 3

NOTICE

THE undersigned gives notice that he in-tends carrying on business from this date at Quebec, on his sole account, as GENERAL MERCHANT, under the style and firm of ROSS & CO.

(Signed,) JAMES G. ROSS.

May 1, 1868. 3

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continue the LUMBER COMMISSION SHIPPING BUSINESS as usual, at UNION COVE.

Address them Box 84, P. O.

M. STEVENSON & CO.

May 1, 1868. 3-2dy&1wy

REMOVAL

DR. DeDERKY has removed to No. 31, Ursule Street, Upper Town, fifth door from Lewis Street, next house to the Police-Station.

May 1, 1868. 3p

STOCKS!

STOCKS of all kinds, including THE DOMINION STOCK, at par, in sums of $100 and upwards.

For Sale by
JAS. MACNIDER & CO., Brokers, St. Peter Street.

May 1, 1868. 1p

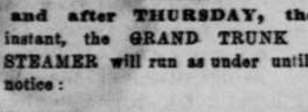
To Let.

TWO Story Brick DWELLINGS, Nos. 1 and 3, Montcalm Buildings, Amable Street, Montcalm Building, comfortable residences, at £25 rent.

A STORE and DWELLING above, in Cul-de-Sac Street, (next Mr. Besan's new Restaurant.)

Apply to
A. JOSEPH.
Or to
E. G CANNON, N. P.

May 1, 1868.



GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

ON and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, the GRAND TRUNK FERRY STEAMER will run as under until further notice:

LEAVES QUEBEC.	LEAVES POINT LEVI.
5.50 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
7.30—Mixed Train for Richmond and Way Stations.	8.00—Mail Train from the West.
9.00—Mail Train for River du Loup.	9.30.
10.00.	10 30.
11.00.	11.30.
12 00	1.00 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	2.00.
2 30.	3.00.
3.30.	4 15—Mail Train from River du Loup.
5.00.	6.00.
7.00.—Mail Train for the West.	7.30—Mixed Train from Richmond & Way Stations.

A. GABOURY,
St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company.

May 1, 1868. 1



Unclaimed Letters.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Quebec Post Office, on the 1st May, 1868.

If the following Letters are not redeemed within SIX WEEKS from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

N. B.—Persons asking for any of these, are respectfully requested to ask for "Advertised Letters."

The numbers after some of the names denote the number of Letters to the same address.

A.—Abbott, John; A, B.
B—Bliss, Susan; Bendly, R; Brooks & Son, 2; Brady, Mary Ann; Blais, Marie; Brown, Joseph R; Benoua, John; Brown, G C; Begg, Alex.
C.—Colden, Alice; Carr, A; Campbell, B; Chearnley, Capt; Cahil, James; Cain, James; Cahiol, L C M; Conetar, Robt; Chandler, Syler.
D.—Draper, John; Davis, Jefferson.
E—Eguton, Capt.
F.—Fraser, F; Fitspatrick, James; Fitzgerald, C L J.
H.—Hydmon, David; Hastings, Emily; Harkell, Hugh W.
J.—Jack, John.
K.—Kain, Annie.
L.—Leclerc, George; Lighthall, Henry; Locknell, C.
M—McLean, A; McDaid, C; McHale, Jas; McKenzie, John L; Myler, J; Morphey, Maggy; Moore, W; Mactavish & Bros; Noble, Colin.
P.—Patterson, William; Pontes, O; Prentiss, H B; Price, G; Prime, Charles.
R.—Rochon, Alfred; Raybal, R; Raney, Jas.
S.—Scott, Fremont; Sullivan, John; Simpson, T Mrs; Stabelton, P; Smith, C Mrs; Shonahan, Catherine.

JOHN SEWELL, Postmaster.

Quebec Post Office
May 1, 1868.

Books, Stationery, Albums, &c, &c.

O Thursday Evening and following Evenings,

Will be Sold at

STORE NO 16, ST. JOHN STREET,

Adjoining Scott's Confectionary:

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

New and Popular Works,

STATIONERY, ALBUMS, &c.

Catalogues are now prepared and can be had at the Store.

Sale each evening at half-past SEVEN o'clock.

CASEY & CO., Auctioneers.

April 30, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned, from 1st May next, will be removed to their Mills at Etchemin.

Letters addressed to Box 219, P. O., Quebec.

HENRY ATKINSON & CO.

April 29, 1868 3

To Let,

ONE SMALL OFFICE in the Commercial Chambers, containing fire-proof Safe.

Apply to
JOHN L. GIBB.

April 29, 1868. 12

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY J. PARKE & SONS.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold by Auction, on SAT-URDAY, the 2nd May, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 52, Little Champlain Street,—a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Stoves, &c. The whole without reserve.

PARKE & SONS, Auctioneers.

May 1, 1868.



MUSIC HALL,

ST. LOUIS STREET.

GRAND VOCAL

—AND—

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

—TO—

F. W. Mills, Esq.,

ORGANIST OF THE ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY,

THE 6th MAY, 1868,

Under the Distinguished and Immediate Patronage of

THE RIGHT REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC,

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE MEREDITH,

THE PRESIDENT

—AND—

OFFICERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

By the kind permission of Colonel Pakenham, (Commandant,) and the Officers, the splendid Band of the 30th Regiment will attend under the directorship of Herr Standhaft.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture.—"Semiramidi" .... Rossini.
Band.
Aria.—"Il Barbieri" .... Rossini.
Mr. Plamondon.
Duett ....
Lady and Gentleman Amateur.
Duo.—Violin and Piano—"Sonata" ... Beethoven.
Messrs. Pfeiffer and Petry.
Song.—"Ask Me no More" ....
Lady Amateur.
Aria.—"T'was Rank and Fame" .... Balf
Mr. F. F. Gourdeau.
Aria ....
Lady Amateur.
Sextett—"45th Symphony" .... Hayden.
Gentlemen Amateurs.
Operatic Selection.—"Il Trovatore" .... Verdi.

PART II.

Solo and Chorus.—"The March of the Men of Harlech."
Band.
Aria.—"J'aime le Militaire"...Le Grande Duchesse.
Lady Amateur.
Song.—"The Bay of Biscay" ....
Mr. F. J. S. Dore.
Piano Solo .... Schuloff.
Mr. F. W. Mills.
Song ....
Mr. Turcotte.
Duett ....
Lady and Gentleman Amateur.
Solo (Oboe,) Air with Variations .... Standhaft
Mr. Robinson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prices of Admission.—Reserved Seats, 50 cents Galleries, 25 cents.

The Box Plan can be seen at Morgan's Music Store, St. John Street, where seats may be secured.

Tickets for sale at Messrs. Holiwell & Co., and at Morgan's Music Store.

Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

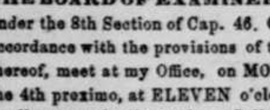
Committee of Management:

Mr. Ed. Sanderson .... Chairman.

Colonel Reeve,	N. H. Bowen,
W. G. Petry,	W. D. Campbell,
F. F. Gourdeau,	A J. Maxham,
F J. S. Dore,	Dr. Parke,
H. Sheppard,	E. LaRue.
T. H. Grant,	

W. J. MACADAMS, Secretary.

April 30, 1868.



Supervisor of Cullers' Office,

QUEBEC, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS appointed under the 8th Section of Cap. 46. C.S.C., will, in accordance with the provisions of the 9th Section thereof, meet at my Office, on MONDAY NEXT the 4th proximo, at ELEVEN o'clock A.M.; and applicants to be licensed as Cullers are hereby notified to attend.

WILLIAM QUINN, Supervisor of Cullers.

April 30, 1868. 4

CLERK WANTED.

THE undersigned requires immediately a YOUNG MAN as Clerk, who has a knowledge of the hardware business, and conversant with French and English, coupled with good recommendation.

E. MICHON, St. Peter Street.

April 30, 1868. 3

Wanted,

A GROOM, who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply at 28½, St. Ann Street, Upper Town.

April 30, 1868. 3

Jos. Lepage

HAS REMOVED to No. 7, Peter Street, Lower Town, (next door to the British North American Bank.)

April 30, 1868.

FOR SALE,

COD OIL,

COAL OIL,

in barrels, and 5 gallon cans, great advantage for shipping.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 Qr.-Casks Oporto Port Wine.

By

JOS. LEPAGE, 7, Peter Street, Lower Town.

April 20, 1868.

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, willing to reside in the Country. Apply to No. 31, St. Anne Street, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

April 29, 1868.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital: Two Millions Sterling!

ESTABLISHED 1809.

OFFICE-BEARERS: ALL OF WHOM ARE SHAREHOLDERS.

PRESIDENT:—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.
Right Hon. Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., and K. S. I., Viceroy of India.

CANADA.

Central Branch, Montreal. Corner St. Francois Xavier and Hospital Streets.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq., | Thomas Davidson, Esq.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Hon. Louis Renaud, M. L. C.
The Hon. John Rose, M. P. P.
The Hon. Thomas Ryan, M. L. C.
Gilbert Scott, Esq.

C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director Grand Trunk Railway.

Secretary:—H. J. Johnson, Esq.

QUEBEC OFFICE:—ST. LAWRENCE CHAMBERS, PETER STREET,

JOHN LAIRD, AGENT.

April 3, 1868. 1m

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

OCEAN RISKS ON CARGO AND FREIGHT taken at moderate rates, and losses promptly settled.

JAMES DEAN, AGENT,
DEAN'S BUILDINGS, ST. PETER STREET

May 1, 1868. 1m

ICE! ICE!

PERSONS INTENDING TO SUBSCRIBE

—FOR—

ICE!

for the SEASON, or by the MONTH, will please send in their names and places of residence as soon as possible.

Parties living outside the Toll Gates can have the ICE left daily at Tolls.

Double quantity left on SATURDAY, for SUNDAY'S use.

Price for the Season $5.00
" " Month 2.00

Terms, CASH in advance.

Families, Hotels, and Steamboats supplied with Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Nectar, and all the Choicest Syrups.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.

April 30, 1868.

LICITATION.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Quebec.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by and in virtue of a sentence of authorisation rendered by Messrs. FISET & BURROUGHS, Co-Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Quebec, the twenty-fourth April instant, will take place, on MONDAY, the eighteenth May next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, by the undersigned Notary,—the public sale and adjudication of the immoveable property hereinafter designated, belonging to the vacant estate of the late Widow Anastasie Landry, in her lifetime of the City of Quebec, that is to say:

A Lot of Ground or emplacement, situate in St John Suburbs, in the City of Quebec, on the Coteau Ste. Genevieve, containing forty-three feet in front, more or less, on the depth that may exist from Coteau Ste. Genevieve, to Richmond Street, a distance of about one hundred and six feet, English measure, bounded in front, to the North, by the said Coteau Ste Genevieve, in rear, to the South, by the said Richmond Street, on one side, to the East, by the representatives Lee, and on the other side, to the West, by a person named Rees, together with a two-story house, a two-story brick hangar erected in the yard, and other buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

J. B. HAMEL, Notary, No. 3, St. Joseph Street.

St. Sauveur, April 29, 1868. ap. 30-2

FOR SALE:

—BY—

ARCHER, LEDUC & CO., Flour Merchants, GILLESPIE'S WHARF:

Superior Extra Flour,		Seed Wheat,
Extra	do,	do Barley,
Fancy	do,	do Corn,
Superfine No. 1	do,	do Buckwheat
Do No. 2	do,	do Rye,
Fine Middlings	do,	do Oats,
Pollards	do,	do Peas,
Rye	do,	Clover Seed,
Bag	do,	Hay Seed,
Buckwheat	do,	Pot and Pearl Barley,
Corn Meal, (kiln dried.)		Flour and Meal, (put up in half barrels.)
Oatmeal,		
Bran,		
Ground Oats.		

April 30, 1868. 4



GOVERNMENT STEAMER "ADVANCE," For Sale at Public Auction!

THE STEAMER "ADVANCE," the property of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at her WINTER QUARTERS, at River Saint Charles, Quebec, where she now lies, and can be visited, with her Engines, Rigging, Tackle, Apparel, Boats, Furniture, and Bedding, on TUESDAY, the nineteenth day of May, 1868, at TWELVE noon.

The steamer alluded to was built of wood at Quebec, in 1853, by Mr. John Wilson. Her length is 164 feet 4 tenths, breadth, 26 feet 8 tenths; depth, 11 feet 2 tenths; gross tonnage, 373 34-100 tons; register tonnage, 235 31-100 tons; has one walking-beam engine of 150 horse power, and propelled by side-paddle wheels.

She can be seen at any time previous to the sale, by applying to the agent of the Provincial Steamers, Quebec. Terms at Sale.

Sale will take place at the Quebec Exchange.

WM SMITH, Secretary.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO., A. & B.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, April 27, 1868. ap. 30-3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Kamouraska.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WE hereby give notice that Mrs. Julie Pelletier, of Ste. Anne La Pocatiere, wife of Bruno Boucher, did, on the twenty-seventh March last, enter an action *en separation de biens* against her said husband, under the No. 146.

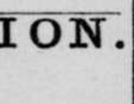
CHALOULT & LeBEL, Atty.'s for Plaintiff.

Kamouraska, April 27, 1868. ap. 30-1m

NOTICE

—TO—

MARINERS.



THE TIME BALL in the CI-TADEL, each day, (Sunday excepted,) at HALF PAST TWELVE, will be hoisted half-mast; at FIVE MINUTES before ONE it will be hoisted to the mast head, and at ONE o'clock, MEAN TIME AT OBSERVATORY, the BALL will be DROPPED. A Chronometer, keeping correct Greenwich time should then show 5h 44m 49s, and the difference between this, and the time shewn by a Chronometer is its true error on Greenwich time at that moment;—As it is, "Greenwich time that the Observatory shows when the Ball dropped it is no matter where the ship is lying; for instance if a ship half-way across the Atlantic could see the Ball drop, the difference between 5h 44m 49s, and the time shown by the face of her Chronometer, would be its error on Greenwich time.—A ship, on arriving, should compare her Chronometer by the TIME BALL, as it will enable her to get her "Sea Rate," which seldom or ever agrees with "Harbour Rate."

—EXAMPLE:—

April 22nd, 1865, the M. O. Steamship "Peruvian," on leaving Liverpool, found that her Chronometer was fast, on "Greenwich Mean Time," 0h 1m 32s. On May 2nd she arrived at Quebec, and when the Ball dropped her Chronometer showed .... 5h 46m 06s.
Greenwich Mean Time when Ball dropped 5h 44m 49s
May 2nd, Chronometer fast on Greenwich Mean Time... 1m 17s
April 22nd " " 1m 32s
No. of days 10/ 15s
Sea rate losing 1 5s
Again, on May 18th, her Chronometer showed, when Ball dropped 5h 45m 50s
May 2nd, when Ball dropped 5h 46m 6s
No. of days 16/ 16s
Harbour rate losing 1s

By paying attention to the Sea and Harbour Rates, under different temperatures, the intelligent master of a ship will be able to arrive at a better rate for his Chronometer than could be obtained in any other way.

It is strongly recommended not to send a Chronometer on shore, when they can be so easily rated on board, and no one who has the interest of his ship and the welfare of his owners at heart, will ever give his Chronometer to the charge of another, if it is possible to avoid it.

Should the ship be loading timber, the Chronometer can be slung to the loom of an oar, (one end being made fast, the other affords a spring,) that will save the Chronometer from any jar or injury.

OBSERVATORY, { Latitude......46° 48' 22" N. { Longitude.... 4h 44m 49s.

E. D. ASHE,
Commander Royal Navy, F.R.A.S., Director.

April 30, 1868.

For Sale,

A Handsome HORSE, rising five years old, 15½ hands high; been constantly ridden, as well as driven in double and single harness. Apply to Mr WADDELL, Veterinary Surgeon, Garden Street, Quebec.

April 30, 1868. 3

NOTICE TO MARINERS

—AND THE—

Public in General!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has purchased from John L. Gibb, Esq., the Extensive Wharf and Buildings on St. Paul Street. The Wharf is situate in a business locality, adjoining those of Mr. Renaud, and as a consequence, offers all necessary facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels, as also all requisite accommodation to the general business community who may favor him with a portion of their patronage.

—ALSO, TO LET,—

The EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS in front, and the LARGE STORES in rear, suitable for various kinds of business, such as Grain, Flour, Fish, or Oil Stores, &c., &c. The whole on most reasonable terms.

AMB. LAROCHE, Timber Merchant, St. Paul Street, Lower Town.

April 30, 1868.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the name and firm of GAUVREAU & KIROUAC, and that they will carry on business as Flour, Grain and Provision Merchants, in the Stores now occupied by Mr. J. F. Gauvreau, situated on St. John's Wharf, St. Peter Street.

J. F. GAUVREAU.
FRS. KIROUAC.

April 28, 1868. ap. 29-4

Auction Sales, Quebec.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Delightful Country Residence!

THE undersigned have received instruc-tions to offer by Auction, at the Subscribers' Office, St Peter Street, on

THURSDAY,

THE 7th MAY,

That Delightful and Beautifully Situated Country Residence, known as "SUNNY SIDE,"

situated on the St. Foy Road, two miles from the Toll Gate. The house is modern built; contains thirteen Rooms, exclusive of basement apartments, Kitchen, Pantry, Dairy, Man's Room, and Cellar. The Out-buildings consist of Ice House, Stables, Coach-House, Harness Room, Wood House and Summer Out Kitchen. The Lot contains ten Acres of highly cultivated land, yielding upwards of two thousand bundles first quality Hay, Grasing for two cows, and a Garden, with a variety of fruit bushes and plants.

The above property commands a most magnificent view of the Valley of the St. Charles and River St. Lawrence, and is in every respect one of the finest country residences in the vicinity of Quebec.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

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

April 25, 1868.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Highly Finished Original Paintings, by C. Kreighoff, Esq.

JUST Received per Steamship from Port-land, a small but extremely Choice Collection of ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, NEW SUBJECTS, by the CELEBRATED ARTIST, C. KREIGHOFF, Esq., amongst which will be found some of the most carefully painted and highest finished ever offered.

Due notice of the Sale will be given.

The paintings are on view at the Subscribers' Office.

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

April 14, 1868. 12

CELLAR TO LET

TO LET,—a good CELLAR. Apply at No. 2, Sault-au-Matelot Street, Lower Town.

April 29, 1868. 3

Paper Hangings!

250 Cases and Bales mostly New Designs,

EXPECTED BY FIRST ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

RICHARD HOLLAND, 266, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

April 29, 1868.

GASALIERS! GASALIERS!!

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK

—OF—

GAS FITTINGS!

In the City, consisting of:—

Crystal Gasaliers,
Bronzed Gasaliers,
Lacquered Gasaliers,
Crystal Brackets,
Bronzed Brackets,
Lacquered Brackets,
Hall Lamps,
Pendants,
Billiard Lights,
Portable Lights,
Cut and Engraved Globes,
Smoke Shades, &c.,

which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, previously to removing our Show-Room to St. Lawrence Hall Buildings, Craig Street, during the erection of a new Warehouse.

SHOW-ROOM—UP STAIRS.

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,
St. Peter and Craig Streets, Montreal.

April 29, 1868.

NOTICE

JOHN MASSE is no longer in my em-ploy, and has no authority to make collections in my name.

J. FALCK.

April 29, 1868. 3

Oils and Turpentine!

CASKS LARD OIL.
Do Pale Seal do.
Do Crude Whale and Elephant do.
Do Spirits Turpentine.

For Sale by
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

April 29, 1868. 5

Oatmeal, Barley and Split Pease.

100 Barrels Finest Upper Canada OAT-MEAL.
100 do Pot and Pearl Barley.
50 do Split Pease.

Now Receiving and for Sale by
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

April 29, 1868. 5

Now Receiving,

AND IN STORE:

Hhds. Bright Grainy Demerara SUGAR.
Do do Porto Rico Sugar.
Hhds., Tierces and Barrels Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
Barrels English Crushed do, (in bond or duty paid.)

For Sale by
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

April 29, 1868. 5

FOR SALE,

10 Tons OAKUM,
200 Barrels Tar,
200 do Pitch,
100 do Rosin,
100 Tons Wrought Scrap Iron,
50 do Cast do.
2 do Scrap Brass.

By
J. & W. REID.

April 29, 1868. 3

BLANK BOOKS, &c.!

BLANK BOOKS,
Paper Bags,
—AND—
STATIONERY of all descriptions.

For Sale by
J. & W. REID.

April 29, 1868. 3

ROOM PAPER!

HALL PAPER!!

CEILING PAPER!!!

A Large Assortment daily receiving, either wholesale or retail.

J. & W. REID, St. Paul Street.

April 29, 1868. 3

FELT,

For laying under Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

J. & W. REID, St. Paul Street.

April 29, 1868. 3

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-ing between the undersigned, under the name of BURGESS & JOHNSTON, has been dissolved by agreement, from this day. All claims will be settled by Mr. James Burgess.

JAMES BURGESS.
FRANK JOHNSTON.

April 28, 1868. ap. 29-3

Auction Sales, Quebec.

BY CASEY & Co.

Auction Sale

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

—AND—

EFFECTS

Appertaining to the Estate of the late WILLIAM THEOBALD BURKE, Esq., at his residence, No. 2, Laval Street, Upper Town.

WE are instructed, through E. Glacke-meyer, Esq., N. P., by the Executors of the above Estate, to dispose of, by Public Auction,

—ON—

SATURDAY,

THE 2nd OF MAY,

DRAWING ROOM.—Furniture in Black Walnut, upholstered in green reps; Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Pianoforte, (seven octaves;) Mirrors, Cornices, Curtains, &c., &c.

PARLOUR.—Black Walnut Book-Case, with a quantity of Books; Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Carpets, Curtains, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM.—Extension Table, Cane Seat Chairs, Black Walnut Side-Board, Dinner Service, China Tea Service, Plated-Ware, Carpets, Curtains, Stoves, &c., &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—Black Walnut Bedstead, Hair Mattrasses, Toilet Set, Mirrors, Tables, Curtains, Carpets, Bed Linens, Blankets, Bedding, &c., &c.

KITCHEN.—Cooking Stove, Culinary Utensils, Crockery-Ware, Sundy Lots, &c.

Sale commencing at ONE o'clock.

CASEY & CO., Auctioneers.

April 29, 1868.

Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society,

A Regular Monthly Meeting of the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd of May next, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis Street. Full attendance is requested.

By Order,
JAMES PAUL, Secretary.

April 28, 1868. 5

CHEAP DRY GOODS!

—AT—

Leger & Rinfret's,

NO. 4, JOHN STREET.

HAVING Bought our GOODS in the English and French Markets, the first week of February, when Cottons were at 20 and 25 per cent. cheaper than they are at this present time, we can sell the following at remarkably low prices, viz:—

Grey Cottons, from 3½d up.
White Shirting, (good,) from 4d. up.
India Sheeting, from 2s 3d. up.
Prints, from 5½d. up
700 Yards Dress Stuffs, at 7½d., worth 1s. 1½d.
500 Yards Grey Lustre, at 10d., worth 1s. 4½d.
500 Yards Poplinet, at 1s. 4½d., worth 1s. 10½d.
400 Yards Repps, at 1s. 3d., worth 1s. 9d.

SILK DRESSES.—Black Glace Silk, at 15 per cent. under value:—Black Moire Antique; Cold Moire Antique; Satin Dresses, (just out;) Cold Chenie Silks; Gros Grain; Black Gros de Suez

NEW PARASOLS—Satin and Shot Silks.
NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
TRIMMED BONNETS, from Paris.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.—All Wool Canada Tweed, 2s. 10d., worth 4s.; all Wool Scotch Tweed, 3s. 10d., worth 5s. 9d.; Black Cloth (good,) from 4s. 10½d. Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, in all sizes,

At
LEGER & RINFRET,
No 4, John Street, Upper Town.

April 28, 1868.

MINERAL WATER!

THE GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER is sold by the undersigned:

G. Fortier & Co., Druggists.
W. A. Aharn, do.
J. Martel, do.
H. Dugal, do.
G. Veldon, do.

And by the Proprietor,
THOS. SMITH,
No. 7, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.

April 28, 1868. 6

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVI-DEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the CAPITAL STOCK of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the first day of June next, at ELEVEN o'clock A M.

By Order of the Board.
J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

April 28, 1868. 6

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING.



97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World, in Bottles at 6d., 1s, and 1s. 6d. each.

This invaluable Composition, after having stood the test of competition for nearly a century, is still without a rival for excellence of quality.

April 27, 1868. 78

NOTICE

To Batteaux, Barges and Schooner Men.

ANY Batteaux, Barges or Schooners found moored to my premises, or to any of my Wharves, after this date, will be charged $1.00 per day. Any Bateaux repairing will be charged the same.

JACQUES BLAIS.

April 27, 1868. 1m

CANADIAN NEWS,

PUBLISHED Every THURSDAY. Price, 4d. Post Free, 5d. Contents, Thursday, April 9:—Assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee; Intercolonial Railway; Hudsons' Bay Company; Original Correspondence from Toronto, St. John, New Brunswick, &c.; the Parliament of Canada; British Columbia; Gold Mines, &c, &c Office, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, England.

April 25, 1868.

NOTICE

BATTEAUX MOORING at the BOOMS or WHARVES, or lying on the Beach at Cape Cove, will be charged ONE DOLLAR PER DAY, from the 1st May.

H. DINNING, Proprietor.

April 25, 1868. 6

Auction Sales, Quebec

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

AUCTION SALE

SPRING TRADE SALE.

Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Tobaccos, Wines, Gin, Brandies, &c., &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

FRESH GROCERIES!

BY AUCTION WILL BE OFFERED

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

—AND—

FRIDAY,

29th and 30th APRIL, and 1st May,

AT THE STORES OF

Messrs. Lane, Gibb & Co.,

A Large and General Assortment of FRESH GROCERIES:

2000 Half-chests new crop Teas, Hyson, Imperials, Gunpowders, Hyson Twankay, Uncolored Japans, Souchongs, Congous, Oolongs,
Hhds. choice Bright Sugar,
Barrels Dry Crushed and Crushed A Sugar,
Puncheons Bright Barbadoes Syrup,
Do Muscovado Molasses,
Hhds. and Tierces Bright do,
Bags Green Jamaica Coffee,
Barrels Jamaica Roasted Coffee,
Boxes Tobacco, 10's, 12's and 32's, also Fancy Tobaccos,
Barrels and Boxes Cut Leaf Tobacco,
Boxes Bell's Pipes, assorted and fancy patterns,
Hhds. and Bales Long Dark Leaf Tobacco,
Boxes Fresh Olive Oil, pints and quarts,
Boxes Corn, Pearl White and Blue Starch,
Bags and Pockets Arracan Rice,
Boxes Casey's Liverpool Soap,
Do Assorted Fancy do, various brands,
Bags Almonds and Filberts,
Cases London Mixed Pickles, Ketchup, Sauces,
Do Vine Growers Brandy,
Do United Vineyard Brandy, vintage 1863,
Hhds. DeKuyer's Hollands,
Red and Green Cases Gin,
Cases Thin & Stewart's Scotch Whiskey,
Qr.-Casks and Octaves Ysasi & Co.'s Superior Sherries,
Do do Arbé do,
Do do Lacave & Echeopar do.
Do Colli Wine,
Do and Octaves Chamico Superior Ports,
Do do De Muller's El Duro do,
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Grapes,
Qr.-Casks Spirits Turpentine,
Barrels Bright Rosin,
Corn Brooms and Dusters, assorted numbers,
Barrels Currants, Valencia Raisins.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Copperas, Alum, Epsom Salts, Jamaica Root Ginger, Seal and Olive Oil, Twine, Shoethread, Wrapping Papers. Castor Oil, bottles and tins; Chocolate, Broma, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Florida Water, Day & Martin's Blacking, Paste Blacking, Pails, 2 and 3 Hoop; Parafine, Adamantine and Sperm Candles, Redwood, Logwood, Extracts of Logwood, Fustic, Indigo, and a large assortment of English Goods.

—AND—

A Cargo of Choice PRIME BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGARS and SYRUPS, NEW CROP, 1868, ex "Hannie Westbrook," arrived at Portland.

Sale at ONE o'clock precisely.

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

April 21, 1868.

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

EXTENSIVE LIBRARY

—OF THE LATE—

F. C. VANNOVOUS, ESQ.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Executors of the late F. C. VANNOVOUS, Esq., to dispose of at Auction, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th of May, the EXTENSIVE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED LIBRARY, comprising Choice Editions of all the Standard Authors, in beautiful preservation

Particulars in future advertisement.

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

April 15, 1868. 1m

LICITATION.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN ST. PAUL STREET,

ON the First Day of May Next, at TEN in the forenoon, will be sold at the COURT ROOM, in the COURT HOUSE, Quebec, in open Court,—a LOT OF GROUND, on St. Paul Street and "Cote aux Chiens," in the Lower Town of Quebec, containing 130 feet 9 inches in front, on St. Paul Street, bounded on the West, by the property of J. K. Boswell, Esq., and on the other sides by the said streets, together with a large Stone House and other buildings thereon. Liberal terms of payment granted.

CAMPBELL, LANGLOIS & HAMILTON, Attornies for Plaintiff.

April 21, 1868.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MESSRS. CASEY & CO., Auctioneers for the sale of Household Furniture and Effects, Horse, Carriages, Libraries, Works of Art and Property of every description, would intimate to Proprietors who may be moving, or having Effects to dispose of, to make early application, so as to fix days of sale at their residences. Parties who have small quantities to dispose of can send same to our Auction-rooms, St. John street, Upper Town. Furniture and bulky goods to Champlain Hall, Lower Town.

Mr Casey can be consulted personally from 9 to 11 o'clock, at St John Street Auction rooms, or address by letter.

April 8, 1868.

VALUABLE COVE PROPERTY

—AND—

SHIP-YARD FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be offered for Sale by AUCTION, in the

QUEBEC EXCHANGE,

If not previously disposed of by private sale,—that Extensive Property known as

WOLFE'S COVE,

BELONGING TO THE UNDERSIGNED,

Comprising an area, including land and water, of 2,321,067 feet in superficies, or thereabout, and having a frontage on the St. Lawrence of about 2200 feet, and containing extensive TIMBER PONDS, WHARVES, AND DEEP WATER PIERS, a DOCK-SLIP and GRID-IRON, a STEAM SAW-MILL, FORGE and MACHINE SHOP; a LARGE BONDED STORE, SHIP-YARD STORE, MOULDING LOFT, and all the requisite appliances for carrying on an extensive business in ship-building and the shipping of lumber. There are likewise on the premises 136 Dwelling Houses for workmen, and a most complete system of Water Works, with Hydrants for extinguishing fires. Possession will be given in the month of June.

The Moveables, including the Machinery in the Saw-Mill and in the Forge and Machine Shop, the Booms, Chains, Anchors, &c., &c., may, if desired, be taken by the purchasers at a valuation, or otherwise as may be agreed on.

At the same time will be offered by Auction, if not previously disposed of by private sale a large and valuable Floating Dock.

For particulars, apply to the proprietors.

ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

April 3, 1868. 2m

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.

A Good Second-hand Stationary Engine, about 60 to 80 horse-power, 42-inch stroke, and 20-inch cylinder, with Boilers of sufficient capacity to work up to full power.

Apply to
THOMAS GORDON & CO., 4, Corn Exchange, Montreal.

April 25, 1868 6

WANTED,

A HOUSEMAID, who can bring good recommendations from her former situations. Apply at No 21, Esplanade.

April 24, 1868. tf

Products and Manufactures

—OF THE—

NEW DOMINION!

—BY—

H. BEAUMONT SMALL, ESQ., S.C.L.,

With Maps of the Coal Fields of Europe and America.

For Sale by
GARANT & TRUDEL, Fabrique Street.

April 24, 1868. 12

Now Receiving:

100 HHDS. Choice Barbadoes Sugar, new crop.
100 Hhds. Bright Cuba Sugar, new crop.
30 do Long Dark Leaf Tobacco.
Half-chests and Chests Congou, Souchong and Japan Tea.
Bags Java, Ceylon, Laguayra and Jamaica Coffee.
Half-boxes Valentia Raisins.

—ALSO,—

Parafine Candles, Durkee's Baking Powder, Cream Tartar, Extract Logwood, Corn Brooms and Dusters.

For Sale by
JOHN ROSS & CO.

April 24, 1868. 14

In Store and For Sale.

HHDS. and Bbls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Hhds. and Bbls. Pale and Straw Seal Oil.
Bbls. Cod Oil.
Do. Whale do.
Do. Olive do.
Do. Spirits Turpentine.
Do. Bright and Black Varnish.
Do. Rosin.
Do. Green and Black Pitch.

—ALSO,—

White and Black Paint, Putty and Glass.

For Sale by
JOHN ROSS & CO.

April 24, 1868. 14

Pure Chemicals and all New Medicines

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33 and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London,

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities:

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

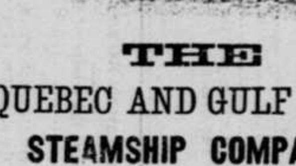
CHLORODYNE (Morson's,) the universally approved Anodyne.

CREASOTE, from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & SON are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping orders executed with care and dispatch.

April 22, 1868.



THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Royal Mail Line Between Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, every Tuesday.

The First-Class Iron Screw Steamship

"GASPE,"

THOMAS CONNELL, Master,

WILL LEAVE ST. ANDREW'S WHARF

—ON—

TUESDAY,

THE 5th MAY, at FOUR o'clock P.M.,

For Pictou, N. S., calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Chatham, Newcastle, Miramichi and Shediac.

Returning, will leave Pictou on TUESDAY, 12th May, at 5 o'clock P.M.

The Steamers connect at Shediac with E. & N. A. R. R. to St. John, N. B., and Steamer to Prince Edward Island, and at Pictou with N. S. Railway to Halifax.

Through Tickets to St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

Return Tickets by Steamers, at reduced rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
W. MOORE, Manager.

April 21, 1868. td

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into CO PARTNERSHIP under the name, style and firm of JOHN ROSS & CO, Quebec, and T. & F. ROSS & CO., in Montreal, as General Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JOHN ROSS.
THOMAS ROSS.
FRANK ROSS.

April 1st, 1868. ap. 22-10

To be Let,

SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES, near the Banks in the Lower Town.

—ALSO,—

TWO COTTAGES on the North Bank of the River St. Charles, about three miles from the city.

L. T. MACPHERSON.

April 20, 1868. 12

FRESH SEEDS!

FRESH SEEDS!!

—AT—

Messrs. John Musson & Co.'s,

Next Door to the Post Office.

MESSRS. J. M. & CO. have received this Spring from the first English, French and German houses, the most Select and Complete STOCK of

GARDEN SEEDS!

FIELD SEEDS!!

—AND—

Flower Seeds!!!

That has ever been imported into this market.

We warrant all our SEEDS to be FRESH and NEW, and feel confident that they will give every satisfaction to the purchaser.

N. B.—We shall be glad to supply our Descriptive Catalogue, (which we have taken great pains to make very complete,) to all purchasers, and any one calling.

April 16, 1868.

TO LET,

A Comfortable COTTAGE in Amable Street, opposite the Convent, containing eight rooms, newly painted, water introduced, &c., with good yard and stabling. Rent only £35.

Apply to
N. H. BOWEN.

April 30, 1868. 3

DWELLING TO LET.

THE upper part of the House, situated in St. John Street, and now occupied by Mr. Geo. Thompson.

Apply to
WOODS & CO.
Or to
E. G. CANNON.

April 30, 1868. 3

To be Let,

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN, opposite to the Convent, Amable Street.

—ALSO,—

OFFICES at the foot of Mountain Hill.

F. LANGLOIS, Notary.

April 29, 1868.

FOR SALE,

THE two undivided thirds of a HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, No. 30, South side of St. Ann Street, measuring 21 feet in front, by 73 in depth, with a Hangar in the rear. The House is in good tenantable order.

Apply to
HÉBERT & ANCTIL,
No. 13, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town.

April 23, 1868. 1m

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Premises known as "Battlefield Cottage," situated on the Grande Allée, inside the Toll Gate, at present occupied by H. S. Dalkin, Esq., containing 14 apartments, with Stable, Coach house, and other buildings, together with a Garden and about four acres of land attached. Possession 1st of May. Apply at the Office of

M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Or to
E. G. CANNON, N.P.

April 15, 1868.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at present occu-pied by D. Laurie, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, St. Foy Road, a short distance beyond the Toll Bar.

Apply to
McPHERSON & STRANG, Notaries.

April 13, 1868. t may 1

Wanted,

A YOUNG LADY to attend in a Dry Goods Store; must be experienced in the trade.

Apply to
T. LAIDLAW.

April 22, 1868.

Model and Elementary School.

MISSES H. DOBBIN AND GIRARD beg to inform the public that, on the 4th of May next, they will open a MODEL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL for the instruction of FRENCH AND ENGLISH, at 47, St. John Street, (without.) Special attention will be paid to the instruction of MUSIC, DRAWING, and all descriptions of FANCY WORK.

For further particulars, apply to MISS DOBBIN, No. 40, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs.

April 2, 1868. 1m

THE DOMINION HOUSE!

—AT—

The Gold Ball,

—LATE—

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

UPPER TOWN MARKET, QUEBEC.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned beg to announce that they will open the above HOUSE on the 15th April, with

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

—OF—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

Which will be offered at such Prices as will command QUICK SALES.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

GUAY & ROBITAILLE.

April 13, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of

THOMAS CRAIG,

An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec, on MONDAY, the 11th of May next, at TWO o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

WM. WALKER, Official Assignee.

Quebec, April 24, 1868. 12

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of

E. E. DECUISE,

Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above named insolvent has deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge purporting to be signed by a majority in number of the creditors of the said insolvent, representing three-fourths in value of her liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to the said deed of composition and discharge be made to me in writing by a creditor or creditors, within six juridical days next after the last publication of this notice, I, the undersigned assignee, shall act upon said deed of composition and discharge, according to its terms.

I. THIBAUDEAU, Assignee.

April 25, 1868. 12

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of

JOS. PELLETIER,

Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are noti-fied to meet at the office of THIBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO., in Quebec, on the 11th day of May, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the transaction of business generally.

U. THIBAUDEAU, Assignee.

April 22, 1868. 12

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of

JAMES FRASER,

An Insolvent.

THERE will be a meeting of the Credi-tors of the Insolvent held in the Court House, in the Village of Arthabaskaville, on the 5th day of May next, at 11 A.M., to settle the remuneration of the Assignee to the Estate.

PEMBERTON PATERSON, Official Assignee.

April 22, 1868.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of

JOHN SOLES BOWEN,

An Insolvent.

THE CREDITORS of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the Office of the undersigned, No. 17, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Quebec, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MAY next, at TWO o'clock P.M., for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

WM. WALKER, Official Assignee.

April 20, 1868. 12

Post Office Savings Banks, Canada.

The following Regulations are made under Authority of the Act of Parliament, 31 Victoria, Cap. 10, intituled: "An Act for the Regulation of the Postal Service."

1. Every Post Office, being a Money Order Office, at which the Post Master General shall permit deposits to be received for remittance to the Central Savings Bank in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, will be open for that purpose, and for the repayment of moneys withdrawn, during the hours appointed for the transaction of Money Order business at the said Post Office, and at such other hours as may from time to time be appointed in any case by the Postmaster General.

2. Deposits of One Dollar, or of any number of Dollars, will be received from any Depositor at the Post Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such Depositors in any year ending the 30th June, do not exceed Three Hundred Dollars, except in special cases to be specially authorised by the Postmaster General, and provided the total amount standing in such Depositor's name in his ordinary deposit account in the books of the Postmaster General, do not exceed $1,000, exclusive of interest.

No interest will be allowed on any sum over and above One Thousand Dollars in an ordinary-deposit account.

3. Every depositor on making a first deposit, shall be required to specify his Christian name and surname, occupation and residence, to the Postmaster or other Officer of the Postmaster General, receiving such deposit, and make and sign the following declaration, to be witnessed by the said Postmaster or other Officer receiving the deposit, or by some person known to him, or by a Justice of the Peace; and if such declaration or any part thereof, shall not be true, the Depositor making the same shall forfeit and lose all right and title to his deposits.

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

DECLARATION BY DEPOSITOR ON MAKING FIRST DEPOSIT.

I,........of........do hereby declare to the Postmaster General that I am desirous, on my own behalf, to become a Depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank. I do further hereby declare that I am not directly or indirectly entitled to any sum or sums standing in the name or names of any other person or persons in the books of the said Post Office Savings Bank; and I do hereby also testify my consent that my deposits in the said Post Office Savings Bank, shall be managed according to the Regulations thereof.

Witness my hand, this........day of........186 .

Signed by the said Depositor in the presence of me. ....

Save and except such sum or sums as may be standing in my name as Trustee jointly with the name or names, and on behalf of any other Depositor or Depositors.

A copy of the above declaration shall be printed within the cover of every Depositor's Book.

4. On making the Declaration, and in all cases in which the signature of a Depositor is required, if the Depositor cannot write, his mark must be affixed in the presence of a witness, and attested by the signature of that witness.

5. Every Deposit received by a Postmaster, or other Officer of the Postmaster General appointed for that purpose, shall be entered by him at the time in a numbered Book, and the entry shall be attested by him, and by the dated stamp of his office, and the said Book, with the entry so attested, shall be given to the Depositor, and retained by him as primary evidence of the receipt of the deposit.

The Depositor shall sign his name in a place to be provided for his signature in the Depositor's Book.

The amount of each deposit, so received, and the name, occupation and residence of the Depositor, shall, upon the day of the receipt thereof, be reported to the Postmaster General, and the acknowledgement of the Postmaster General for the said deposit, signified in the following Form, by the Officer whom he shall appoint for that purpose, shall be forthwith transmitted by Post to the Depositor as the conclusive evidence of his claim to the repayment of the deposit with the interest thereon, upon demand made by him on the Postmaster General.

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SAVINGS BANK BRANCH,
OTTAWA........186 .

The Postmaster of........reported to the Postmaster General, the receipt by him on the........of $........having........that amount has been placed to the credit of your Account in the Books of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Examined, ...Superintendent.

To........

NOTICE.—This acknowledgement is of no value to any person but the Depositor to whom it is addressed.

If the Depositor does not receive the said acknowledgment within ten days from the day on which he made the deposit, he must apply for the same to the Postmaster General, by letter, and if necessary renew his application to the Postmaster General until he receives the said acknowledgment.

6. Interest calculated yearly, at the rate of Four Dollars per cent per annum, shall be allowed on deposits, and shall be computed from the first day of the calendar month in which moneys are withdrawn.

The interest will be calculated to the thirtieth day of June in every year, and will then be added to, and become part of the principal money.

7. Deposits may be made by a Trustee on behalf of another person, in the joint names of such Trustee and the person on whose account such money shall be so deposited; but repayment of the same, or any part thereof, shall not be made without the receipt and receipts of both the said parties, or the survivor or survivors, or executors or administrators of such survivor, whose receipt and receipts either personally or by agent appointed by Power of Attorney, which Power of Attorney in the case of Minors may be executed by such Minor if of or exceeding the age of 14 years, shall alone be a valid discharge, except in case of insanity or imbecility of the party on whose behalf the deposits were made, when the Postmaster General may, on proof of the fact to his satisfaction, allow repayment to be made to the Trustee alone.

The following Declaration must be made in such cases:—

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

DECLARATION BY THE TRUSTEE OF A DEPOSITOR.

I,........of........do hereby declare to the Postmaster General, that I am desirous of becoming a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, as the Trustee of........and I do further declare on behalf of myself, and also on behalf of the said........that we are not either jointly or severally, directly or indirectly entitled to any deposit or benefit from the funds of the Post Office Savings Bank, nor to any sum or sums standing in the name or names of any other person or persons in the Books of the said Savings Bank.

Witness my hand this........day of........186 .

Signed by the said Trustee in the presence of me, ...

Save and except such sum or sums as may be standing in my name as a Depositor, on my own Account, or as Trustee jointly with the name or names, and on behalf of any other Depositor or Depositors.

And in case any such Declaration shall not be true, the person making the same shall lose all right and title to his deposits.

8. Deposits may be made by, or for the benefit of any person under 21 years of age.

In case of Minors under the age of 10 years, the Declaration must be made by one of the Parents or by a friend on behalf of the Minor.

Repayment to a Minor over 10 years of age shall be made in the same manner as if he were of full age.

9. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

10. Every Depositor shall, once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which he made his first deposit, forward his Book to the Postmaster General, in a cover to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, in order that the entries in the said Book may be compared with the entries in the Books of the Postmaster General, and that the interest due to the Depositor on the preceding 30th June, may be inserted in his Book.

11. No charge shall be made upon Depositors for the Books at first supplied to them, or for Books issued in continuation thereof; but if any Depositor shall lose his Book, and shall desire a new Book, application must be made by him to the Postmaster General, by letter, stating the circumstances, and enclosing Postage Stamps of the value of twenty cents to pay for the new Book, should the application be granted, and the Postmaster General shall, as he thinks fit, issue a new Book, or return the Stamps to the applicant.

12. No charge for Postage shall be made upon the Depositors for the tranmission of the Books to the Postmaster General, or for the return thereof to them, or for any applications they may have to make for acknowledgments of deposit, or for any applications or necessary letter of enquiry respecting the sums deposited by them, or for the replies thereto.

13. Any Depositor wishing to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited by him, must make application for the same to the Postmaster General, in the following Form, a printed copy of which may be obtained at any Post office Savings Bank.

No less amount than one dollar, or some number of dollars, shall b ewithdrawn, except when a Depositor withdraws all the money, both principal and interest, due to him.

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

(Date)........day of........186

To the Postmaster General, Ottawa.

I hereby give notice that I wish to withdraw the sum of........dollars, from my Deposit Account, bearing the above Number in the Books of the Post Office Savings Bank, and that I request a Cheque may be issued for the above named sum, and made payable to me at the........Post Office.

........Signature of Depositor.
........Address
........Occupation

Note.—If the Depositor cannot write, his mark must be affixed in the presence of a Witness, and attested by the signature of that Witness.

In this Form the Depositor must specify the number of his Book, the name of the office at which his first deposit was made, the sum which he wishes to withdraw, his ocupation and residence, and the Post Office at which he wishes to receive his money. On receipt, by the Postmaster General, of this application, a Cheque in the following Form, for the amount required, payable at the office named, shall be sent to him by Post:—

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........
Cheque No........

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH,
Ottawa,........186

To the Postmaster of........

Pay........the sum of........dollars, on production of his Deposit Book, and on his satisfying you that he his the person entitled to the same, and charge the amount to this Department.

$........ Entered........ Examined........ ....Superintendent.

Stamp of paying Post Office.

DEPOSITOR'S RECEIPT.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the above named sum.
........(Signature of Depstr.)

Note.—If the Depositor cannot write, his mark must be affixed in the presence of a Witness, and attested by the signature of that Witness.

By the same Post, the Postmaster of the office at which the Cheque is made payable, shall be advised of the issue of the Cheque. This Cheque must be presented by the Depositor, within the least possible delay, at the Post Office named thereon, together with the Depositor's Book, in which the Postmaster shall enter the amount repaid, and attest the entry with his signature, and the dated stamp of his Office. The Postmaster shall take a receipt from the Depositor on the Cheque, for the amount repaid to him.

The Postmaster General, will endeavour to prevent fraud, and to identify every Depositor transacting business with the Post Office Savings Bank; but if any person shall fraudulently represent himself to be a Depositor, and by forwarding the proper notice of withdrawal, and by presentation of the Depositor's Book, and compliance with the rules of the Department, shall obtain any sum of money belonging to that Depositor, the Postmaster General will not be responsible for the loss thereof.

14. Payment of the Postmaster General's Cheque for a withdrawal shall be made only to the Depositor in person, or to the bearer of an order under his hand, signed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the place in which the Depositor resides,—or, in case of sickness, of the medical attendant. If the Depositor be resident abroad, his signature must be verified by some constituted authority of the place in which he resides.

The following is the form of order to be signed by the Depositor on such occasions, a copy of which may be obtained at the Post Office at which the cheque is made payable

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

To the Postmaster of........

ORDER BY A DEPOSITOR WHO CANNOT ATTEND PERSONALLY TO RECEIVE PAYMENT.

I, the undersigned, do hereby authorize and direct the Bearer of this Order, to receive on my Account the sum of........due to me under the above described Cheque of the Post Office Savings Bank, for which sum the receipt of the above named person shall be a good and sufficient discharge.

As witness my hand, this........day of........186

........Signature } ....Address } of Witness. ....Occupation }

........Signature } ....Address } of depositor. ....Occupation }

No. of Cheque........
Date of do........

15. When a Depositor has more than One hundred Dollars at the credit of his ordinary deposit account, and desires to transfer that sum to a special deposit account, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum,—he may make application to the Postmaster General on the following Form, a printed copy of which may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank.

The Postmaster General shall then, if the transfer be approved, make the transfer accordingly, and return to the Depostor a Certificate for each Hundred Dollars so tansferred. Such Certificate will be evidence of the Depositor's claim upon the special deposit Account for One Hundred Dollars, with the interest due thereon from the date of the Certificate, and shall be redeemable upon such previous notice as may be thereon expressed, and such special deposit Accounts and the Certificates thereof shall in all respects be subject to such Regulations as the Postmaster General, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, may from time to time make.

Depositor's Book.
Place........
No........

APPLICATION TO TRANSFER........HUNDRED DOLLARS, TO A SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(Date........day of........186

I,........hereby request the Postmaster General to transfer........hundred dollars now at the credit of my *ordinary deposit account*, bearing the above Number in the Books of the Post Office Savings Bank, to a *special* deposit account in the said Books, bearing 5 per cent. per annum interest, and that he will grant me a Certificate of such special deposit under such conditions as to notice of redemption, and subject to such Regulations as in other respects may be expressed thereon, or from time to time may be made by the Postmaster General in regard to such special deposits and Certificates thereof.

........Signature of Depositor.

Signed by the said Depositor in the presence of me ....

The Certificates of special Deposit will not be transferable.

16. The Interest which may become due on such special deposit Accounts will be calculated to the 30th day of June in every year, and will then be credited to the Depositor in his ordinary Deposit Account.

17. In case any Depositor shall die, leaving any sum of money not exceeding $300, exclusive of interest, deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, and Probate of his Will, or Letters of Administration or Acte of Curatelle or Tutelle, be not prodced to the Postmaster Genereal, or if notice in writing of the existence of a Will, and intention to prove the same, or to take out Letters of Administration or to be appointed Tutor or Curator, be not given to the Postmaster General at the Post Office Department within the period of one month from the death of the Depositor; or, if such notice be given, but such Will be not proved or Letters of Administration or Actes of Tutelle or Curatelle be not taken out, and the Probate or Letters of Administration, Actes of Tutelle or Curatelle (as the case may be) produced to the Postmaster General within the period of two months fromthe death of the Depositor, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, after such period of one or two months, as the case may be, to pay and divide such funds at his discretion to or amongst the widow, or relatives of the deceased Depositor, or any one or more of them; or, if he shall think proper, according to the provisions of law governing the distribution of property in such cases.

18. In case any Depositor shall die leaving any sum of money in the Post Office Savings Bank, which (exclusive of interest) shall exceed the sum of $300.00, the same shall only be paid to the Executor or Administrator, Tutor or Curator, on the production of the Probate of the Will, Actes of Tutelle or Curatelle, or Letters of Administration of the Estate or Effects of the deceased Depositor, to the Postmaster General.

19. If any Depositor, being illegitimate, shall die intestate, leaving any person or persons who, but for the illegitimacy of such Depositor, and of such person or persons, would be entitled to the money due to such deceased Depositor, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, with the authority, in writing, of the Attorney General of Canada, to pay the money of such deceased Depositor to any one or more of the persons who, in his opinion, would have been entitled to the same, according to Law, if the said Depositor, and such person or persons, had been legitimate.

20. If any Depositor shall become insane, or otherwise incapacitated to act, and the same shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General and if the Postmaster General shall be satisfied of the urgency of the case, be may authorize payment from time to time, out of the funds of such Depositor or any person whom he shall judge proper, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge for the same.

21. If any dispute shall arise between the Postmaster General and any individual Depositor, or any executor, administrator, Tutor or Curator next of kin, orcreditor, or assignee of a Depositor who may become bankrupt or insolvent, or any person claiming to be such executor, administrator, Tutor or Curator, next of kin, creditor or assignee, or to be entitled to any money deposited in the Post Office Saving Bank, then, and in every such case, the matter in dispute shall be referred, in writing, to the Attorney Genral of Canada; and whatever award order, or determination shall be made by the said Attorney General of Canada, shall be binding and conclusive on all parties, and shall be final, to all intents and purposes, without any appeal.

22. The Postmasters, or other Officers of the Post Office, engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits, shall not disclose the name of any Depositor, nor the amount depsited or withdawn by him, except to the Postmaster General, or to such of his Officers as my be apointed to assit in carrying out the provisons of the Post Office Act in relaton to Post Office Savings Barks.

23. In the construction of these Regulations, unless there is someting in the subject or context repugnant thereto, every word importing the singular number only shall mean and include several persons or things, as well as one person or thing and the converse; and every word importing the masculine gender only shall mean and include a female as well as a male; and the word "month" shall refer to a calendar and not a lunar month.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Ottawa, March, 1868.

Approved by the Governor in Council, the 2nd March, 1868.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

NOTE.—It is intended to open Post Office Savings Banks on the 1st April, 1868.

March 17, 1868.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA

r day, 24th January, 1868.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given and conferred by the 123rd clause of the Act 30 and 31 Vict., Cap. 6, intituled "An Act respecting the Customs."

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make and prescribe the following "Regulations" respecting the Wharehousing and bonding of Wheat, Maize or other Grain that may be ground and packed in bond, that is to say:

1. That the Collector or other Officer of Customs at any Wharehousing Ports in the Dominion of Canada, may deliver without payment of duty, to the Importer of any Maize or other grain from which flour or meal can be manufactured, on proper entry being made of the same, any quantity of such Maize or other grain for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, in such place and on such premises as shall be particularly described by such importer or owner.

2. That such buildings used for drying, grinding and packing of Maize or other grain, and the premises thereto belonging, with the description to be given thereof as aforesaid, shall, for the purposes of drying, grinding and packing Maize and other grain under the above mentioned Act, be deemed and considered a Government Bonded Warehouse, and that none of the Maize or other grain so brought into the said drying, grinding and packing building or upon the said premises, shall be removed therefrom without a proper exwarehouse entry and due payment of all duties on the same, if intended for home consumption within the said Dominion, or upon due entry thereof for removal or exportation under the usual bonds; nor shall any flour, meal or other products from the maize or other grain aforesaid, be removed from the said premises without due entry as aforesaid, either for consumption as aforesaid, for removal or exportation and payment of all customs duties legally due on the flour, meal and other products into which the said maize and other grain shall have been manufactured as the case may be, allowance having first been made of five per cent. on the said flour or meal for shrinkage in those cases in which the corn or other grain has been kiln dried before grinding.

3. That before the importer or owner of any Maize or other grain aforesaid shall, for the purpose of drying, grinding and packing, be entitled to obtain the delivery thereof, either ex ship upon their importation into the said Dominion, to be carried immediately to the drying, grinding and packing buildings, and premises aforesaid, or out of any Customs Warehouse, in which the same may be warehoused, he shall give bond with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the port where such Maize and other grain are imported or warehoused, in a penalty of double the amount of duties payable upon the quantities of Maize and other grain so delivered upon arrival or out of Warehouse as aforesaid, for the purpose of being dried, ground and packed in bond, shall within six months from the date of the bond to be so entered into, be well and truly paid to the Collector of Customs aforesaid for the use of Her Majesty, and the said importer or owner, shall before he can obtain the delivery aforesaid, further enter into and execute to the Collector for the use of Her Majesty as aforesaid a general bond, the said importer or owner in the penal sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, and two approved sureties in the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars each, conditioned that at no period shall the quantity of Maize or other grain, or the product thereof in the said building or premises be less than the quantity on which the bond or bonds for duties hereinbefore mentioned shall be outstanding and unpaid.

4. And for the purpose of further securing the due observance of the foregoing Regulations, the Collector of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs or Warehouse-keeper, or other approved officer of Customs at the port where the Maize and other grain shall be so onded, or bat the port nearest to the said drying or grinding and packing premisses, shall at all times when such operations are being carried on therein, have free access to and upon the said drying, grinding and packing buildings and premises for the purpose of verifying the quantity of Maize or other grain and their products therein, and any reasonable expenses attending such inspection shall be borne and defrayed by the importer or owner of the Maize, and other grain so undergoing drying, grinding and packing in bond.

The order of His Excellency in Council of the 1st August, 1867, prescribing Regulations on the above subject, but restricted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is hereby revoked.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Feb. 18, 1868.

CANADA.

Despatch and Regulations Respecting Foreign Orders.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
5th September, 1867.

SIR,— Cases have not unfrequently occurred in which it has been proposed by Foreign Governments to grant Decorations to British Subjects residing in Her Majesty's Colonies.

It appears to be not generally known that British Subjects are not entitled to wear such Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission, and that such permission is granted only in cases in which the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service which had been performed before the enemy, either at Sea or in the Field, or in cases in which the recipient shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred. You will find in the Appendix to the recent Edition of the Colonial Regulations, page 128, the Regulations respecting the grant of Foreign Orders and Medals to British Subjects, which have been promulgated by Command of Her Majesty, and which are now in force. It would be desirable that general publicity should be given to these Regulations in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedint,
Humble Servant
(Signed) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Govenor, the Honble. Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

8. (Page 43.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations Respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty, unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field, or unless he shall have been actullay and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions in the service of the Foreign Soverign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the proceeding clause must be made not latter than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission been granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief, if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure, on any such application, and shall obtain her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the signia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Pincipal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any stile, appelations, rank precedence or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service, or in the service of his own country, or in distinctive mark of honor strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the orignal Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The poceeding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's prodecessors King George IV., and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britian and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personl favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decorations of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary for State of War or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction, upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Foreign Office, 10th May, 1855. nov. 2.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT

PATRONISED BY

The British Government | 6,000 of the Nobility & Gentry
The Indian Government | Railway & Canal Companies,
The Colonial Government | Collieries, Iron Mast — &c.,

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CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT

Is especially applicable to

Iron Roofing, Farm and other Buildings, Bridges, Farm Implements, Carts and Wagons, Gates, &c. &c., and all exposed work, and where adopted, a

Saving of more than 50 per cent.

may in the end be safely reckoned upon, as not only is it cheaper in the first place when purchasing, but lasts twice as long as any other paint, and

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR

COLOURS. TRADE MARK. THE ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT SOLELY MANUFACTURED BY WALTER CARSON & SONS LONDON. ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL

Per Cwt. White and Light Stone, Bath Stone, Cream Colour, Light Portland Stone, Drab or Dark Colour, Oak and Lead Colour.

Per Cwt. Bright and Dark Red, Chocolate, Purple Brown, Black, Bright Green, Deep Green and Blue.

Prepared Oil Mixture for the Anti-Corrosion. Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, both for Outside and Inside Purposes, specially manufactured for the Climate, Brushes, &c.

CARSONS' ORIGINAL ANTICORROSION PAINT,

For Public Edifices, Mansions, Villas,

and every kind of Brick, Stone, Compo, &c., is unrivalled, and is the only paint that will EFFECTUALLY RESIST THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

The original Anti-Corrosion is solely manufactured, and can only be obtained of

WALTER CARSON AND SONS, LONDON.

Caution.—All casks bear the trade mark, or are not genuine.

PAINTS AND OILS PROPERLY PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

June 19, 1867. 52-10

CANADA.

MONCK.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

PROCLAMATION

J. A. MACDONALD, Minister of Justice.

WHEREAS on the morning of this present Seventh day of April, the

Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee,

Late of the City of Montreal, in our Province of Quebec, and a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, was found dead in one of the streets of Ottawa, in our Province of Ontario, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head.

AND WHEREAS it is supposed that the said Thomas D'Arcy McGee has been

FOULLY MURDERED,

Now Know Ye that a Reward of

Five Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to any person or persons, not being the actual perpetrator or perpetrators, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the supposed crime.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, in our said Dominion, this SEVENTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

April 13, 1868.

N. F. BELLEAU.

[L. S.]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

GEDEON OUIMET, Attorney General.

WHEREAS on the morning of this present Seventh day of April instant, The Honorable THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE, late of the City of Montreal, in Our Province of Quebec, and a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, was found dead in one of the streets of the city of Ottawa, in Our Province of Ontario, from the effects of a bullet wound in the head; And Whereas, it is supposed that the said Thomas D'Arcy McGee has been FOULLY MURDERED; NOW KNOW YE, that a REWARD OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to any person or persons not being the actual perpetrator or perpetrators, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the supposed crime.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved the Honorable Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Quebec. At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF QUEBEC, in said Province of Quebec, this SEVENTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary.

April 11, 1868.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE Governor of Newfoundland will receive TENDERS until the twenty-sixth day of May next, at NOON, from persons willing to contract to convey

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS

BETWEEN

Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's Newfoundland,

by Steam Vessels between these two Ports, or by Steam Vessels between BOSTON and ST. JOHN'S, calling at HALIFAX for and with Her Majesty's Mails, for a period of THREE YEARS from 1st July, 1868.

For the service between Boston and St. John's, ships will be required of not less than 600 tons builders' measurement, and 130 horse power, with comfortable accommodation for Passengers. And for the service between Halifax and St. John's, the vessels to be not less than 350 tons builders' measurement, and 80 horse power, with like accommodation.

The service to consist of one voyage each month, in January, February and March, and two voyages in each of the other nine months of the year, the dates of sailing to be fixed by the Governor of Newfoundland.

The vessels will bo required to remain 72 hours at St. John's, on each voyage, and in the case of Contract between Boston and St. John's via Halifax, there will be a detention of 24 hours at the latter port.

Between the 15th January and 15th April in each year, the service to be performed by wood built vessels only; and in case of the harbor of St. John's being found inaccessible on account of ice, the Mails to be landed and embarked at such Port on the South-West Coast of Newfoundland as shall be accessible, and shall be conveyed between such Port and St. John's by land at the expense of the Contractor.

The vessels to be subject to inspection and approval by an Officer to be appointed by the Admiralty.

The Tenders to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, marked Tender for Contract between Boston and St. John's, or between Halifax and St. John's, as the case may be.

The Governor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Security will be required for the satisfactory performance of the Contract, and all further particulars can be ascertained on application at the office of Messrs. ROBERT SIMMS & Co., 8, Common Street, Montreal.

JOHN BEMISTER,
Colonial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, St. John's, Newfoundland, 20th March, 1868. april 15

BAND SAWS!

ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Wood,
ENDLESS BAND SAWS for Sawing Iron and Brass,
ENDLESS BAND KNIVES for Cutting Cloth, Linen, &c.

The Vast Superiority of PERIN'S PATENT FRENCH BAND SAWS, AND ENDLESS BAND KNIVES,

Over all others is now universally admitted. These can be obtained Only of the Agents,

SAMUEL WORSSAM & CO.,
Saw Mills Engineers,
304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England.

Who keep a large Stock of all sizes constantly on hand, from which orders can be executed on the shortest notice.

Priced Illustrated Catalogues of S. WORSSAM & CO.'S PATENTED AND IMPROVED MACHINES of all kinds for working in wood sent free on application at their works, 304, King's Road, Chelsea, London, England.

July 19, 1867.

BUY YOUR TEA

—DIRECT FROM—

THE IMPORTERS.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY 6, Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors and large Establishments generally, to their li prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of save money by getting it direct through Importers.

All orders for small boxes and chests, carriage ree to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations will please send Post Office Order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Original packages Black Tea weigh ½ chest about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market; every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea,	$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON, do,	0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED, do,	0.75
SOUND OOLONG,	0.45
RICH FLAVORED, do,	0.60
VERY FINE, do do,	75
JAPAN,	0.53
VERY FINE do,	0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common	$0.38
FINE, do,	0.55
YOUNG HYSON,	0.60
FINE do,	0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE,	1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER,	0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do,	1.0

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6, Hospital Street, Montreal.
Aug. 30, 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:

PICKLES, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," and "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

Dec. 31, 1867 26 1o

JOSEPH F. ELLIS

INSURANCE, SHIPPING
—AND—
GENERAL AGENT,
STOCK BROKER, CONSIGNEE, ETC.
PICTOU, N. S.,

Offers his services as Agent, Correspondent, or Consignee to the Merchants and Business Men of Lower Canada.

REFERENCES:

Hugh Hartshorne, Esq., Solicitor	Halifax.
Messrs. Black, Bros. & Co., Merchants	Halifax.
J. B. Bland, Esq., Banker	Halifax.
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq., Merchant	Halifax.
John M. Walker, Esq	St. John, N.B.

Business respectfully solicited.

May 31, 1867.

THE MOUNTAINS OF JAMAICA; A CLIMATE FOR INVALIDS.

COUNTRY LODGINGS,

Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrews, Jamaica, West Indies.

A LADY, residing near Stony Hill Barracks, (nine miles from the City of Kingston,) has comfortable accommodations for the reception of VISITORS AND PARLOUR BOARDERS, at Stony Hill Penn.

THE ESTABLISHMENT is beautifully situate on the brow of a Mountain, and commands a magnificent view of the sea, the harbor of Kingston, the mountains of St. Andrew, and the Plains of Liguanea.

THE PROPERTY abounds with most beautiful Shady Walks and lovely Drives. It has an endless supply of West India Fruits; and the Scenery which surrounds the establishment is so Picturesque, that Mr. Church, the celebrated American Artirt and Scene Painter, declared it "Sublimely Grand."

THE SITUATION commands the fresh sea breeze all day, and the cool Mountain Zephyr all nigh The temperature is exceedingly low, (56 to 69 degrees) in the shade, while the average fluctuation rarely, if ever, exceeds five degrees in twenty-four hours.

THE CLIMATE, from its uniformity of temperature, great coolness and dryness of atmosphere, is considered THE FINEST FOR INVADIDS and others tureatened with Bronchial affections and Pulmonary complaints, or who are convalescent after intermittent and other fevers, or when change becomes necessary for the complete restoration of health.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY in England, America, and the Continent of Europe, are unanimous in their selection of Jamaica for Invalids, in consequence of its possessing a climate *peauliarly suited for the reception of Europeans and Americans;* and the Medical Faculty of Kingston recommends Stoney Hill Penn, in the Parish of St. Andrew, as most excellent for those who have bean suffering from Fevers or Debility; and equally suited for persons looking for recreation and CHANGE IN THE COUNTRY.

VISITORS will meet with every attention to their comfort, and Parlour Boarders, with all the advantages of a "Home," in a private family.

INVADIDS AND THOSE CONVALESCENT will receive the most tender care and attention, and nothing will be forgotten which will help to make their visit consolatory and cheerful.

THERE IS A CARRIAGE WAY to the Property, and an almost daily communication with Kingston.

THE TERMS ARE MODERATE, and may be ascertained on application to Mrs John King, Stony Hill Penn, Golden Spring, P. O., or, in Kingston, to Mr. James Gall, at the Commercial Exchange; Messrs. Turnbull & Lee, or Mr. John McDonald, Harbor Street.

PIC NIC PARTIES accommodated, on due notice being given.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 1867.

REFERENCES KINDLY GRANTED BY

The Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, M. D., Custos of Kingston, Jamaica.
Charles Campbell, Esq., M. D., Member of Sanitary Committee.
F. A. Ebbeke, Esq., Prussian Consul, Kingston Jamaica.
Aron Gregg, Esq., American Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.
Napoleon Carvalho, Esq., Kingston Jamaica.
Dr. Alexander Fiddes, Kingston, Jamaica.
Professor Reid, M. D., Queen's College, Belfast.
Professor McCosh, L. L. D., Queen's College, Belfast.
James Gall, Esq., Myrtle Bank, Edinburgh.
Rev. Dr. Somerville, Secretary Board of Missions, Edinburgh.
J. S. Reynolds, Esq., Cannon Place, Hamstead London.

TERMS FOR DAILY BOARDERS.

Each Adult, per day	8s
Each Child "	4s.
Each Servant	4s.

FOR WEEKLY BOARDERS:

Each Adult, per week	42s.
Each Child "	21s.
Each Servant, "	21s.

In all cases exclusive of Wines, &c.

In cases of Weekly Boarders—a week's notice or a week's pay is requisite before leaving.

Sept. 2, 1867.

Private Bills!

ON the re-assembling of the Parliament of Canada, in March, PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS will be received in the House of Commons, until THURSDAY, the 2nd of April following.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk, House of Commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 1 1868.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

MORNING CHRONICLE,

Begs to inform the public, that, having just received a

LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW FANCY TYPE,

He is prepared to execute work of all kinds, with

NEATNESS AND PROMPTITUDE.

LARGE POSTERS!

HAND BILLS!

Programmes!

CIRCULARS

Bill Heads,

BUSINESS CARDS!

FANCY CARDS!

BALL PROGRAMMES!

PAMPHLETS.

THE ABOVE LIST OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRINTING

CAN BE DONE

IN ANY STYLE AND COLOR

To suit the taste of parties requiring the same. This, combined with

Moderate Prices, Style and Despatch,

WILL INRE

A Still Larger Patronage than has hitherto been accorded to

THIS BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS.

Parties residing in the Country requiring Printing in one or both languages will please address

PRINTING DEPARTMENT,

"CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

Proclamation.

[L. S.]

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. }

N. F. BELLEAU.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern—GREETING:

GEDEON OUIMET, *Att. Genl.*

WHEREAS Jacques Cremazie, Alexis Benjamin Sirois, Charles Cinq-Mars, Georg Honoré Simard and George Manly M Esquires, are Commissioners duly appol the purposes of Chapter eighteen of the ll dated Satutets L tforower Canada, in and for th Roman Catholic Diocese of Quebec, canonically acknowledged and erected in Lower Canada, by the Ecclesiastical authorities; and whereas the said Jacques Crémazie, Alexis Benjamin Sirois and Charles Cinq-Mars, being three of the said Commissioners as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the provisions contained in the said Act, made to the Governor of our late Province of Canada, a return of their opinion, with a *procès-verbal* of their proceedings, by which they describe and declare the limits and boundaries which they think most expedient to be assigned to the parish of SAINTE JEANNE DE NEUVILLE, in the said Romad Catholic Diocese of Quebec, to be as follows, that is to say: "The Parish of *Sainte Jeanne de Neuville*, situate in the county of Port neuf and district of Quebec, shall comprise an extent of territory of very irregular figure, of about seven miles and a half in front, by a depth varying from three to nine miles, bounded as follows that is to say: "on the North-East by the parish of Ste. Catherine de Fossambault, on the South East, partly by the line which separates the third concession of the said seigniory of Neuville from the fourth, called Petit Capsa, in the said parish of Point-aux-Trembles, and partly by the line which separates the land of Sieur Pierre Denis, fils, from that of Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, in the village called de la Madeleine also in the said parish: on the South-West, departing from the River Jacques Cartier, partly by the line which separates the land of Sieur Louis Déry, from that of Sieur Olivier Petit, in the concession called Grand Bois de l'Ail, in the said parish of Cap Santé, partly by the road (route,) called the Commissioners Road in the said parish, partly by the line which separates the concession called "Terrebonne," in the said parish of Saint Bazile, from the seigniory of d'Auteuil, and partly by the line which separates the land of Sieur Jean Doré, from that of Sieur Barthelemi Leclerc, in the concession called Saint Jacques, also in the same parish; on the North-West partly by the line which separates the said concession St. Jacques from that of Sainte Angelique, partly by the line which separates the Brulé or Grand Brulé in the said Parish of Cap Santé from the concession called "Sainte Madeline," and from the unconceded lands of the said seigniory of Neuville;" Now Know Ye, that we have confirmed, established and recognised, and by these presents do confirm, establish and recognise the aforesaid limits and boundaries to b and remain those of the parish of *Sainte Jeanne de Neuville* aforesaid, and We have erected and declared, and do by these presents erect and declare the said parish of *Sainte Jeanne de Neuville* to be a parish for all civil purposes, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of said Our Province of Quebec, to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-beloved The Honorable SIR NARCISSE FORTUNATE BELLEAU, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Quebec, At Our Government House in Our CITY of QUEBEC, in said Province of Quebec, this THIRTIETH day of JANUARY in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eigh Houndred and Sixty-eight and in Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secreoary.

Feb. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 2nd January, 1868.

53. All application for Private Bills properly the subjects of Legislation by the Parliament of Canada within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbor, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any Banking or other joint stock Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing matter or thing which in its operation would fect the rights of property of other parties, or late to any particular class or community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object the application, to be published as follows, viz.

In the Province of Quebec—A notice inserted in the Official Gazette in the English and languages, and in one newspaper in the Engh and one newspaper in the French language, in District affected, or in both languages, if there but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette, and in a paper published in an adjoining district.

In any other Province—A notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper publishe in the County or Union of Counties, affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

Such notices shall be continued in such case for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the petition.

54. Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of Toll Bridge, is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

J. F. TAYLOR,
Clk. Senate.
W. B. LINDSAY,
Clk. House of Commons.

OFFICE OF THE SENATE,
Ottawa, January 13, 1868.

Extracts from the Code of Rules of the Senate Canada.

BILLS OF DIVORCE.

71. Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and from what cause, by advertisement, during six months in the Official Gazette, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec or County, or Union of the Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided, at the time of the separation, or if the requisite numbers of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District or County, or Union of Counties.

72. A copy of the notice in writing is to be served, at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to effect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate on the reading of the Petition.

(Attested,)
J. F. TAYLOR,
Clerk Senate.

Feb. 18, 1868

Printed and published by J. J. FOOTE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Steam Printing Works, Mountain Hill. The Chronicle was established in 1846.