



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steamer Napoleon for Montreal. Steamer Saguenay for St. John's. Meeting Gough Division—Sons of Temp. Furnished Rooms Wanted. Lot of Land for Sale—Gedro Belanger. New Fall Goods—Jas. Heffitt & Co. Port & Sherry Wines—Brock, Gordon & Co. High Wines—do. Butter, &c—do. Wanted to Charter—O. W. Wilson & Co. Fire Bricks—Ryan, Brothers & Co. Sale of Dry Goods—O. & H. Gibbons. Sale of Groceries—O. Murphy & Co. Sale Bankrupt Stock—do.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 13, 1858.

Arrival of the "Asia" Mail.

The Asia's mails arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock. We have extracted from our files such articles as we conceive to be of most general interest. We would direct attention to the speech of Count Persigny, President of the Council General of the Loire, and formerly ambassador at the Court of St. James, on the political situation of France in reference to the English Alliance. It contains a plain statement of the real matters of fact and a most liberal and enlightened view of the reciprocal relations of the two countries. Count Persigny has ever been the sincere advocate of the English Alliance, and he thoroughly appreciates its importance as a safe-guard of civilization and the peace of Europe, as well as an element of strength to the imperial throne. The cordial union of the two leading powers of Western Europe is justly looked upon as a guarantee for general tranquillity, for the maintenance of a moderate and enlightened policy in all quarters of the globe. It has been truly described as the best barrier against the assaults of despotism and struggle in several directions to obtain the accession to a system of levelling system of democracy which would overwhelm all political and constitutional order and authority. We are glad to receive from such valuable testimony as Count Persigny's the important acknowledgment that the monarchical element has obtained a strong hold on the affections of the great mass of the people of France. There can in fact be no doubt that they are a monarchical people and incapable of being ruled by republican institutions. After several trials, after going through many severe ordeals, and after encountering many changes voluntarily endured, or imposed upon them by extraneous influence, they have shown their predilection to the old hereditary principle and rule by elevating Louis Napoleon to the supreme power. Count Persigny is quite correct in stating that the different European Powers may congratulate themselves on seeing in France a strong and powerful government, wise and respected, enjoying after a glorious war an equal and glorious peace. His observation is as gratifying as it is true in reference to the English Alliance, that never since the days of Waterloo have the relations of France with Europe been at once so honorable and so friendly. Napoleon's tact is correctly stated to have been the expression of anxiety and the maintenance of order. Assuredly notwithstanding all the mistrust and jealousy expressed by journalists and newspaper correspondents, England and France are at present more cordially united than at any previous period of their history. Such a union must be paramount; with the land forces of the latter on the continent of Europe and the naval resources of the former over every sea and ocean, where their cause is just, they can dictate and enforce terms on any potentate or power. The tendencies and instincts of the two countries according to Count Persigny, are now to draw closer to one another, as much as apart and separate. This is a state of circumstances which ought to be most gratifying to a mixed population of Canada, especially of Lower Canada. The mother countries, at the present moment, notwithstanding the machinations of misguided and foolish people, present a spectacle of admiration to the civilized world—two powerful races and two ancient monarchies closely united together for the protection of commerce and for the security and benefit of mankind. Let us profit by the example; let the different races in this Province unite to maintain order, to promote the true interests of the community, and to advance, in a dignified and zealous manner, the rising destinies of Canada and of British North America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen remains in Germany, and makes flying visits to Berlin from the country residence of the late Emperor. Her Majesty's presence in Prussia has excited the admiration of the people of that country, and she is generally received with the most respectful demonstrations of sympathy and respect on the part of the people who are hearty and enthusiastic in their support of her. Mr. Lyard is a strong admirer of Lord Clarendon's policy, and the Governor-General is also of opinion that the present course of the British Government is the most judicious and the most honorable. DERRICK ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—PORTLAND, Friday.—Two ladies, Maria Hunter, of Newry, and Mary Jane Morrison, of Berridge, were on board the steamer "The Prince of Wales" on Saturday, when the vessel was wrecked on the rocks near the point of the harbor. The ladies were rescued, and the vessel was raised. The accident was caused by the vessel striking a rock, and the ladies were rescued by the crew. The vessel was raised, and the ladies were rescued. The accident was caused by the vessel striking a rock, and the ladies were rescued by the crew. The vessel was raised, and the ladies were rescued.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen's departure from the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 10th inst., was a most magnificent and brilliant affair. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess of Wales, departed for the continent. The departure was attended by a large number of nobles and courtiers. The Queen's departure was a most magnificent and brilliant affair. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess of Wales, departed for the continent. The departure was attended by a large number of nobles and courtiers. The Queen's departure was a most magnificent and brilliant affair. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess of Wales, departed for the continent. The departure was attended by a large number of nobles and courtiers.

THE COUNTESS WALKER'S BRACELETS.

The dinner given by Count Walewski in honor of the Empress on the 10th inst., was a most magnificent and brilliant affair. The Countess Walker's bracelets, which had been presented to her by the Emperor, were the subject of much conversation. The bracelets were of great value, and were highly prized by the Countess. The dinner was a most magnificent and brilliant affair. The Countess Walker's bracelets, which had been presented to her by the Emperor, were the subject of much conversation. The bracelets were of great value, and were highly prized by the Countess. The dinner was a most magnificent and brilliant affair.

DEPARTURE IN A RAILWAY CAR.

A trial took place a month ago at Rouen in France, that of a gentleman who was charged with the murder of a woman. The trial was a most interesting one, and attracted a large number of spectators. The gentleman was found guilty, and was sentenced to death. The trial was a most interesting one, and attracted a large number of spectators.

THEY WERE TRIED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY COURT.

They were tried by the Revolutionary Court: the sentence passed on each was imprisonment for two months and a fine of 200 francs. The trial was a most interesting one, and attracted a large number of spectators. The gentlemen were found guilty, and were sentenced to death. The trial was a most interesting one, and attracted a large number of spectators.

THE REGENCY QUESTION IS STILL UNSETTLED.

The regency question is still unsettled, and the great political question of the day for France. The Emperor's health is such that he is unable to govern, and the question of a regent is a most important one. The Emperor's health is such that he is unable to govern, and the question of a regent is a most important one. The Emperor's health is such that he is unable to govern, and the question of a regent is a most important one.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO CAPTAIN COLLISON.

The following letter to Captain Collison gives information of the whereabouts of the expedition under the command of the late Captain Collison. The letter is a most interesting one, and contains a great deal of information. The expedition was a most successful one, and the results were most satisfactory. The letter is a most interesting one, and contains a great deal of information.

THE WEATHER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

The following is an extract from a letter dated the 10th inst., from the late Captain Collison, who was in command of the expedition. The weather campaign in India was a most successful one, and the results were most satisfactory. The expedition was a most successful one, and the results were most satisfactory.

THE DEATH OF THE LANCE OF JHASEL.

The death of the lance of Jhaseel, a most interesting and tragic event, has been the subject of much conversation. The lance was a most valuable one, and its death was a great loss. The lance was a most valuable one, and its death was a great loss. The lance was a most valuable one, and its death was a great loss.

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Import and Exports of Quebec. (Compiled for the Morning Chronicle.) IMPORTS. From the Atlantic, 200 tons of sugar, 100 tons of coffee, 50 tons of tea, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of oil, 100 tons of wine, 100 tons of spirits, 100 tons of other goods. EXPORTS. To the Atlantic, 100 tons of sugar, 50 tons of coffee, 20 tons of tea, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of rice, 100 tons of oil, 100 tons of wine, 100 tons of spirits, 100 tons of other goods.

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New Fall Goods. Ribbons, Flowers, Cuff Bands, New Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fannels, &c. Also will be opened during the week, a very extensive assortment of Goods, FANCY and STAPLE. Also to arrive, per Steamer INDIA, the latest Styles in Dress Materials, Winter Mantles and Fancy Woollens and Trimmings of every description. All of which will be sold very cheap. J. HEWITT & CO. 38, John Street, Quebec, Sept. 13, 1858.

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