



The Quebec Mercury.
 ESTABLISHED 1805.
 GEORGE T. CARY, PUBLISHER.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
 DONE TO ORDER.

By correct and experienced hands, in either the English or French language,—including

BILL HEADS,
 CARDS,
 CIRCULARS,
 PAMPHLETS,
 POSTERS,
 CHEQUES,
 PROMISSORY NOTES,
 DEEDS & MEMORIALS,
 LAW BLANKS,

And other descriptions of Letter Press Printing with neatness and despatch.

Houses for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE,
 A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at LAKE BEAUFORT, Twelve Miles from Quebec, consisting of about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land, having a frontage of 200 Acres on the Lake, with Kitchen and Flower Gardens, a comfortable dwelling house and excellent out-buildings.

A clear title can be given, and possession may be had on the first day of May next, if required.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. BIGNELL & SHAW, N. P., St. Peter Street, Quebec, March 27, 1860. 37—f

TO BE LET,
 ABOUT 22 ACRES OF LAND, part of that well known Farm, adjoining Scott's Bridge, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and Stable. The soil is well adapted for Gardening, and in the highest state of cultivation. Apply to PETER LANGLOIS, the proprietor on the premises, or to HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 25, 1860. 23

TO BE LET,
 THE THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE in St. Paul Street, formerly occupied by JOHN LAMBLY, Esquire. HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 18, 1860. 21

TO BE LET,
 THE WHOLE OF THE FOUR STORY CUT STONE BUILDING, comprising DWELLING AND TWO SHOPS, Corner of St. Paul and Saint-Jacques Streets. HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 18, 1860. 21

TO LET,
 WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st MAY NEXT NEW LONDON COVE, At present occupied by MICHAEL STEVENSON, Esq., as Union Cove. Apply to WM. MUNRO, Proprietor, Quebec, Jan. 24, 1860. 19

A CARD.
 It is reported regarding the above advertisement of NEW LONDON COVE, that I am pledged to a certain party. I deny it emphatically. It is open to all, any one who is desirous of having a large and safe Cove. No preference. W. M. MUNRO, Proprietor, Quebec, Feb. 11, 1860. 19

FOR SALE,
 A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, covered with tin, containing 12 rooms, and provided with water pipes, etc.

—ALSO—
 FOUR BUILDING LOTS adjoining and a sufficient quantity of Deschambault cut stone on the spot, for the construction of four houses. The property is situated in an eligible locality, within ten minutes walk of St. Lewis street, and will be sold low and on easy terms, with a Sheriff's title. Apply to HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 11, 1860. 18

Houses for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE.
 A COMFORTABLE and well-finished HOUSE, containing sitting and Dining Rooms, Kitchen, and a fine Garden, about three quarters of an acre square, situated on the main road, and in the centre of the beautiful village of LISLET, one and a-half miles from the Railroad station, and a few minutes walk from the Church, Post and Telegraph offices, and Government wharf, where steamboats ply daily from and to Quebec.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, March 14, 1860. 33

Bakery and House to Let.
 IN Valer street, next door to J. O. VALLEIRE & SON'S Cabinet Manufactory.—Apply to J. O. VALLEIRE & SON, Quebec, March 22, 1860. 15

TO BE LET.
 THAT first class fire brick STORE, situated on Hunt's Wharf, now occupied by Mr. LACOMBS, Flour Merchant. BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, March 6, 1860. 28

FOR SALE
 ABOUT ELEVEN ARPENTS of LAND, situated on the St. Lewis road, opposite the property of A. GILMORE, Esq. Price very low.

BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, March 6, 1860. 28

TO BE LET,
 ONE of the finest HOUSES in Quebec, situated in St. Denis street, CAPE, now occupied by COL. DENNY, C. B.—BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, March 3, 1860. 27

FOR SALE,
 A LOT of two acres, near the St. Lewis Toll Gate, with DWELLING HOUSE, and other buildings thereon erected: will be sold very low, and on easy terms.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 21, 1860. 22

TO LET,
 THAT BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE containing 12 rooms with Garden, Coach-house, Barn, &c., and about four acres of good land attached to it, situated near the Temperance Cross at Beauport, about two miles from Deschambault Bridge, formerly occupied by the late Captain D. ROSS. For particulars, apply to J. O. VALLEIRE & SON, Valer Street, Quebec, Feb. 23, 1860. 23—2m

TO BE SOLD,
 THAT First-Class BRICK HOUSE, LOT and DEPENDENCIES, forming the corner of Grand Street, at its junction with Deschambault Street, St. Roch suburbs, of this city, formerly occupied by the late Mr. J. TINKERS, as a Grocery and General Store for Country Business.

L. T. MACPHERSON, N.P., No. 1, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. Quebec, Feb. 28, 1860. 25

Houses for Sale or to Let.

THE STONE HOUSE, in PRES-DE-VILLE, at present occupied by Mrs. Murphy. Apply to BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 23rd Feb., 1860. 24—m

TO BE LET,
 (FROM FIRST MAY NEXT) THAT first class LARGE BRICK STORE, with OFFICE, situated on Hunt's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. P. LACOMBS, Flour Merchant. Apply to BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, Feb. 23, 1860. 23

TO BE LET,
 And Furnished, if required, THE RESIDENCE of the undersigned, situated on the North Bank of the River St. Charles, at about three miles from the city. The house has been newly built and furnished with every convenience suitable for a family. The Garden is well stocked, and convenient grounds adjoin, extending from the high way to the River St. Charles, affording pleasant walks.

L. T. MACPHERSON, No. 1, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. Quebec, March 1, 1860. 27—law

TO BE LET,
 THE CORNER HOUSE, St. Peter and Arthur Streets, facing the Montreal Bank, and heretofore used as the Bank of British North America.

—ALSO—
 OFFICES, of various sizes, suited for Bankers, and Merchants.

—ALSO—
 SUITS OF APARTMENTS for Dwellings.

L. T. MACPHERSON, No. 1, St. Peter St., Lower Town. Quebec, March 3, 1860. 27—law

FOR SALE,
 TWO comfortable COTTAGES on the St. Lewis Road, near the city limits; half of the purchase money may remain on the property.—Apply to HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, Jan. 19, 1859. 8

FOR SALE.
 TWO FIRST CLASS CUT STONE DWELLING HOUSES, situated on the Cape. Terms easy.—Apply to BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

TO LET
 THOSE Rooms, in HENDERSON'S Buildings, St. Lewis street, opposite the City Hall, for several years past occupied by the Literary and Historical Society. Apply on the premises to G. F. HENDERSON, Quebec, April 19, 1859. 33

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE!
 For Melbourne and Sydney.

FROM Pier 21, East River, New York.—The favorite A. L. Clipper ship WINDWARD, 800 Tons Register, 1100 Tons capacity, having three-fifths of her cargo engaged, will have QUICK DEPARTURE FOR MELBOURNE. The favorite ship A. L. in every respect, is a very fast sailer, and always makes very short passages.

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation for First or Second Cabin Passengers. Apply on Board, or to C. B. FESSENDEN, G. W. BENSON, 114, Wall Street, New York.

Consignees in Australia,—Messrs. WILKINSON, BROOKS & Co.

SIGHT BILLS for sale and Cash advances made on consignment.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1860. 35—k

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
 Palace Street.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to his Subscribers and the Public in general, for the liberal support he has received during the last year, begs to inform them that this Establishment has lately undergone a thorough repair, extensive alterations and additions have been made so as to make this Establishment second to none in Canada.

TWO NEW BATHS are now in course of construction, viz:
 An Electro-Chemical Bath, AND A VAPOUR BATH.

and will be in operation shortly, of which due notice will be given.

The Electro-Chemical Bath is a sure cure for Rheumatic Gout, and all Diseases resulting from the retention of morbid matter in the system.

The Vapour Bath is invaluable as an agent for removing obstructions of the Skin, alleviating Pain and Spasmodic contractions.

The taking of these Baths is most soothing and comfortable, generally affording relief to the Patient, and they may in all cases be tried without the least danger.

TERMS FOR THE FOLLOWING BATHS:
 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS:
 Hot, Cold, or Shower, \$5.00 per annum.
 Vapour, do do do 5.00 do do
 Swimming Bath, season only, 2.00
 Hot, Cold, Shower, Vapour and Swimming, do do do 8.00
 Electro-Chemical Bath, each, 1.00

NON SUBSCRIBERS:
 Hot, Cold, or Shower Bath, each, \$0.25
 Vapour Bath, do do do 0.50
 Swimming Bath, do do do 0.25
 Electro-Chemical, do do do 2.00

Family Tickets as per agreement.

For the accommodation of Subscribers and others visiting this Establishment, a HAIR DRESSER will be kept on the Premises.

Parties wishing to subscribe will be called on in a few days.

This Establishment will shortly be open, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Winter arrangement to be made known in a future advertisement.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that by strict attention to Business, combined with civility towards subscribers and all others visiting his Establishment, he hopes to merit a share of public support.

Mr. Thomas Ft. Roy, No. 8, St. Joachim street, Upper Town, is also authorized to call upon parties to obtain their signatures as subscribers.

N. MACKAY, Quebec, 20th March, 1860. 34—u

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
 NO. 36, ST. URSULE STREET.

WE have the honor to announce the arrival of MISS A. ROBINSON, from Mesdames Bateau de Mechain, Rue Richelieu, PARIS; and lately from Madame Ross Landeau, Court Dress Maker, Cavendish Square, London,—in consequence of which, we are enabled to add Dressmaking to our former Millinery business.

ROBINSON & GIBB, Apprentices WANTED. Quebec, Dec. 20, 1859. 151

Prime Upper Canada Oatmeal.
 IN BARRELS of 200 lbs. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

S. & C. PETERS,
 DESIRE to return their sincere thanks to the Trade and the Public in general, for the very liberal support hitherto afforded them; and they would at the same time draw attention to their present immense and well assorted Stock of SEASONED LUMBER, Comprising upwards of 200,000 Pieces of Planks, Boards, &c. As well as a large quantity of JOISTINGS and SCANTLINGS.

DOORS, SASHES, FRAMES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c. Made to Order, and FLOORING and CEILING STUFF prepared at the shortest notice.

Persons engaged in Building operations will, as heretofore, find it greatly to their advantage to have their Materials, Frame-work, &c. made up at the

Steam Sash & Door Factory and Saw Mill, Corner of GRANT and BARONNE Streets, S. C. ROCHES, 132

Quebec, Nov. 5, 1859.

S. & C. PETERS,
 Builders & Contractors, BEG to announce that from the facilities, both as regards CHEAPNESS and DESPATCH, afforded them by their

Steam Sash & Door Factory and Saw Mill, as well as by the large and assorted Stock of WELL SEASONED LUMBER, which they keep constantly on hand, they are prepared to undertake

Contracts for Buildings, on the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS. Quebec, Nov. 5, 1860. 132

P. E. P. INFORMS the public that, during the past Summer, having greatly increased his facilities for MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING JEWELLERY, also having engaged a first-rate Working Jeweller, he is now prepared to make to Order, or repair any articles in his line, at Moderate Charges.

—N. B.—He still continues to work for the Trade; and all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch.

Quebec, Jan. 19, 1860. 9—12m

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
 No. 3, St. Denis Street, Cape

CONDUCTED BY THE Misses McNAUGHTON ASSISTED BY MONS. HERVEU.

THE usual Course of Instruction comprises ENGLISH in all its branches, with WRITING, ARITHMETIC, FRENCH, MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING, &c.—Also the Rudiments of Latin and German if required.

Quebec, Sept. 8, 1859. 107—u

Crown Lands Department.

NOTICE.
 IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE TOWNSHIP OF Ouelou, County of Pontiac, and Harrington, and Grenville, and its augmentation, in the County of Argenteuil, has been assigned to the undersigned Agency, viz:
 Township of Ouelou, to G. M. Judson, Clerk.

Township of Harrington, to Wm. Thompson Fitzallen, Attorndel.

Township of Grenville and Augmentation, to Thomas Emron, Lachute.

Parties having business to transact in connection with the Public Lands in the Townships in question, will apply to the respective Agents, on or after the TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH next.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. March 22, 1860. 35

Paint Oil.
 1000 GALLONS Raw and Boiled Oil in kegs, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, March 24, 1860. 26

English Cordage.
 115 COILS from 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch, 20 to 30 yards a Reel, and 3 Wares. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

Barry Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists & Perfumers. 32—6m

Keroly's Toddy Whiskey.
 10 CASKS just received ex Grand Trunk and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

MONTREAL
 Ocean Steamship Company, Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

Winter Arrangements—1859-60.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Powerful Screw Steamers:—

"BOHEMIAN," Capt. Wm. Grange.
 "ANGLO-SAXON," " Wm. Ballantine.
 "NORTH-BRITON," " Robt. Burland.
 "NOVA-COTTIA," " McMaster.
 "NORTH-AMERICAN," " Thos. Atton.
 "CANADIAN," (new) " "

which will maintain a WEEKLY communication between LIVERPOOL and PORTLAND, sailing:—

From LIVERPOOL, every WEDNESDAY, AND
 From PORTLAND, every SATURDAY, as follows:—

Nova Scotia, Saturday, March 1.
 North American, do do 27.
 North Briton, do do 31.
 Bohemian, do do April 7.
 Canadian, (new), do do 14.
 Anglo-Saxon, do do 21.

CALLING AT CORK.
 The Steamships sail from Portland immediately after the arrival of the Train of the previous day from Montreal.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 FROM POINT LEVI TO LIVERPOOL:—
 Cabin according to accommodation, \$75 to \$89.
 STEERAGE, do do do \$37

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO., Agents, 3, St. Peter Street, Quebec, March 8, 1860. 29

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
 JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes CRYSTALLIZED JERUITS.

JAMES HASLETT, St. John Street, Quebec, March 1, 1860. 26

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on such period between the 1st and 20th April next, as may be determined according to the state of the weather, the Water will be drawn off the LACHINE CANAL, for the purpose of making repairs, and will so remain until refilled for the opening of the navigation.

By order, T. TRUDEAU, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Quebec, March 12, 1860. 31

House Sugar.
 IN BARRELS. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

KINGSTON'S WINES,
 IMPORTED TO ORDER.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of the finest quality of FINE SHERRY, MADEIRA and TENERIFFE WINES, in wood and bottle.

—ALSO—
 Chateau's Brandy, in wood and bottle, Vintage 1846.
 Martell's Brandy, in wood and bottle, Vintage 1846.
 United Vinegar, do do
 Vint vinegar, do do
 DeKuyper's Holland Gin, in wood and bottle.
 Bona's Old Tom, do do
 Gony's do do do do do do do do
 Scotch Whisky, y (Glenfarth Distillery) do do (Finest Old Highland.)
 Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
 Bona's Irish Whiskey,
 Todd's Whiskey, &c., &c.

For sale by JOHN TEAFFE, No. 20, ST. JOHN STREET, Quebec, Dec. 22, 1859. 151

REVOLUTION IN LIGHT.
 No Smoke! No Smell! No Blacks!!

RICHARD J. SHAW
 WOULD draw attention to a "NEW GAS LIGHT" which he introduces to the market, as the CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, most BRILLIANT, SOFT and STEADY LIGHT ever offered to the public.

THIS LIQUID GAS IS NOT EXPLO-IVE.

In substance it is a transparent colourless Hydro-carbon Light, possessing neither resinous, oleaginous, bituminous, or other sediment, and will not soil the most delicate fabric; try for yourselves, and be convinced of the fact, that for "ONE HALF A CENT" you get a light equal to that of Eight Candles for ONE HOUR, without smoking. R. J. S. is prepared to alter your Coal Oil or other Lamps, so as to burn this best of Gas, at a moderate charge.

An assortment of these Lamps, 4 Pure Liquid Gas, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Brushes, &c., &c.

For Sale Chem by RICHARD J. SHAW, Agent for the L. G. Co., Fabrique Street, Upper Town Market Place, Quebec, Nov. 5, 1859. 132

REMOVAL.
 WM. MCKAY & CO., IMPORTERS of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN ROOM PAPERS, have REMOVED to the premises

No. 28, St. John Street, lately occupied by P. SINCLAIR, Paint, Oil, and Glass Stores in the Rear, ENTRANCE from JOHN STREET, adjoining Store. Quebec, Sept. 17, 1859. 58

Manilla Rope.
 23 COILS from 3 to 5 1/2 inch, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There is a file counterfeited of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

TO THE LADIES.
 Come and see, you ladies and suffering! Oh, you Rheumatism and Dying, you shall be relieved by the application of Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil, from Philadelphia, Pa. More than thirty have been cured in this place in the last few days, of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Fresh Cuts, Swollen Joints, Numbness, and Deafness. The Electric Oil is also good for any sores on horses. For sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

N. B. Please inform me of any case of failure, as I wish to cure, or nothing.

Prof. De Grath.—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had a fall, sprained my shoulder, and was afflicted for eighteen days, and lost the use of my arm, and could not raise my hand to my head; and hearing of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Grath's Electric Oil, I was immediately enabled to raise my hand to my head and take of my hat. Thank God I am well and I cheerfully recommend it to all the afflicted. The application was made before a hundred persons.

A. JORDAN.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS. We are no in the habit, as our readers are aware, of recommending or noticing the various nostrums that are urged upon the public attention. But these are occasional cases where a departure from this rule seems proper, and the article above named presents a case of this kind. This medicine has acquired a permanent reputation for the relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart burn, and all difficulties originating or proceeding from the digestive organs, and containing no alcohol, no mineral, or any poisonous drug, it is one of the safest remedial preparations. For a fuller account the reader is referred to the advertisement of the article in Worcester Spy.

From personal knowledge we confirm all that is above said in relation to this popular and excellent remedy.

We call the attention of the readers of the Mercury to the advertisement in another part of this paper, of N. H. Fournier's Pills. This is a good article, and we see it is warranted to give entire satisfaction. We advise all to try it for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

We have been presented with a new Pan Kleen, called Healy's Vermont Liniment, it is in a large bottle at the low price of 25 cents. It is a good article and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. We hope all will try it, for it is the best article of the kind in the market.

We understand that all the Druggists will have it for sale in Quebec.

It is for Tooth Ache, Rheumatism, Sick Head Ache, and Cuts, Bruises, &c.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond doubting.

They consume a barrel of good Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 124,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty million of doses per year!!—What cures and thousands of acres of rock beds does this spread before the imagination! And what tyrannies and woes!—True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sickening sorrow—the substance or another eye is bestowed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the bright that waters half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its lips is the cause of its death. Its mother, its father, the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The war messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicine shall go there, their last breath their only hope. It is a good article and we see it is warranted to give entire satisfaction. We advise all to try it for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

For sale by Joseph Bowles, J. Musson & Co., and G. G. Ardouin.

A FEVERED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION any easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or hot water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price 50 cents.

FETTERIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Woodland Cream." For sale by all Druggists.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session for an Act to annex to the township of Ireland, county of Megantic, all that portion of the township of Halifax, in the same county, which lies on the east side of Lake William, for municipal, electoral, judicial, and all other civil purposes whatsoever.

Halifax, 15th February, 1860. 23—3m

Split Pease.
 20 BARRELS just received and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

MULHOLLAND AND CONWAY,
 successors to MR. E. PARDY, BRASS FOUNDERS, GASFITTERS, BELLSHANGERS, LOCK-SMITHS, &c.

Every description of Brass work repaired, re-lacquered and bronzed.

Gongs for Engines made and fitted up.

All orders promptly attended to.

Quebec, Jan. 21, 1860. 13

American Cheese.
 25 BOXES new prime just received and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, Jan. 17, 1860. 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juvénile Ball—Miss H. McCaffry. Patriotic & National Bazaar—P. N. Hardy, & Co. Biblical & Literary Society. Sale of Household Furniture—F. H. Mall.

The Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

The intolerable abuse of closing the Queen's Bench against the public business, which we have denounced for years, is at length before the House. Most reckless denials appear to have been made to the Premier, and he seems to have given them undue credence; nevertheless we do not despair of seeing justice done, and the system of "general denials" drives us to the unpleasant duty of publishing a few of the cases.

Recrimination in this matter is idle and useless. The question is not so much who is to blame, as what is to be done? We want an abuse corrected, not individuals rebuked. The evil has existed some twenty or perhaps nearly thirty years, and has at length become unbearable. It commenced under the old system of the ten day terms. The progress of population made ten days, the time fixed by law, too short a period, and cases had accumulated to a considerable extent when the Legislature in 1849 stepped in to remedy the abuse by the following enactment:—

12 Viet., cap. 37, sec. 35.—And be it enacted, That the said terms or sittings shall respectively continue and be holden until the said Court shall declare the same closed, which shall not be done until the Court shall be of opinion that there remains no trial, matter or proceeding to be had or done by or before it, which cannot remain more conveniently over until the then next term.

Unhappily the spirit of delay and laissez faire engendered by the general custom under the ten day regime, of "getting a true bill for misdemeanor and leaving them to get rid of it if they can," survived the system which had given it birth. To see the statute carried out appeared to be nobody's business, and until a few party cases fell within the rule and brought attention to its glaring injustice, the Queen's Bench was left in peace to creep and doze over its business as best it might or chose.

Perhaps the best way to deal with all the old cases would be for the Attorney General to file a nolle prosequi in every one of them, and remit all forfeitures connected with them, as the delay of the Crown might not very unreasonably be construed into a promise of pardon to the subject; and for the Legislature to consider by what present enactment to make the 12 Viet. cap. 37, a living law instead of a dead letter. Courts in Upper Canada, we are told, sometimes sit for two or three months. Why cannot they do the same at Quebec when necessary?

FACTS AND QUESTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

In 1853, Richard Franklin Willment, gentleman, (a Protestant), was indicted for felony, several bills were returned against him, he was refused bail for a long time, and never brought to trial, and the bills are still pending. The charge was embezzlement in the Prothonotary's office; he is now in a similar public office and in the public service.

In 1853 Mr. Von Ester, deputy or sub-sheriff of Quebec, (a Protestant), was indicted for a misdemeanor, in bribing an attorney to suppress a contempt committed in the execution of the sheriff's office. He never was tried, the bill is still pending, and he is still deputy or sub-sheriff.

A similar bill against the attorney referred to, Mr. O'Farrell, (a Catholic), who has sought his trial and been denied it, is also pending.

All the necessary witnesses are still producible in all the foregoing cases.

In 1853 one McHugh, (a Catholic), was tried for a rescue (misdemeanor). The jury did not agree, the bill is still pending, and the witnesses have been always within convenient distance of the Court.

In 1856 one Steen and others, (Protestants), were indicted for felony by stabbing in an affray. Out of three bills one was tried and the others left pending till Steen fled his country. No attempt was made to execute judgment against his sureties.

In 1854 or 5, one McHugh (a Catholic) was indicted for felony—wounding Mr. Campbell, Queen's notary, when that gentleman came to protest an election. He was left a long while in jail, and finally let out on bail. He used to go out of town just before the term, and come into town just after the term, and walk about on bail as he still does, no steps being taken to check his pastime.

In 1854 or 5, four persons (Catholics) were indicted for felony in wounding Mr. Lamb, a hotel keeper, well known to the members of the Assembly. Three were tried, the fourth bill is still pending; and is a bill against one Frazer, (Catholic), constable, for negligence in not arresting them, a misdemeanor.

In 1858, one Brown (a Protestant) was indicted for felony, and the Jury did not agree. The bill is still pending. In 1858 made default, judgment thereof was enforced.

1857, Mr. Rudolf, a steambot captain, was indicted for manslaughter (felony); he was tried two or three times, they did not agree. The bill is still pending.

facts of Mr. Papin's case, now Parliament, are these. Some hundred persons made a riot and beat him, so that he was disabled and badly wounded. The rioters were committed to the sessions on our testimony still existing and at the wish of the House. At the then Chairman, Judge id the case was too grave for al and must go to the Queen's Bench was in constant attend-

THE NEWS.

Questions:—What was the amount paid Mr. Papin as a crown witness and why was it paid?

If he was not in attendance how did he get the public money? If he was in attendance why was he not heard?

He was sent from Quebec long after his case was begun, (and after numerous attendances as a witness,) at the command of the superior authority in the Protestant sect to which he belongs. If the case was improperly put in the Queen's Bench, why was not a nolle prosequi filed?

If the defendants sought trial, why were they not allowed to be acquitted?

How many indictments for forgery, perjury, conspiracy, libel, and nuisance, are now untried? Let a return of them be demanded. How many indictments for perjury have been found during the last ten years, and how many tried? How many fixed for trial and not heard; and what expenses have been incurred in those taken up as public and not tried? How often has the same witness attended from term to term and never been heard after all, though taxed and paid? Let the name of every witness on the back of every untried bill be demanded, and then let it be asked why he was not examined. If he was not forthcoming, then let it be told what process was taken against him, and let the number of witnesses taxed on untried indictments be returned?

Finally, has any human being the effrontery to deny that at the last term of the Queen's Bench the presiding judge closed the court before the public business was disposed of, on the express ground that he could not keep the jury-men longer. The cases above mentioned are not a tithe of those untried. It is to be borne in mind that the Courts are closed before crowds of spectators, and their proceedings are reported in the newspapers. The general denials of people at the Crown office are therefore worse than useless, as the publicity of the truth in Quebec is notorious, and it is merely trifling with members from distant localities to attempt such denials.

The bad results of non-trials, especially in affray, are such that most important affidavits have been procured in support of prosecutions for a pint of whiskey, for high felonies. No man's life or liberty or honor is safe under the general system of the most reckless and barefaced false swearing which has been engendered amongst an otherwise virtuous population, by the impunity which so notoriously attaches to the offence.

The following were the facts of the Nopper case. Jean Baptiste, brother to the first-named, was the chief witness for the Queen against Kelly and others, for the murder of Corrigan. His life was in danger; he left his country for a time; he returned to it, and was prosecuted by one Donoghue, a defendant at the former trial. Nopper was committed for a felonious wounding by that Justice Paquet whose name is in the blue books of Parliament, and who was dismissed in consequence of the adverse report of the commissioner. The prosecution against Nopper was conducted by two of the gentlemen who had formerly defended Donoghue and the others for murder, and much zeal was shown by them. There was not a tithe of evidence of a wound! The judge at once declared the man who had been a considerable time in jail, could not be convicted of the felony; the affair was a simple assault, even by the evidence of the prosecutor. Jean Baptiste Nopper was acquitted. Thus fifty or sixty pounds of expenses were incurred by the country over a mere five pound assault and battery, which ought to have been tried in a summary way. Jean Baptiste Nopper, guilty of speaking truth on oath, was oppressed for it in this wise. Now let us take the case of Elie Nopper. This poor man, like his brother, an apparently sincere Roman Catholic, and as honest a fellow as ever lived, went to mass one Sunday; leaving the house of worship he was assailed by a band of ruffians, dangerously injured and wounded, and a house which seems to have sheltered him was, it is said, gutted by the mob. Some time after he died. The Queen's counsel who had prosecuted his brother, had an inquest called; with becoming promptitude he took all necessary measures for a fair investigation, and employed unexceptionable medical talent in the enquiry. The result was, as we are informed and understand, that there was no sufficient evidence to determine with accuracy how far the outrage was connected with the death of the deceased. In law, however, the parties were still open to indictment for an aggravated assault, and there was proof enough to support the charge. The Queen's Counsel was therefore applied to, and asked to prefer a bill for unlawful wounding or aggravated assault; he refused, chiefly on the ground that it would restore bad feeling in St. Sylvester, where the affair took place. The difference between the two cases is not the less conspicuous for that. What aggravated the treatment received by the Noppers was that the savages who sought their lives made it a reproach that Jean Baptiste Nopper never went to church, (where they intended to murder him) and pretended goodwill to Elie Nopper to draw him into their hands. The Noppers are French Canadians. By the device we have described the cowardly miscreants succeeded in drawing Elie Nopper to church, where, unarmed and away from his countrymen he was left in the hands of a hostile crowd. Respectable and courageous Irish Catholics were the first to draw attention to the case, and seek justice, to their great honor.

In the foregoing cases we have noted the religion of the defendants, in order that the impartial nature of the abuse may be shown to the members of the Assembly. The facts may be established whenever any independent member of the Assembly chooses to demand the returns above suggested, and the abuse once established we cannot anticipate the desire in any quarter for its perpetuation.

The Canadian arrived at Portland at eleven last night. Her news is anticipated by the Kangaroo.

THE NEWS.

Four days later from Europe.

The Kangaroo arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The annexation of Savoy to France has been definitively settled by France and Sardinia. The treaty is signed.

The annexation of Savoy to France was generally regarded as an accomplished fact. The London Times says the Emperor Napoleon must be permitted to carry off his prey.

All the appointments of the officials for Savoy had been completed in Paris.

A despatch from Vienna announces that Austria will pronounce herself against any violation of the rights of Swiss neutrality warranted by treaties.

The proposition in favour of the ballot has been rejected by large majorities in both houses of the English Parliament.

The Reform bill was being debated. It attracted little interest.

A squadron of four vessels, headed by the screw steamer Hero, is to convey the Prince of Wales to Canada.

The squadron is to accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada will consist of the screw steamer Hero, 91 guns; the Ariadne, 25; the Flying Fish, 6; and the Royal paddle yacht Osborne.

The London Times strongly recommends that the Prince should extend his tour to the United States and feels sure his visit to the President would be appreciated.

Mrs. Jameson authoress, is dead.

Florence Nightingale is seriously ill. Prayers were offered in the Garrison Chapels for her.

The Municipal Council of Nice voted against the annexation to France, and sent a deputation to Turin on the subject.

The Commercial Treaty between France and England was in full operation.

The Paris Bourse was flat, but closed firmer at 67 1/2.

Signor Farini had formally presented to the King of Sardinia the votes of the Emilian provinces in favor of annexation. The King, in reply, said he accepted the vote, as also that of Romagna, but at the same time he would not fail in deep devotedness to the Pope.

The Pope has addressed a monitory to Victor Emmanuel, breaking off all relations and excommunicating him.

It is reported that Piedmont wants the loan of a hundred and fifty million francs. Austria declines to renew diplomatic intercourse with Sardinia, owing to the flagrant violation of the treaty of Zurich.

A Bombay telegram reports important tariff alterations, including 10 per cent increased duty on twist and yarns.

The Balbec was to sail on the 24th, in the place of the Jura, for Halifax and New York.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 19th, and the Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 21st.

The Mediterranean telegraph line will be completed in two months, when London will be in direct communication with Calcutta.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London Post the relations of France and England were not in a very satisfactory state.

The camp at Chalons this year is to consist of 60,000 men under Marshal MacMahon.

The Paris correspondence of the Daily News says it was reported that a French diplomatic manifesto would shortly appear, in which all designs upon the Rhine frontier will be expressly disclaimed.

The reports that French troops were under orders for Savoy were unfounded. The provisions of the Commercial Treaty between England and France were in force, and the exports of French goods to England had commenced on a large scale. Flour was one franc per sack lower in Paris.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, March 22.

The markets were checked yesterday, owing to the universal distrust of the grasping policy of Napoleon.

The intended visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada and the expectations that he will make a tour in the United States, exercised a favourable influence on most of the Canadian securities.

An invasion of Khyenese had taken place at Tiperah, (east of Calcutta), and 1000 persons were murdered.

A report was current of treason at Indoor the capital of Holkar.

In the last engagement before reported, the Spaniards had 250 killed and wounded. The Moors numbered 15,000, and the action lasted 7 hours.

Another severe fight took place on the 7th, when the Spaniards were victorious. Tangier was expected to be attacked in a few days.

Popular demonstrations had taken place at Pesth and other places in Hungary, in commemoration of the Revolution of 1848.

Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The Director of the Public Debt at Rome had gone to Brussels to contract a loan of 10 millions francs.

Le Nord says the moment the Pope's bull is fulminated, the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna and Florence have agreed to illuminate and give the character of a national celebration to the event.

A great manifestation took place at the Vatican on the 16th, in favor of the Pope.

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would retire to Civitavecchia if the Pope excommunicates Victor Emmanuel.

Another report from Vienna is that the Neapolitan troops will at once enter the Papal States if the Sardinians take possession of the Romagna.

It is stated that the French Ambassador at Vienna had informed the Austrian government of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops, and in the name of his government expressed the wish that Austria would continue to observe non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy.

Admiralty orders have been received for six additional line-of-battle and other

steam ships to be laid down at Chatham, as soon as the required number of slips become vacant.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE AND THE FREE PORTS PROJECT.

We subjoin a sketch of Mr. Galt's speech to the House on laying before it his two last important measures.

The repeal of the English differential duties on Colonial timber forces us to look to other markets besides the British, in which to sell our lumber; one of the chief staples of our trade, and one which conduces much to the prosperity of the country by opening up to settlers vast tracts on the Ottawa and other streams, where, but for it, civilization would not so speedily penetrate.

Mr. Galt, when in England, endeavored to have a clause inserted into the Commercial Treaty between England and France, to extend its operation to Canada. He failed, the Treaty being too far advanced. He admits such a course may have been undesirable, both for British interests, and as implying a surrender of our rights to regulate our tariff. But as we possess this right, we can try to negotiate for ourselves.

Baltic timber has the advantage over ours, that the Baltic is nearer to British ports than Canada is. Freight from the Baltic to England are therefore lower than from British America. But in French ports, we are at a less disadvantage on this account, while, if we go as far as Marseilles, we shall find freight from Canada as low as from Meme.

We have several coignes of vantage, in commencing to deal with the Emperor of the French. France has very little timber of its own. The French Consul here warmly espouses the subject, and has direct relations with France. Our present direct trade with France is very small indeed. The concessions which it is thought and hoped can be procured from France are mentioned. They include reduction of the duties on ships, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, oils, furs. The concessions we should make to France are stated. The duties on brandy are recommended to be reduced from one hundred to 30 per cent; on French wines and dried fruits from 30 to 20 per cent. The advantages which flow from increased direct foreign trade are next briefly glanced at.

The great and growing value of the fisheries of the St. Lawrence is shown by statistics. The number of American and other non-Canadian vessels is recounted, and it is urged that the establishment of a Free Port at Gaspé will make them seek their supplies there. This will promote the direct trade of the St. Lawrence with foreign countries, and draw produce down our channels of inland communication. It will also concentrate an immense trade in fish and fish products at one port, and therefore tend to cause the establishment of direct, commercial relations between Canada and the fish-consuming Roman Catholics of South America and the Mediterranean.

The limits of the free port of Gaspé are defined.

The importance of encouraging mining industry on the North Shore of Lakes Huron and Superior is demonstrated, and it is argued that the establishment of a free port at Sault Ste. Marie will have this effect. It will, as necessary consequences, also encourage the settlement of that region, foster its trade with the rest of Canada, both in export and import, and open up our route to the Red River Settlement.

The limits of the free port at Sault Ste. Marie were next specified.

The revenue to be given up, to secure all these results, is estimated at only £3,000. The advantages of encouraging our trade, and of showing our people that Government is really solicitous for their interests is said to be immeasurable. The operation of the free port system is fixed at ten years.

The debate which followed the speech was of a nature highly complimentary to Ministers. Mr. Buchanan said the measure was the "most patriotic one which had been laid before Parliament for many years." The Hon. J. S. Macdonald added his testimony to Mr. Galt, as to the growing importance of the St. Lawrence fisheries, and indulged in a glowing picture of the future of United Canada, if such measures were carried out as the one under consideration. He took the opportunity of denouncing the disunionists, and of saying how hopefully he still looked forward to an assimilation of the laws of both sections of this Province, and to an ultimate Federal Union of all British North America.

The resolutions were carried without a division.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—It will be seen that the latest European steamer brings us the names of four ships of war destined to accompany the Prince of Wales to Canada.

A correspondent of the Transcript, a native of Quebec, advanced in years, and now residing at Montreal, suggests that the Prince of Wales would probably experience no little gratification in having pointed out to him the identical house which was the residence of his Royal grandfather (the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent) whilst in command of the Seventh Regiment of Fusiliers at Quebec. "The house in question," says the writer, "is that adjoining the Commissariat office in St. Louis Street, and immediately opposite the residence of Charles Panet, Esq., advocate, which, from the extreme kindness shown to me by His Royal Highness during my boyhood, I have good reason to recollect."

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Hon. Sydney Smith left the city last evening, on his way to England, to leave Portland for the Bohemian.

Before Mr. Smith's departure, we believe, the contrast between the Government and Mr. Allan was formally signed and ratified. Mr. Smith had also taken steps to bring about a summer arrangement, for conveying a portion of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick mails to and from England. At present Nova Scotia has its fortnightly conveyance to and from Europe by the Cunard Boats at Halifax. New

Brunswick, or at least many parts of it, are not even so well provided for. The coasting boats which run in summer between Quebec, Shediac and Pictou—will get a weekly mail from these points for conveyance to Riviere du Loup—there to be picked up by the outgoing ocean steamer.

In the New Brunswick House of Assembly, the question of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada being brought up, and the Government proposing to invite him to visit New Brunswick, the proposition was at first voted down because of the expense likely to be incurred. Next day, however, the matter was re-considered, and the authority to send the invitation given. The votes of the exceedingly thrifty and economical men who voted against the invitation, had been the subject of much abjuration—at St. Stephens, the local members who voted on that side were burned in effigy. The invitation was voted unanimously in the Legislative Council.

THE ST. ROCHS SAVINGS' BANK CASE.

Chief Justice Bowen gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in this case, on Thursday last, in the Superior Court, thus making the Directors personally answerable to the depositors for the liabilities of the "Caisse d'Economie de St. Roch." The proceedings in this suit and the decision of His Honor may be useful to the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Bank.

It is stated that the Directors intend to appeal from this decision.

THE INCREASED SUBSIDY TO OUR OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal Board of Trade sent a deputation to Quebec to inquire into the circumstances connected with the increased subsidy to the Ocean Steamers. Hon. Mr. Young, as one of the deputation, has rendered an account of their mission to his colleagues, on his return to Montreal.

The result of the inquiry was to satisfy him of the prudence of the step that had been taken. He came to Quebec with the idea that the subsidy, as increased, was unreasonable and unnecessarily large; but he has returned with very different views. Mr. Young is not only a candid and honorable man, but nobody could be better qualified than he to conduct an inquiry of this nature. He has arrived at the conclusion, on a thorough investigation of the question, that the line will not impose the least pecuniary burthen upon the Province; in other words that the Atlantic postage which will be earned under the arrangements recently entered into by the Postmaster General with the United States, France, Prussia and Belgium will cover the entire subsidy. Such an expression of opinion from such a quarter will be received with satisfaction throughout the Province.

Despatches which have been received from Capt. Jarvis of the Gulf Squadron, at the Navy Department, enclose communications from the commanders of the French and Spanish ships-of-war Vera Cruz, inquiring of him under what law of nations he justifies his capture of the Mexican steamers. He declined giving them any reply, but referred them to the authorities at Washington for an answer.

A HEROIC ACT.—Captain Webber, of the brig J. D. Lincoln, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st inst., from Matanzas, reports that on the night of the 26th ult., in lat. 39 56, lon. 81 56, a sloop fell overboard from the jibboom while in the act of taking in sail. The boat was too full of lumber to be readily cleared, and the poor fellow must have been drowned but for the heroism of a person who had been sent on board the brig as a prisoner from the jail of Trinidad. With a deep sea line attached to his person, he sprang overboard, and, after paying out some hundred fathoms, he succeeded in reaching the drowning man, who, with his preserver, was hauled on board in safety.

While the ship Typhoon (just arrived at Liverpool from Bombay) on her voyage home, and when in lat. 5.24 N. lon. 22 W., the captain saw a large tree upwards of ninety feet long and without branches, but with long fibrous roots, extending eight to ten feet from the trunk. The tree was very thick and from its general proportions the captain believed, would be very destructive in the event of a collision with a ship. This is probably the great sea serpent, and the fibrous roots the mane so much talked of by other navigators.

THE POPE AND THE KING OF SARINIA.

The publication of the confidential correspondence between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope, which has found its way to Munich, and has been issued there, has occasioned an immense sensation in the Catholic world. These letters are only three in number—the first written so long ago as the day fixed for the meeting of the Congress, and expresses not much more than the grief and humiliation experienced by his Holiness at the affront put upon the Church in the late transactions. A remarkable feature in this letter is, however the absence of that personal benediction which it is the custom to bestow upon the sons of the Church to whom the Pope condescends to write. The second letter is the answer despatched by Victor Emmanuel to this epistle. This is of great length, and enters into the closest details relevant to the position in which the King then stood. The defence of his conduct with regard to the Romagna is simple enough, and little calculated to convey hope or security to the bosom of his Holiness. "The Romagna," says the letter, "have beheld the authority of the Pope destroyed by a spontaneous movement of the population. The King has never for a moment accepted the position offered him by these populations. But Victor Emmanuel could not remain an indifferent spectator to their fate." The King then retraces the vast efforts made by his father for the deliverance of Italy, and the immense inheritance of danger and responsibility which, after a death brought on by the severe struggle in which the latter years of his life had all been spent, he bequeathed to his son. The King is bent on the emanci-

ipation of Italy, and this task is already more than half accomplished, thanks to the help afforded by his generous ally, the Emperor of the French. Then Victor Emmanuel goes on to quote the names of several illustrious prelates of the Church, who have declared that the Church stands in no need of temporal grandeur to sustain her spiritual power. He hopes, therefore, that Pius IX will enter into the views of those prelates, and that he will renounce all temporal power in the Romagna, and humbly begs that his Holiness will consent to the government of Piedmont in those provinces under the lordship of the Pope, to whom the King will secure a splendid budget, and to whom he can prepare likewise an unexceptionable place in the new organization of Italy. Thus by the Pope's letter, he demanded the aid of Victor Emmanuel in restoring the Romagna to submission and order, and the King's answer conveys the counsel to renounce the idea of temporal power altogether! Now come the third epistle, most pithy and curt of the three. In this the Pope finds that the King's letter displays a want of "health" (sic), that it must have emanated from a wandering brain and from a troubled head. The Pope will never consent to renounce his temporal power nor resign any part of his dominions. Victor Emmanuel's letter, he says, has already under several ecclesiastical proofs, and, moreover, seems to be under a delusion with regard to the gravity of the danger with which he stands threatened—that of a censure more terrible than all the rest to which Victor Emmanuel will infallibly be exposed should he persist in the pernicious line of policy he has adopted. These letters are believed to be authentic, although the source from whence they are drawn is not made known. The Courier des Dimanches, generally well informed, seems to believe entirely in their genuine origin, but only gives them in the same historical form as they are here reported.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Honorable Malcolm Cameron and other stars of the Legislature, will deliver addresses at the Temperance Hall, in this city, on Monday evening.

AN INDIAN WOMAN AMONG THE FRIENDS.

The basement of the Friends' church in East Twentieth street was well filled on Thursday evening to hear a lecture from one of the forest queens in behalf of her people in Canada. Previous to the commencement of the lecture Mr. Wm. Cromwell announced that the committee which had been appointed to investigate the claims which her statements had to authenticity, had done so, and were satisfied.

The lady then arose and introduced her remarks by saying that she heard some of the papers had announced that an Indian queen was going to address them that evening. This was a mistake; she was no queen, but only a humble Indian woman, and her name was Nah-see-bah-we-ga, which signified in English, "The upright woman." She went on to state the object of her appearance before them, which was in substance as follows:—The English government in Canada having taken the Indians' lands, offered them for sale. The Indians were desirous of purchasing them back, but were informed by the Indian Agent at Toronto that it was contrary to law for Indians to purchase or hold property in real estate. As the instructions under which the agent acted were received from the home government, the Indians were advised to send a petition to England. Accordingly they met in council, and the result of their deliberations was the choice of Nah-see-bah-we-ga to plead their cause before the Queen. But they were unable to furnish her with the necessary funds, and hence she was stating the case in the hope of obtaining the sympathies and assistance of some who could feel for the poor Indian.

At the conclusion of her remarks, Messrs. Wm. R. Thurston, Wm. Bings, E. Merwin, Samuel Willett, Edward Corning, Wm. Cromwell, R. J. Murray and Jacob Capron were constituted a committee to receive funds and act in behalf of the lady while in New York. A collection was taken up amounting to about \$100 \$125 were collected for her last Sunday.

Nah-see-bah-we-ga is tall, well formed and rather prepossessing in her personal appearance.—(New York Herald, April.)

THE CARSTANG-SHAW BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

[From the New York Times.] Our readers probably remember that some months ago Miss Carstang, of St. Louis, and Mr. Shaw, a wealthy citizen of the same place, for having broken his promise to make her his wife. The jury gave her the magnificent verdict of \$100,000 damages. She was contented but Mr. Shaw was not—so he moved for another trial, and obtained it. It has just been brought to a close, and Miss Carstang gets—just nothing at all. It will be her turn now to apply for new evidence, though the experience of this last one will probably not inspire her with any very ardent desire for its repetition.

Miss Carstang it seems kept a boarding-house in St. Louis, and after casually making Mr. Shaw's acquaintance, cultivated it by borrowing money from him, on several occasions. He became quite a frequent visitor at her house, and she, as is promised to marry her. Of this promise her sister was the principal witness. Upon this second trial her whole life has been subjected to a merciless scrutiny—the result of which was a conviction on the part of the Jury that her record was not sufficiently spotless to entitle her to damages. She leaves the Court, therefore, not only without any pecuniary solace to her wounded affections, but with the reflection that her whole life has been scrutinized and sifted and analyzed—every innocent flirtation, every gracious smile, every former admirer, every secret of thoughtfulness and imprudence weighed in the nicest balance of legal criticism; that she herself has been subjected to the mortification of sitting day after day and hearing the unfavorable comments of the opposing counsel upon her character, and to all sorts of insinuations and innuendoes, if not the direct charges, that she was a female adulteress, that she had ensnared the defendant in her toils with the purpose of despoiling him of his money, and the painful notoriety will be her portion for the rest of her life.

The experience of the law which Miss Carstang has had will not be without its moral, and it will afford no encouragement to others of her sex, whose affections may have been trifled with, to carry their griefs into court, unless they feel confident that there is no act of their past life upon which an injurious construction can be put, and that they have been perfectly honest and upright in all their dealings, and unless also they can direct themselves of all sensitiveness of feeling, and are willing to sacrifice the delicacy of the sex for a doubtful pecuniary compensation of an injury which loses all its hold upon our sympathies when offset by dollars and cents.

It was quite time that such a lesson was given for these breaches of promise suits have become disgustingly common throughout the country. Half a dozen heavy verdicts seem to have stimulated scores of women, more or less young, to various quarters to similar prosecutions. It is becoming absolutely dangerous for a man to be seduced by a woman, and to be married, for we trust they will now breathe somewhat more freely.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Herald expresses his belief in favor of an Act of Parliament legalizing a marriage between a man and a deceased wife's sister. Does his rule work both ways? Is he in a favor of legalizing marriage between a woman and her deceased husband's brother? (Is he prepared for the logical conclusion of such legislation, namely, th

legalizing of marriage between all parties who are not blood relations? Are the disabilities of all those who are related by mere affinity to be removed? And if not, why not?—Will the Herald kindly enlighten us on these points, as we are one of those who meanly hold by the good old law—biblical, civil, ecclesiastical—which regards the husband and wife as one, his relatives thereby becoming hers, and her relatives his; and believing that, we therefore strongly opposed to any change from the existing state of things.—[Transcript.]

FUNNY CORNER.

THREE things that can never agree, —two cats over one mouse, two wires in one house, and two lovers after one gal. We know a poor fellow who takes the palm in all his quarrels with his wife. She slaps his face.

A moral debating society out West is engaged in a discussion on the following question:—"If a husband deserts his wife, which is the most abandoned, the woman or the man?"

"I shouldn't care so much about the bugs," said a thin pale lodger to his landlady, "but the fact is, ma'am, I hain't got the blood to spare.

A woman was arrested in Detroit the other day, for stealing \$5 from one lover to pay the minister's charge for marrying her to another.

"Caught in her own net" as the man said when he saw one of the fair sex bunched in her crinoline.

Out West, the law gives damages for apparent breach of promises. The bachelors, however, obviate the difficulty by having their cards labelled, "Good for this call only."

A justice in Lafayette, Ind., married a young couple a short time since, and dated the marriage contract back a few months, "to cover an impending accident!" as he called it.

"Here's Webster on a bridge," said Mrs. Partridge, as she handed like a new unabridged dictionary. "Study it contentively, and you will gain a great deal of inflammation."

SHERIFF SALES.

OF LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC DURING MONTH OF APRIL, 1860.

Julien Chabot, vs. Anselme Couture.—A lot of ground in Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire near the Church, 49 feet by 60, with wooden house thereon, sold at Church door of same Parish on 11 April 10 in the forenoon.

City Building Society vs. Thomas McNeil.—A lot of land in Victoria near Jacques Cartier River of 3 arpents in front, forming together 150 arpents in superficies with house and building thereon, sold at Church door of St. Ambrose on the 18 April 10 in the forenoon.

Ladriere Thibodeau vs. Anselme Pelletier.—1st. An Emplacement in Laurier street 6 1/2 feet by 41. 2nd. Another Emplacement in Banlieue of Quebec, Village St. Angele, 40 feet by 120. 3rd. The undivided half of an Emplacement at the last mentioned place 60 feet by 60 with house thereon, Lot No. 1. Sold at Sheriff's office on the 29 April, and Lots 2 and 3 at Church door of St. Roch on the 19 April 10 in the forenoon each.

Maria McMackin vs. John Cox Stokes.—An Emplacement in Point of St. Raymond 5 Hange 8 an arpent with house with house and other buildings, sold at Church door of same Parish on 19 April at 10 A.M.

Diid.

In Montreal, on the 5th inst., Mr. S. D. Childs aged 33 years.

In Montreal, on the 5th inst., Rachel Jeffrey, widow of the late Rev. Robt. Doty, aged 57 years.

A London, England, on the 13th March, Geo. Binmore, Esq., Merchant, of Montreal.

Auction Sales.

Sale of Household Furniture, Horse, Waggon, Carriage, &c., &c.

Will be sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at BALVENE HOUSE, ST. JOY ROAD, now occupied by Mr. MITCHELL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of H. Carpets, Mahogany Book-Cases and Wardrobes, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Paintings, Refrigerator, Dairy Utensils, &c.

AFTER WHICH:

An excellent family Horse, 7 years old, and warranted quiet in saddle or harness;

A four-wheeled double Waggon, covered, six seats and lamps, built by Gingras;

A light double Waggon, two or four seats a pleasure;

Double covered and single Carriages, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c.;

Saddle, double Bridle, and three sets Harness; Garden Roller, Farm or Snow Roller, Carriage, Berlin Sleighs, Farm Utensils, &c., &c.

A good Milk Cow.

Sale precisely at ONE o'clock, P.M.

F. H. HALL, A. & B. Quebec, April 7, 1860. 42

Miss Helena McCaffry's ANNUAL JUVENILE BALL

WILL take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at the MUSIC HALL.

Persons desirous of obtaining admission can do so by applying to Miss H. McCaffry, at her residence, No. 20, Mountain Hill, near Prescott Gate.

Quebec, April 7, 1860. 43

Biblical and Literary Society. A LECTURE

ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

BY THE REV. J. ELLIOTT, Will be delivered

On THURSDAY EVENING Next, the 12th of April, at Eight o'clock, in the Wesleyan Church Lecture Room.

ADMISSION:—LADY & GENTLEMAN, 7 1/2. Quebec, April 7, 1860. 42

Upper Canada Butter. 25 FIRKINS choice TABLE BUTTER, just received ex Grand Trunk Railway. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, April 3, 1860. 46

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS. LEA and PERDINS having discovered that some of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the initials L. & P. forged they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERDINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle.

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such transgressions. Oct. 7, 1859. 720-13m



PATRIOTIC & NATIONAL BAZAAR.

OF THE LADIES OF ST. ROCHS AND ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS, TO AID IN THE

ERECTION of a MONUMENT, TO THE Memory of the Heroes who gloriously fell on the Plains of Abraham, in 1760.

TO BE HELD AT THE MUSIC HALL, ON Monday, the 21st May, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

At a meeting of the Ladies of St. Rochs and St. John Suburbs, held on the 15th of March, in order to organize at last the TABLES OF THE BAZAAR in favour of the Monument to be erected on the 25th of JUNE next, upon the basis already laid down, it has been unanimously resolved that there shall be seven tables as under named, and that the undermentioned ladies will preside as managers:

St. JOHN'S SECTION. St. ROCHS SECTION. No. 4. TABLE OF REFRESHMENTS. Plains of Abraham.

Managers:—Mrs. Germain St. Pierre and Mrs. Joseph Hamel.

No. 3. Royal Roussillon. Managers:—Mrs. H. Masse and Mrs. J. Jacques.

No. 5. Buttes a Neveu. Managers:—Mrs. M. B. B. and Mrs. J. A. Bélanger.

No. 2. Ste. Foye. Managers:—Mrs. Ph. Jolicœur, Mrs. Fr. X. Malouin and C. Dion.

No. 6. Côteau St. Genevieve. Managers:—Mrs. J. P. Rhéaume & Mrs. F. Hamel.

No. 1. St. Laurent. Managers:—Mrs. J. E. Bolduc and Mrs. H. Deslauriers.

No. 7. Mulin Dumont. Managers:—Mrs. P. M. Bardy, President, St. Roch's; Mrs. G. St. Pierre, St. Roch's; Mrs. Jos. Hamel, Treasurer, St. Roch's; Mrs. J. L. Bolduc, St. John's; Mrs. J. P. Rhéaume, Secretary, St. Roch's; Mrs. Ph. Jolicœur, St. John's.

In testimony thereof we have signed: P. M. BARDY, Pres. Soc. J. E., Q. J. P. RHEAUME, Commis. Ord.

Every person who feels desirous to assist us in so patriotic a pursuit, is respectfully requested to send their GIFTS between this and the 15th MAY, to the owners of the above tables.

Mrs. J. P. RHEAUME, Secretaries. Mrs. PH. JOLICOEUR, 42—Law

Quebec, April 7, 1860. 42—Law

MR. CREBAR will give a BALL at his Academy, TEMPERANCE HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th of April.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 6s. 3d.—Not Transferable, to be had of Mr. C. and of a few Gentlemen entrusted to dispose of them.

Refreshments and attendance provided. Dancing to commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Quebec, April 5, 1860. 41—c

Stadacona Building Society. A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society, will be held at the OFFICE of the PEOPLES BUILDING SOCIETY, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., precisely.

By order of the subscribers, W. MILLER, Secretary Peoples Building Society. Quebec, April 5, 1860. 41

A MUSICAL & LITERARY SOIREE, UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE Saint Lawrence Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance,

will Take place at the Temperance Hall, ST. FRANCIS STREET,

ON Monday Evening, April 9, 1860.

A professional gentleman will preside at the Piano, and a Choir will sing several melodies during the evening.

Appropriate Addresses will be delivered by the Hon.ble. MALCOM CAMERON, M.P.P.; Col. LEAFHAIN, M.P.P.; Mr. McKELLAR, M.P.P.; &c., &c., &c.

SINGLE TICKETS, half a dollar; DOUBLE DO, (Lady and Gentleman) seventy-five cents;—can be procured at Messrs. Middleton & Dawson's, foot of Mountain Hill; W. Sweatman's, 50 John Street, within; J. Rickaby's, 56 St. John Street, without; J. R. Healey's, James Street, Lower Town; W. R. Brodie's, St. Peter Street, Lower Town; Alex. Smeaton's, St. John Street; & Geo. Johnston's, St. John Street; or the Members of the Committee; and at the doors of the Hall.

Doors open at SIX o'clock. Tea precisely at SEVEN o'clock.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely. G. PEARSON, Sec. Committee. Quebec, March 29, 1860. 38

Cornhill Magazine. RECEIVED, a supply of the Cornhill Magazine for January and February,—1s. 8d. each. P. SINCLAIR. Quebec, April 3, 1860. 40



MUSIC HALL.

THE Quebec Historic Club,

Will give their LAST ENTERTAINMENT this Season on

Thursday Evening, APRIL 12TH.

ON THIS OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED, With entire new scenery, by Mr. F. Mines, formerly Scenic Artist, to the Theatre.

The much admired Comic Drama in four Acts, entitled

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,

AND MADISON MORTON'S inimitable Farce of

SLASHER & CRASHER

Mr. FRANKLIN in two characters.

By the kind permission of Lt.-Col. Gordon, the splendid Band of H. M. 17th Regt., will attend.

TICKETS 2s. 6d. each; may be procured at Mr. Sinclair's book-store, and at the door on the evening of the Performance.

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN, Curtain to rise at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

For particulars see small bills. Quebec, April 5, 1860. 41

FANCY FAIR.

THE LADIES OF THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, POINTE LEVI,

PROPOSE EXHIBITING A FAIRY TREE,

For the sale of Useful and Ornamental Articles, at the

Lauzon Hotel, Pointe Levi, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

NEXT, April 11th.

Refreshments will be provided. DOORS open from 2.30 to 10 P.M. PRICE OF ADMISSION,—7d. Quebec, April 5, 1860. 41

Quebec Masonic Hall Association. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Call of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share on the Capital Stock of the Association has been made, and the same is hereby required to be paid at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6, QUEBEC CHAMBERS, St. Peter Street, on the 10th inst.

H. P. LEGGATT, Secretary. 41

POSTSCRIPT. NEW YORK LEDGER and NEW YORK MERCURY of the 14th April, price 4d. each, to be had at SINCLAIR'S BOOKSTORE, Savings Bank Block, St. John Street. Quebec, April 5, 1860. 41

FREIGHT MISCARRIED. SHIPPED at Toronto in the "New Era," one S Barrel, CONTAINING WHITE CHINA DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES, four plates with Masonic emblems, also several fancy cake plates. The barrel was initialed in black paint, "P. St. H., Q." and had on it an address card written, "PHILLIP ST. HILL, Office Keeper, Quebec."

Any information regarding the same, will be thankfully received at the above address, Quebec. Quebec, April 3, 1860. 40—c

The Mirror and Transcript newspapers of Montreal, will please insert three times, and send account to "Mercury" office.

A COLLECTION will be made after the Sermon in aid of the Charitable Fund of the Society. Members of the Society, together with the natives of England and Wales, and their descendants, not members, are requested to attend.

The Pews will be open to the Public. GEORGE T. CARY, Secretary St. George's Society. Quebec, March 31, 1860. 39

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE.

MONDAY, the 23rd April, being the FESTIVAL OF ST. GEORGE, there will be DIVINE SERVICE in the CATHEDRAL CHURCH, in this City, at SEVEN o'clock in the Evening, when Prayers will be read by the Revd. G. V. HOUSMAN, Chaplain of the Society, and a SERMON suitable to the occasion, will be preached by the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

A MUSICAL SERVICE will be arranged for the occasion, under the direction of HENRY CARTER, Esq., Organist of the Cathedral, assisted by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Voluntary Choir and other Amateurs, who will kindly give their aid.

A COLLECTION will be made after the Sermon in aid of the Charitable Fund of the Society. Members of the Society, together with the natives of England and Wales, and their descendants, not members, are requested to attend.

The Pews will be open to the Public. GEORGE T. CARY, Secretary St. George's Society. Quebec, March 31, 1860. 39

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. A GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held at RUSSELL'S HOTEL, Palace St., on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at HALF-PAST THREE o'clock, P.M., for election of new members, and for other business.

By order, GEORGE T. CARY, Secretary St. George's Society. Quebec, March 31, 1860. 39

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.



THEATRE ROYAL - MUSIC HALL.

QUEBEC, C. E. GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

BY THE Officers of the Garrison.

On Saturday Evening, The 14th April, 1860.

Will be presented, for the first time in Canada or the United States, OXFORD'S SERIO-COMIC DRAMA, in two Acts, of

THE PORTER'S KNOT.

This beautiful and interesting DRAMA was produced last season at the Royal Olympic Theatre, London, and had a most successful run of One hundred and sixty nights, and the honor of a visit from HER MAJESTY on three separate occasions.

COMIC SONG, (By particular desire.)

The Man that couldn't get Warm.

To conclude with SELBY'S Laughable Farce, entitled

THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

THE BAND of the 17th REGIMENT will perform SELECTIONS from various Operas during the evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Dress Circle and Reserved Seats, 75 Cents. Gallery, 37 1/2 Cents. TICKETS may be obtained and seats secured for the Dress Circle at Mr. SINCLAIR'S, John Street.

Doors open at Half-past SEVEN; Performance to commence at EIGHT o'clock.

VIVAT REGINA. Quebec, March 31, 1860. 38—d

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE LITTLE, who left home 6 years ago, and is supposed to be in BROOKLYN, New York.

Address to his brother, ROBERT LITTLE, Royal Artillery, Quebec. 41—c

The New York City or Brooklyn Papers would oblige by copying once.

FURNISHED COTTAGE. TO BE LET, for the Summer Months, a NEAT COTTAGE, with STABLE, GARDEN and PLEASURE GROUND, distant only Half a Mile from Dorchester Bridge. Apply on the premises, to T. R. SMITH. Smithville, 5th April, 1860. 38—i

NEW GOODS AT

WM. LAIRD & CO'S.

New Spring Capes,

New Bonnets and Hats.

New Ribbons, Flowers & Feathers.

New Prints & Cambrics.

New Flounced Dresses,

New Silk Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—New Goods received every week per "Canadian Steamers."

WM. LAIRD & CO.

March 31, 1860. 38

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS in writing, addressed to the Commissioners of Public Works, will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Clerk of the Court, at Amherst Island, Magdalen Islands, up to the

FIRST OF JUNE NEXT, FOR THE

ERECTION OF A COURTHOUSE,

according to the plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Department, and also at the office of the Clerk of the Court aforesaid.

Tenders covering a bulk sum are to be accompanied by the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the satisfactory fulfillment of the contract.

JOHN ROSE, Commissioner. 37

Quebec, March 27, 1860



Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 10th APRIL, for the supply of such PROVISIONS, and for the performance of such LABOUR, as may be required for the Company's Steamships at this Port, Weekly, during the ensuing season:—

For the supply of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL, PORK, SAUSAGES, POULTRY and VEGETABLES, from the 1st May to the 31st July, and from 1st August to 30th November.

BREAD, FRESH BUTTER, EGGS and MILK, for the season.

And for LABOUR as follows:—Discharging Cargo from Steamships, per ton. Coaling Steamships, Loading do.

The Provisions to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection, deliverable on board in such quantities as required.

The conditions attached to the Contract for Labour may be ascertained at the office of the undersigned.

Accounts payable cash after departure of each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO., Agents. 3, St. Peter street. Quebec, March 31, 1860. 39

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A MILL SITE, in the town plot of Wingham, in the Township of Turnberry, in the County of Huron, U.C., consisting of forty three acres, will be offered for sale by auction, by CHARLES WIDER, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Goderich, on the TWENTY-FIFTH OF NEXT MONTH.

UPSET PRICE \$500.

Conditions of sale:—One fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest. The purchaser to build a Saw Mill within one year, and a Grist Mill within two years from the date of sale.

Sufficient securities to be given for the fulfilment of the above conditions.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 39

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

NEW COMMERCIAL TABLES,

BY F. H. ANDREWS, Junr., ACCOUNTANT.

This work will comprise enlarged and improved Tables; and be the most useful and complete of its kind, showing Exchange Equivalents, Cash value of Stocks, Debentures, &c., &c., with Interest, Commission, and other Tables. Quebec, 29th March, 1860. 39—s

CAPAIN EDW. DERUE'S FENCING ACADEMY,

The Best Gymnastic Exercise For Men and Youths FROM NINE YEARS AND UPWARDS,

AT THE QUEBEC BATH HOUSE,

opposite RUSSELL'S HOTEL, Palace Street.

OPEN EVERY DAY EXCEPT Thursday, FROM 9 A.M. till 10 P.M.

MOTTO.—"The man who has Carie and Tierce at his fingers' ends must be a gentleman."—Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.

THE ART OF FENCING.

FENCING is the art of using a weapon skillfully, both for attack and defence, in accordance with certain established rules. Foreste or Foil Fencing has for its special object the proper use of the rapier or broadsword, and is the most conducive of all gymnastic exercises to the acquirement of a quick eye, a skilful hand, and an active, athletic body, and gives great facility in the use of all other weapons, such as the Broadsword, Lance, Bayonet, Quarterstaff, and likewise in Boxing.

Please take notice for Youths from 9 years upwards.

In teaching the art of fencing to juveniles, I have adopted the well known system of Gymnastics of the celebrated Professor Lingé. By this system youth will acquire a noble carriage, an easy, natural step, genteel manners, at the same time it will accomplish and strengthen the body. It is generally known that in a strong body there is a strong soul; and young men will soon find out the advantages they enjoy in the possession of a strong, sound body. The usefulness of this system is so evident that it scarcely needs a further recommendation.

REFERENCES:—The Rev. John Cook, D.D.; The Hon.ble. Mr. Kierzkowski, M.L.C.; The Hon.ble. Mr. Murray, M.L.C.; The Hon.ble. Mr. Masson, M.L.C.; W. H. Jeffrey, Esq.; D. E. Price, Esq., M.P.P.

For terms, &c., apply at the Academy. EDWARD DE RUE, 35

Quebec, March 24, 1860.

Seeds—all New.

THE Subscriber entering upon the SEED BUSINESS for the first time, offers his first importation of all NEW SEEDS of choice selections:—CUCUMBER, TURNIP, RADISH, CARROT, ONION, CABBAGE, PEAS, and other Seeds for the Kitchen and the Flower Garden. Several new kinds of Flower Seeds.

S. STURTON, 2, John Street. 35—1m

FOR SALE, A FAMILY FOUR WHEEL HALF COVERED CARRIAGE, for Single Horse or Pair,—an excellent carriage in perfect order. To be seen at Mr. VERRETT'S FACTORY, No. 37, St. George Street, near Abraham Hill. Quebec, March 17, 1860. 33—s

Refined Sugars. 50 BARRELS assorted quality. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, March 24, 1860. 38

NEW GOODS

AT GLOVER & FRY'S BY STEAMSHIPS

Nova Scotian and North American.

BONNETS, MANTLES, HATS, DRESSES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FEATHERS, PRINTS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES and MANTLE CLOTHS,

With a variety of other NEW GOODS of the Latest Spring Styles & Fashions.

