Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL XXXI. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877 No. 11 540

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The following statement, from a Boston paper, gives a tolerable idea of the financial position of the city of New York at the present time, a state of things mainly produced by the control of that city a few years since by the celebrated Boss Tweed and his manipulators. The question has evidently been canvassed pretty closely, as to whether or not the city is in a solvent position at this period. The Comptroller, during an interview, gives his opinion that it is not in a bankrupt condition, and that it is not even tending that way, municipally or commercially. The obligations of New York in the form of bonds and stocks are stated to be $150,000,000 (one hundred and fifty millions of dollars), the city itself holding some $30,000,000, which are invested in the sinking fund. Of this whole amount over $22,000,000 are in the shape of assessment bonds, about $15,000,000 of which will ultimately be reimbursed to the Treasury from the collection of assessments, and over $6,000,000 are in revenue bonds issued in anticipation of last year's taxes. Deducting, all from the sum of total indebtedness, the city debt is stated at about ninety millions of dollars. Our Boston contemporary says:—

"The perusal of the City Auditor's annual report makes it agreeable, by comparison, to turn to the financial condition of New York, as we find it stated in a recent interview by Comptroller Kelly of that city. With many people in New York it is a serious question whether it is really bankrupt, but the Comptroller asserts positively that it is not and that it is not tending that way, either municipally or commercially. The city debt is admitted to be large, and the taxes high, but the trouble is that New York, like the other commercial centres, has been gathering experience from a long term of stagnation and shrinkage. The weight of taxation is of course felt more heavily now than when incomes were larger, and expenditures are naturally criticised more severely. The obligations of New York, in the form of bonds and stocks, are stated roundly to be $150,000,000, the city itself holding some $30,000,000, which are invested in the sinking fund. Of this whole amount over $22,000,000 are in the shape of assessment bonds, about $15,000,000 of which will ultimately be reimbursed to the Treasury from the collection of assessments, and over $6,000,000 are in revenue bonds issued in anticipation of last year's taxes. Deducting all from the sum total of indebtedness, the city debt is stated at about $90,000,000. The claims outstanding against the city are reckoned to be fairly offset by arrears of taxes, mortgages and other forms of property in its possession, independent of its real estate. The latter has been valued by expert appraisers at $200,000,000. So that in such a view no intelligent citizen ought to allow himself to be afflicted with apprehensions of the city's bankruptcy.

"The great injustice of which New York complains is the imposition of so large a proportion of the State taxes. Within the last ten years, according to Comptroller Kelly's statement, the city has paid over to the State in taxes more than $60,000,000, or two-thirds of the present city debt. To remedy a wrong so obvious, it is insisted that the valuation of property shall be equalized throughout the State. In order to bring this about, it is suggested that a representative member from the city shall be appointed to the State Board of Equalization, who shall use his influence on the city's behalf and that of plain justice. It is a very fine thing for the rural districts to govern the State and draw on the city of New York for half and more of the current year's expenses. But that is a disposition scarcely less manifest in Massachusetts towards Boston than in New York towards its great commercial emporium. The present heavy burden of debt which the city is obliged to carry is very largely explained by this remarkable fact. Then large sums have been additionally squandered in extravagant expenditures, and lost by frauds, jobbery and kindred practices known to the rings. An expanded currency has likewise a great deal to do with the increase of the city's debt, as it has with that of all other large cities. It largely increased the cost of public improvements by increasing the price of labor and materials, for which two and three times has been paid what would have to be paid now. And inflated values are to be reckoned as bearing their share in the estimate of the debt."

President Hayes' Cabinet.

The appointment of President Hayes' Cabinet, which was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday, is made up as follows:—

Secretary of State,—Wm. M. Evarts.
Secretary of the Treasury,—John Sherman.
Secretary of War,—George W. McCrary.
Secretary of the Navy,—Richard W. Thompson.
Secretary of the Interior,—Carl Schurz
Attorney-General,—Charles Devens.
Postmaster-General,—David M. Key.

Those officers are properly Secretaries of their Departments, as the term imports, and by customary usage are the confidential advisers of the President. Though they thus constitute the cabinet of the President, they are not a "government," in the sense in which the term is used with us. They do not bring forward measures of legislation, or prescribe the form of bills; and except as they may advise the President in matters of policy, their duties are executive only. The President has in this case assigned the departments to eminently able men; though not strongly marked politicians, nor all of one party.

The Secretary of State, William Maxwell Evarts, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1837, when he studied law, and entered into practice in New York, where his career has been remarkably successful. He is well known as the foremost lawyer of New York. In politics he was a Whig while that party existed, and since he has acted with the Republicans.

John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 20, 1823 He is of an old Connecticut family, and is brother to General Sherman. He studied law with his brother, Judge Sherman, and settled in practice at Mansfield, Ohio, which is now his home. In 1854 he was elected a Representative in Congress, from which he was elected to the Senate in 1861, which place he has held till the present time, where he has been chairman of the Committee on Finance.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, was born at Evansville, Indiana, in 1825. His parents emigrated to Wisconsin while he was a child, and he was brought up in that State, where he studied law and was admitted to practice at the age of twenty He was elected to Congress in 1870 and was twice re-elected, declining further nomination.

Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, has long been a resident of Indiana, but was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, June, 1809. He entered the practice of law in 1834 in Indiana, since which time he has been a leading politician as a Whig and Republican. He served several terms in Congress, and was a prominent stump speaker. As a Whig, he was of the anti-slavery school.

Carl Schurz (pronounced Shoorts), Secretary of the Interior, was born at Siblar, near Cologne, in 1829. He was a student at the University of Bonn, in 1848, when he joined the Revolutionary party, and with Kinkel, took an active part in the military operations in the Palatinate. He escaped to Switzerland, but afterwards returned and effected the escape of Kinkel from the fortress of Spandau and twenty years imprisonment. He afterwards went to Paris, where he was correspondent of the liberal papers. In 1852 he came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin, where he soon became a prominent leader of the German Republicans and an active speaker and writer. His fine speaking talent and excellent command of English, with his learning and culture, brought him prominently before the country, and gave him a national reputation. In 1861, he was appointed minister to Spain, which place he resigned soon after, and retiring entered the army as a Brigadier-General, and served throughout the war, with distinction. He then settled at St. Louis, and was elected to the Senate by the Republicans, when they controlled Missouri. Though he supported Grant's first election, he differed with him on points of policy, and opposed his re-election, and supported Greeley. In 1875, he assisted the Republicans of Ohio, as the advocate of the resumption of specie payments, and has been a warm supporter of Hayes in this election. He is altogether a superior man, of fine literary training, polished in manner, and may be called brilliant.

Charles Devens, Attorney-General, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1820. He graduated from Harvard in 1838, and afterwards from the Law School of that college. He has served in his State Senate and House, and also on the Bench. He entered the army in 1861, and served through the war, with distinction, leaving with the rank of Major-General. Politically he has been Republican.

David M. Key, Postmaster General, is the son of a Baptist minister, born in East Tennessee in 1824. He was educated in his native State. In 1861, he joined the Confederate Army, and served through the war, when he returned to the practice of law. Though a Democrat in politics, he was liberal and exerted himself in favor of the political rights of the blacks. In 1875, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate. Since the war he has been zealous to promote harmony and peace. He was an acknowledged Democrat, though liberal toward his opponents.

Thus President Hayes has made up his Cabinet, without a political precedent in later times, by appointing five decided Republicans, one Liberal and one Democrat,—all, however, superior men—and thus far gives evidence of a purpose of reform.

Avenging Mountain Meadow.

BEAVER, U.T., March 7—In the Second District Court, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Judge Boreman passed sentence of death on John D. Lee, to be executed between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the 23rd of March. Lee seemed unmoved, but is quite feeble. He arrived here from Salt Lake, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of Marshal Nelson and United States Prosecuting Attorney Howard.

CANADIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The conservatism shown by this company in withdrawing their agencies from the Province of Quebec, and ceasing to do business in that district is, we think, commendable. They have made arrangements with another company, we understand, to protect their policy-holders in that Province. Mutual companies, as a rule, will find, we have no doubt, after an experience of several years, that they have added to the cost of insurance by extending their business beyond the reach of careful supervision by the management. The course adopted has resulted in a general decrease in every department of the company's business. The losses of the year were $25,572. The amount at risk has been decreased about a million and a half dollars, and is now $4,640,534,—*Monetary Times.*

MINING NEWS.—Henry Bishop has discovered on his farm in Fitzroy, within twenty miles of Ottawa, a most extraordinary deposit of minerals. It includes copper, bismuth, iron, and antimony. Mr. Miller has struck a wonderfully rich mine of apatite, native phosphate of lime, in rear of Templeton. He has been taking it out at the rate of three tons per day of picked blue phosphate. Mr. Haycock commenced to open a phosphate mine near the Haycock Iron location this week. Mr. Fairbarn, who commenced mining for silver last fall at Thirty-one Mile Lake, 76 miles up the Gatineau, and had to abandon it, denies that he gave it up because he failed to find silver. He says he has found paying rock, but he says that he has not the means to develop it.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sail every Saturday from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW (via Londonderry), AND LONDON DIRECT.

Rates of passage payable in U.S Currency. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, OR LONDONDERRY. Cabins $65, to $80, according to accommodations. Excursion Tickets, $120 to $140. NEW YORK AND LONDON (direct) Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion Tickets, $100 to $120. Steerage always as low as by any other line.

The Passenger accommodations of Anchor Line Steamers are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.

Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y. GUSTAVE LEVE, Agent, opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

October 5, 1876. mar6

Wilson's Pulmonary CHERRY BALSAM

Mrs. Mary Harrington, Kouchibouguac, N.B., says "I have sold all Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam I had from you. Send me a few dozen more in the speediest way you can. It is the best medicine we ever heard of, and its cures are wonderful."

Sold by Druggists and all dealers in medicine.

ROWNTREES' PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA

The popularity of this rich and nourishing preparation is due to the facts:—

I.—That it contains COCOA and SUGAR ONLY, without any admixture of Farina.
II.—That the proportion of Cocoa to Sugar is exceptionally large.
III.—That the Cocoa used is not robbed of any of its nourishing constituents.
IV.—That the delicate flavour of the Cocoa Nib is not hidden by any other flavour.

Rowntrees' Cream Tablettes.

ROWNTREES' CHOCOLATE CREAMS,

ASSORTED FRUIT FLAVORS, HEALTHY AND DELICIOUS SWEETMEATS.

ROWNTREES' COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES, to those who prefer an unadulterated article with the *delicate flavor of the Cocoa Nib* unmasked by farinaceous or other makeweights, can be confidently recommended.

They will lie on the most delicate stomach, toning and nourishing when others would cause nausea and indigestion.

WHOLESALE BY

THOMPSON, CODVILLE & CO.

February 28, 1877. Om-co

Dr. Wilson's Anti-Billious PILLS.

John Johnson, Petersville, Queen's County, N.B writes us that it is now about four years since he commenced using Dr Wilson's Anti-Billious and Preserving Pills in his family. He was subject to headache, billious attacks, and never got effectual relief till he used these pills.

Sold by Druggists and all dealers in medicine.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has bought all the Assets belonging to the Estate of TERREAU & FRERE, Founders, of Quebec. All those indebted to the said Estate are requested to settle with

C. W. CARRIER, Levis.

March 1 tf

Halifax & West India R. M. Route

Halifax & West India R. M. Route.

CUNARD LINE.

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

FROM HALIFAX,

Monday, 10th July, 1876.
" 7th August, "
" 4th Sept., "
" 2nd October "

Approximate dates of Sailings,

FROM ST. THOMAS, W. I.

Wednesday, 19th July, 1876.
" 16th August, "
" 13th Sept, "
" 11th October, "

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

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

For Rates of Passage, and other information apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

July 10, 1876.

For 50 Years the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM of Cutler Bros. & Co, Boston, stands unrivalled for **Coughs, Colds and Consumption.** Sold in Quebec by JOHN MUSSON.

February 12, 1877. mon,wed&sat-Om

DOW'S Sturgeon Oil Liniment.

A long experience with Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment has proved to us that nothing surpasses it for the cure of rheumatism, gout, contracted cords and muscles, and weak limbs

Sold by Druggists and all dealers in medicine.

March 12, 1877. Am-co-&w

MR. FRED. CONNER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 14, RUE DE CHABROL, PARIS, FRANCE,

Is the Agent in that City for the "MORNING CHRONICLE."

January 10, 1877.

SYRUPS.

BARRELS CRYSTAL DRIPS.
Do. Amber.
Do. Pale Amber.
Kegs Pale Amber.
Bls. Golden Syrup.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 1, 1877.

QUEBEC ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMPETITION OF 1877.

THE COMPETITION OF 1877 WILL BE public (and gratis). They will take place at the MECHANICS' HALL, MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the 5th of JUNE next, and will begin at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely.

Subject of competition for diplomas of the second class:—

ORGAN—Movement in *Re* of the 3rd book.—RINK.

PIANO—8th Sonata (1st movement), 2nd volume of the Peters edition.—CLEMENTI.

VIOLIN—Romance des Feuilles d'Album.—VIEUXTEMPS.

SINGING—*Soprano*—Aria di Rinaldo.—HAENDEL.

Contralto—O Rest in the Lord (Elijah).—MENDELSSOHN.

Tenor—Air de la favorite (Ange si pur).—DONIZETTI.

Baritone—Romance de Joconde.—NICOLO.

Bass—Tuba Mirum du Requiem.—MOZART.

Subject of competition for diplomas of the first class:—

ORGAN—Last movement of the 2nd Sonata.—MENDELSSOHN.

PIANO—Rondo finale, 3rd Sonata (Op. 49), Peters' edition.—WEBER.

VIOLIN—1st movement, 22nd Concerto.—VIOTTI.

SINGING—*Soprano*—Air du Pres-aux-Clercs (Day of my Childhood).—HEROLD.

Contralto—Morning Prayer (Elijah).—COSTA.

Tenor—"Cujus Animam," in "Stabat Mater."—ROSSINI.

Baritone—Air du Chalet.—ADAM.

Bass—The Monk.—MEYERBEER.

Harmony—Theory and Practice.

COMPOSITION—Style at the option of the candidate.

SPECIAL COMPETITION.

A prize will be accorded to the candidate who will present a composition of merit, and the title of *Laureate* may be conferred on him on the conditions required by article 14 of the *Constitution of the Academy.*

Another special competition will be opened for the piano. Subject of competition:—The 32nd Sonata of Beethoven, Op. III. (111), 1st movement. The title of *Laureate* will be granted to the successful candidate on the conditions implied in Article 14 of the *Constitution.*

N.B.—The piano which the Quebec Academy will use on the occasion has been generously offered by Mr. Joseph Gould.

CALIXA LAVALLEE, President.
J. B. LABELLE, Secretary.

Montreal, February 23, 1877.
Quebec, March 6, 1877.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED:

THE ART OF TEACHING—A Manual for Teachers and School Commissioners, by F. C. Emberson, M.A., late Commissioner to inspect the Normal and High Schools of the Province of Quebec.

Belford's Magazine for March.
Thankful Blossom, by Bret Hart.
The Turks in Europe, by E. A. Freeman.
Moody's Anecdotes and Illustrations, related by him of his Revival Work.

DAWSON & CO.

March 3, 1877.

QUEBEC, PAST AND PRESENT.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET received this volume can obtain it by applying to the undersigned.

DAWSON & CO., Booksellers, Lower Town.

June 21, 1876.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

CUNARD LINE.

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

From New York.

Algeria	Wednesday, March 14.
Parthia	Wednesday, March 21.
China	Wednesday, March 28.
Batavia	Wednesday, April 4.
*Russia	Wednesday, April 11
Algeria	Wednesday, April 18.
Bothnia	Wednesday, April 25.
Abyssinia	Wednesday, May 2.
Scythia	Wednesday, May 9.
*Russia	Wednesday, May 16.

And every following Wednesday from New York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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

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

Through bills of lading given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

March 12, 1877

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

BOXES No. 1 Baking Powder, each 4 doz.
Do. No. 2 " " each 6 doz.
Do. No. 3 " " each 4 doz.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 1, 1877.

Chocolates, &c.

BOXES THOMAS' CHOCOLATE Ea. 25lbs.
Do. Motts' Broma, each 18lbs.
Do Spiced Cocoa Sticks, each 10lbs.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

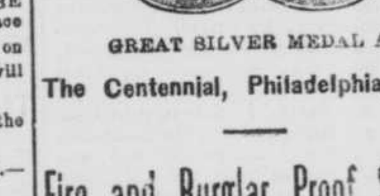
March 1, 1877.

GODFROID CHAPLEAU

DOMINION SAFE FACTORY

1st PRIZE MONTREAL EXHIBITION, 1873.

1st PRIZE OTTAWA EXHIBITION, 1875.



GREAT SILVER MEDAL AT

The Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes!

THESE SAFES, JUSTLY CONSIDERED at present as the best ever offered to the public, combine all the qualities required as to strength and safety. In order to avoid moisture in the interior of the Safe, and offer the greatest possible resistance in case of fire, an air space has been secured between the Iron sheets, which form the envelope or frame of these Safes.

The hinges are not of cast, but Wrought Iron, resting on a basis of Steel, with aperture, in order to remove the doors in case they should in time require any repairs. This improvement gives an undoubted superiority over all other Safes.

Sargent and Greenleaf's Combination Locks are put on my Safes when desired.

Office:—320, St. Lawrence Street. Works corner of Ontario and St. Charles Barromée Streets, Montreal.

Agents for Quebec:

ST. LAURENT & CO., No. 56, St. Paul Street, Quebec.

December , 1876 Lm-co

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A New Label, bearing their Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins

which will be placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

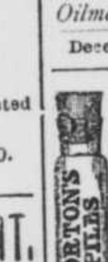
November 1874.

**** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.*

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

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

December 30 1876. aug21-Lmao-G



THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

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

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

"Remaining, Gentlemen, Yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

July 27, 1876. G-af

DOMINION LINE.

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

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal IN SUMMER,

Sailing from Liverpool, Wednesdays, weekly

Liverpool, Halifax and Philadelphia, and Liverpool, Bordeaux, Corunna, Havana and New Orleans, IN WINTER.

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

ONTARIO	3,200	Capt. F. B Bouchette
DOMINION	3,200	Capt. J. Roberts.
MEMPHIS	2,500	Capt. H. Mellon.
MISSISSIPPI	2,200	Capt. C. J. Lindall.
TEXAS	2,350	Capt. A. Laurenson.
QUEBEC	2,830	Capt. J. Thearle.
BORASSIA	2,150	Capt. J. Hoare.
ST. LOUIS	1,824	Capt. Reid.
BAVARIA	2,300	Capt. Williams.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN—To Halifax and Philadelphia, £10.10s. to New Orleans, £20.

STEERAGE—Outward, 6 guineas; Homeward $24.00

Through Bills of Lading for freight given to all parts of Canada and the States.

For further particulars, &c., apply to

FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, Liverpool.
WILLIAM BROCKIE, Philadelphia.
A. G. JONES & CO., Halifax.
D. TORRANCE & CO., Montreal.

Or, to WM. M. MACPHERSON, Commercial Chambers, Quebec.

February 3, 1877.

CANNED GOODS.

CASES Rhubarb 1lb Tins, each 2 dozen.
" Green Peas, 2lb Tins, each 2 dozen.
" Plums, 2lb Tins, each 2 dozen
" Green Gages 2lb Tins, each 2 dozen.
" Peaches, 2lb Tins, each 2 dozen.
" Peaches, 3lb Tins, each 2 dozen.
" String Beans, 2lb Tins, each 2 dozen
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 1, 1877.

QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND of

FOUR per Cent.

for the past year, has been declared, on the Paid-up Capital, payable at the Office of the Company,

ON THE 20th MARCH NEXT.

The Transfer Book will remain CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th prox., both days inclusive.

Quebec 20th February, 1877.

W. MOORE, Manager.

February 22, 1877. feb21

Cohn's Permanent Office File

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS, and for usefulness, durability and convenience is still unequalled.

We are permitted to refer to Messrs. Robertsons, Linton & Co, J. L. Cassidy & Co., etc., of this city, (Montreal,) and many other large firms all over the Dominion, who are unanimous in its praise, and find it invaluable for filing and preserving letters, invoices and other documents.

It supersedes anything yet invented and is invaluable to Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Brokers, Express, Railway and Steamboat Companies, in fact for every business, trade or profession.

The manufacture being now carried on by steam-power, on a large scale, the undersigned are enabled to offer these Files at greatly reduced prices, in order to bring them within the reach of every business man.

PRICES:

	Formerly.	Now.
Files, Letter size,	$5.00,	$2.50 each.
" Foolscap size,	7.50,	3.50 "
" Note size,	4.00,	2.00 "
Covers for Letter size,	9.00,	6.00 per doz
" for Foolscap "	10.50,	7.00 "
" for Note "	7.00,	4.00 "

Manufactured by the Metallic Stationery Manufacturing Company, 43, St. Peter Street, Montreal.

CHARLES MARTIN, Sole Agent for Canada and U.S.

For particulars send for Circulars.

December 29, 1876 jan25-Lm

JOHN MUSSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Christmas Importations

Direct from the first Houses in

London and Europe.

Consisting of a full and complete assortment of Lubin's, Atkinson's and Rimmel's Perfumery; Bohemian and Cut-Glass Toilet Sets and Smelling Bottles in every style. Best London-made Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes in Ivory, Bone, Tortoiseshell and Wood, and a large assortment of

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES

Including Toilet Soaps and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Perfume and Jewel Cases. All of which are admirably suited for Holiday Presents.

December 21, 1876.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

—AT THE—

MEDICAL HALL,

FABRIQUE STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER CAPPED SMELLING Bottles and Vinaigrettes; Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets; Odour and Jewel Cases; Atkinson's and Lubin's Perfumery; Ivory and Tortoise Shell Brushes and Combs, and a great variety of Fancy Articles, of which inspection is invited.

RODERICK McLEOD.

December 16, 1876. mch22-Lm

NEW MUSIC!

THE SENSITIVE

A VERY BRILLIANT

WALTZ.

PRICE.....................75 CENTS.

Published, and for sale by

A. LAVIGNE, Music Dealer and Publisher, 25, St. John Street, (Saving's Bank Building).

September 26, 1876. apl7

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.

New York and Bermuda Royal Mail Line.

THIS COMPANY WILL DESPATCH First-Class Clyde Built Iron Steamers

For Bermuda From New York,

Fortnightly, except during April, May and June, when Steamers will sail weekly.

The s.s. "Canima," will leave New York for Bermuda, and Bermuda for New York every alternate Thursday till further notice. This Steamer has splendid cabin accommodation.

The voyage is made in seventy hours from port to port, and thirty hours after leaving New York the Gulf Stream is crossed, which, in the coldest weather, is an impassable barrier to frost, thus quickly putting the traveller in the balmy atmosphere of a Southern climate.

For all information apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 29, Broadway, New York.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent, Boston, Montreal and Quebec.
Or to W. MOORE, Manager.

February 9, 1877.

CANDLES.

BOXES PRICE'S BELMONT SPERMS. 6's, each 25 lbs.
Boxes Price's Belmont Self-Fitting, 6's, each 24 lbs.
Do. Field's Finest Sperms, Self-Fitting, each 30 lbs.
Do. Field's Ozokerit Candles, each 25 lbs
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

February 8, 1877.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR RAILWAY SPIKES.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Railway Spikes" will be received up to NOON of TUESDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, for the supply of from 100 to 300 tons (2,240lbs.) of Railway Spikes.

Specification and form of Tender can be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, a cash deposit to an amount of *five per cent.* on the bulk sum of the Contract will be required.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Feby. 19th, 1877.

February 24, 1877.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY

On and after Monday, 12th inst., the G. T. Ferry

LEAVES

QUEBEC.	POINT LEVI.
A.M.	A.M.
7.30 Intercolonial Express.	7.45 Mail from West.
1.30 Mail to River du Loup.	P.M.
P.M.	4.15 Mail from Rive du Loup.
6.45 Mail for West.	

Intermediate Trips for Freight.

February 12, 1877. Oct2

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by Dealers throughout the World.

February 26, 1877. Lm-ao

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS,

For full information apply to

JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758, Broadway, New York

December 6, 1876 Om

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

CURES Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Piles, Syphilis, Heart-Disease, Liver Complaint, and all Eruptions of the Skin

The Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal. Sole Agents for Canada.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FOR SALE

STEAMBOAT ENGINES.

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

1 Low Pressure,	26in. Cylinder,	8 feet Stroke.		
1 Do	27in.	"	8	"
1 Do	30in	"	6	"
1 Do	45in.	"	10	"
1 Do	46in	"	10	"

—ALSO—

3 Return Flue Boilers,	30 horse power		
1 Tubular	do,	30	do
2 Do	do	25	do

The above will be sold cheap

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

A. GABOURY, Secretary.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE!

Speed, Safety, and Unrivalled Comfort.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Sailing from NEW YORK every SATURDAY, for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

THROUGH RATES FROM NEW YORK: Cabin, Single $80.00 to $100.00, Gold. Return $145.00 to $165.00, Gold.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing to and from NEW YORK and GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY, every SATURDAY, Also to and from LONDON (direct Line) every alternate SATURDAY.

Liverpool passengers are forwarded by Steamer to and from Glasgow.

RATES FROM NEW YORK:

Cabin, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast one way, $65.00 to $80.00, U.S. cy. Return (good 12m's) $120.00 to $140.00, U.S. cy Intermediate $35 00.

TO LONDON, DIRECT STEAMER:

Cabin, one way, $55.00 to $70.00, U.S. cy. Return $100.00 to $120.00. Intermediate, $33.00, U.S. cy.

Steerage, by either of above Lines, $25.00 from Quebec.

Staterooms secured by telegraph, FREE OF CHARGE.

Railroad Tickets granted at reduced rates. Given a choice of rail routes to New York.

Hamburg American Packet S.S Co.

Sailing from NEW YORK every THURSDAY for PLYMOUTH, England; CHERBOURG, Fance, and HAMBURG, Germany.

Through Tickets also at REDUCED RATES.

Passengers taking Through Tickets from Quebec save a large discount, have the same advantages, and the tickets are good by any Steamer at any time.

If passenger has secured Stateroom we give same reduction on our ticket no matter what route is chosen to New York.

Call and see plans of Steamships, etc. at Ticket Office opposite St. Louis Hotel.

GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent.

January 26, 1877. nov27'76

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks, and labels Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, etc. promptly attended to. Inventions that have been

REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be secured by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly and with broader claims than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations *free of charge,* and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, AND NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, and to inventors in every State in the Union

Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.

February 20, 1877. jan4'76

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

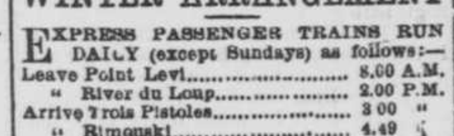
Revd. Wm. MOORE, Principal.

Spring Term begins 7th February.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MUSIC and French. For Prospectus, apply to

J. DICKIE, Secretary.

January 31. 1877. apl10-Lm



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:—

Leave Point Levi	8.00 A.M.
" River du Loup	2.00 P.M.
Arrive Trois Pistoles	3 00 "
" Rimouski	4.49 "
" Campbelltown	9.40 "
" Dalhousie	10.21 "
" Bathurst	12.28 A.M.
" Miramichi	2.10 "
" Moncton	5.00 "
" St. John	9.30 "
" Halifax	1 30 P.M.

Pullman Cars on Express Trains.

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains from Montreal at 9.45 o'clock P.M.

1st Class Fare from Montreal to Halifax	$17.00
1st Class do. do. to St. John,	15 00
2nd Class do. do. to Halifax,	11 00
2nd Class do. do. to St. John,	10.00

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Agent, 177, St. James Street, Montreal.
C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt. of Gov't R'ys.

November 22, 1876. nov18

BOARD.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with large, airy and well Furnished Rooms, with all modern conveniences, at

MRS. W. J. MACADAMS, Over Musson's Drug Store, Opposite the Post Office.

November 2, 1876

The "National Portrait Gallery."

THIS, ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR Books of the day, is issued in 20 monthly parts at 50 cents each, or in four volumes elaborately bound, at $4.00 each.

Each part will contain Coloured Portraits of four of our most distinguished celebrities, produced by a new process of much artistic excellence, and by which a most striking and accurate likeness is rendered.

Each Portrait will be accompanied by an original Memoir, consisting of eight large pages of letter-press, compiled from reliable sources; and being carefully restricted to a purely biographical and descriptive treatment of each subject, whilst avoiding anything in the shape of bias when the subjects are political or theological, will interest all classes of readers.

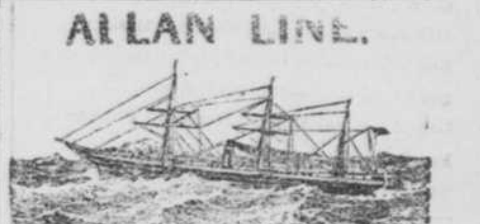
The Agent will be in town for a few days for the purpose of taking orders for the work, and is staying at

15, ST. FAMILLE STREET.

Sold by Subscription ONLY.

August 5, 1876.

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

1876—Winter Arrrangements—1877

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

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4100	Lt Dutton RNR.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt J Wylie.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt Barclay.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt Ritchie.
MORAVIAN	3600	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	3600	Capt Smith, RNR
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
SIBERNIAN	3400	Lt F Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt R Wylie.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Wallace.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt McDougall.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt N McLean.
CORINTHIAN	2000	Capt Menzies
PHOENICIAN	2600	Capt Jas Scott.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt Stephen.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1260	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSday, and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY

via HALIFAX,

calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND:—

SARDINIAN	Saturday,	10th	March,	1877.
CASPIAN	"	17th	"	"
MORAVIAN	"	24th	"	"
CIRCASSIAN	"	31st	"	"
POLYNESIAN	"	7th	April,	"
SCANDINAVIAN	"	14th	"	"
SARMATIAN	"	21st	"	"
CASPIAN	"	28th	"	"

Rates of Passage from Portland or Halifax:

Cabin $80 or $70, according to accommodation.
Intermediate......$40.
Steerage from Point Levi......$25.

Railway Tickets to Portland or Halifax granted at reduced rates.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

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

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

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

March 9, 1877.

SOUTHERN CLIMATE.

Winter Resort for Invalids and Tourists.

BERMUDA ISLAND, NASSAU BAHAMAS FLORIDA.

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM QUEBEC to any above named points, "good until used," and at PROPORTIONATE REDUCED RATES, are now on sale at the

Ticket Office Opposite St. Louis Hotel,

where Staterooms can be secured by telegraph free of charge.

Call or send Postage Stamps for Illustrated and descriptive "Bermuda," "Nassau, or "Florida" Pamphlets.

R. M. STOCKING, Ticket Agent.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent.

October 20, 1876

CLARK'S ELEPHANT

SIX CORD

TRADE MARK

SPOOL COTTON.

THE FOLLOWING SEWING MACHINE Companies recommend their customers and the public to use CLARK'S ELEPHANT SPOOL COTTON *ONLY*, as after careful testing they are satisfied there is no other in the market so well adapted for Machine and Hand use:—

"Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co'y;
Singer Manufacturing Co'y;
Howe Machine Co'y;
Raymond Sewing Machine Co'y
C. W. Williams Sewing Machine Co'y."

LADIES Be sure you ask for CLARK'S ELEPHANT THREAD when making your purchases, as there are other makers of the same name.

A full assortment to be had at all first-class Dry Goods Stores and Sewing Machine Depots.

WALTER WILSON & CO., SOLE AGENTS. Montreal.

September 22, 1876. nov26-Lm

A REMARKABLE BOOK

CHAMBERS

New Edition of their world-renowned

ENCYCLOPEDIA

EMBRACING

Twenty-Seven Thousand Distinct Subjects

—AND—

BROUGHT DOWN TO 1876.

WHY SO POPULAR

Because of its great Economy, Fearless impartiality in Religion, Politics and Nationality

—ALSO—

Because it steadily bears towards the useful, in every day life, rather than to the speculative and imaginary.

GARDNER & HOOD, Quebec and Montreal

June 28, 1876

DURYEAS'

SATIN GLOSS STARCH

TRY IT!

Use it once, and you will use no other.

DURYEAS'

IMPROVED CORN STARCH

Pronounced by Jurors of GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867, to be the "PERFECTION OF QUALITY"

A trial will insure its popularity everywhere None genuine without Duryeas' on every package.

For Sale by Grocers generally.

June 2. 1876

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Act of 1875—C Beausoleil.
Union Bank of Lower Canada—P MacEwen.
Quebec Board of Trade—F H Andrews.
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—Thos Davidson.
Auction Sale—Oct Lemieux & Co.
Offices and Store to Let—John L Gibb.
Cocked Hat and Plume for Sale—Box 1087 P O
Farmer Wanted—Wm Crawford & Sons.
Twenty-First Annual Soiree—P C Murphy.
Wrapping Papers—M G Mountain.
Maccaroni & Vermicelli—Do.
Dark Brandy— Do.
Lard— Do.
Machinery Oils— Do.
Cocoa, &c— Do.
Hibernian Benevolent Society—M Kelly.
For Sale or to be Let—Robt Mitchell & Sons.
$20,000 to Lend—E G Meredith.
Grand Annual Musical Soiree—S P Grogan.
For Sale—Bennett & Co.
The Mount Hermon Cemetery—H W Welch.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

OUR LICENSE SYSTEM.

The annual period is approaching when publicans and dealers of all kinds in liquors are legally presumed to take out the necessary licenses prescribed for law-ful traffic in such business. Official notice on the subject already appears in our columns, and it is to be presumed that its requirements will be duly complied with. In expressing this hope, however, we are free to avow that we consider the moment extremely opportune for those who have at heart the curtailment of the demoralizing trade in intoxicating drinks, to bestir themselves in behalf of their favorite hobby. It has often struck us as very singular that the city of Quebec, with all its churches, religious institutions, establishments of learning or philanthropy, and zealous advocates of temperance, has never yet thought of adopting, as one means to this great end, the beneficial system pursued by other municipalities, and notably by Montreal and Toronto, in regard to the restriction of the number of licenses for the sale of liquor. In fact, as far as the traffic in question is concerned, however our citizens may differ on other points in respect of the great conflicting principles of free trade and protection, it would seem obvious that they are of one accord in granting absolute commercial liberty to trade in the destructive beverages a very large majority of them condemn. This is, certainly, not a very flattering reflection to indulge in with respect to one's own city; but it is not the less true. We do not wish to have it understood, however, that the bibulous propensities of Quebecers are such, in our opinion, as to justify at bottom any thing of the sort; but it is the cursed apathy, which paralyzes every thing connected with the ancient capital, that induces this neglect of a very vital question. We are not of that straight laced, puritanical character, which desires to prescribe to our fellow man the precise line of conduct he should follow, in any particular, but as regards the liquor traffic, we are free to confess that, to our mind, the fewer sources of temptation that are tolerated the better. In the sister cities already mentioned, there are regularly appointed Boards of Commissioners, whose duty it is to grant only a certain number of licenses in each district, and, in each case, only to the most respectable and trustworthy parties. But what is the case in Quebec? When an individual is worthless for any other business, or unable to earn a decent livelihood in any other way, he immediately starts a tap-room. He hunts up twenty-five thoughtless fellow-citizens, who give him a character; pushes without the slightest trouble a motion awarding him a license through the City Council; in nine cases out of ten, never pays the necessary fee for that license into the Internal Revenue office; and, finding a confiding wholesale merchant or grocer to trust him for his stock in-trade, starts out gayly to tempt, and ruin, perhaps, his fellow creatures. This is no fancy picture, but the real, downright truth. As already remarked, we look upon absolute prohibition as an utopian idea. There will ever be hotels as long as men have got throats to imbibe; but a great point to be gained is the curtailment of the number of those places of bibulous resort; as well as their enhancement in the social scale, and the improvement of the quality of refreshments they vend. We would ask our readers and even the hotel-keepers themselves, where is the demand for as many as twenty-eight drinking shops within the limited circuit of the walls which surround the Upper Town? Yet there are twenty-eight, if not thirty, not counting corner dram-selling groceries and places "on the sly" within this circumscribed radius, being almost one to every fifth house of legitimate business. There are some twenty-five in Lower Town, not, including Champlain street; every second house or nearly so in St. Paul street is a rum shop, and we will not endeavor for an instant to figure up the multitude that are in full bloom in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur, not to speak of St. John and Montcalm Wards. Remember, too, that these houses are all running legally, and the reader can form an idea of their utter disproportion to the legitimate trade of the city. Let it further be recalled that we in no sense take into account the far greater number engaged in the traffic illegally; and it will be readily seen how necessary it is to do something towards changing the aspect of Quebec from that of a vast hotel into one of a more commendable hue. We are by no means temperance fanatics; but think that in calling attention to this evil, we are aiming at the ultimate good of the city. The Corporation, in the first place can powerfully assist us in abating it by refusing to accord so many licenses, or, when they do accord them, by granting them only to the most reliable persons. With that body rests the option to accord or refuse such permits, and the revenue they derive therefrom is in the aggregate so insignificant that it is not worthy of being weighed in the balance with the presumptive good to be derived from its reduction. Again, the city of Quebec has not so much to thank our precious Local Government for that its ediles should work might and main to socially ruin their own constituents and support a lot of idlers to swell the amount that annually goes into the pockets of DeBoucherville & Co.; for three-quarters of the sums derived from the tavern licences go to the Provincial treasury. Still further, it should be remembered that by multiplying such places of resort, they not only detract from the taxable value of adjoining property, but, by reducing the business of good and ordinarily well patronized houses, diminish or embarrass the chances of retiring therefrom their own anticipated revenue. Wholesale dealers in liquors, also, could largely contribute to the good end in view and very frequently save themselves serious losses by refusing to extend their credits to so many peddling concerns. There are many other interests affected, which could help on the desirable work, but they are too numerous to detail. Nevertheless, each will understand and appreciate the point of our remarks, and, if they only will combine to countenance a legitimate and substantial, yet restricted liquor traffic, so long as we have to tolerate that traffic at all, they will most assuredly find themselves engaged in an undertaking which enjoys the sympathy and approval of all right minded citizens. Above all, however, it is the duty of the City Council to take the initiative by peremptorily restricting the number of licenses to be issued during the current year, and of the Inland Revenue office to prosecute without fear, favor or affection all guilty of selling liquor without license.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE.)

OTTAWA, March 13—In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Campbell has given notice of resolutions to the following effect, to resolve: First, that by the 26th clause of the British North America Act of 1867, Her Majesty the Queen is empowered at any time, in her discretion, and upon the recommendation of the Governor General, to direct that three or six members be added to this House, provided that the persons so summoned to seats therein represent equally three divisions of Canada. Second, that in the opinion of this House, this power was only intended to be exercised upon the occurrence of some grave political emergency and with a view to the removal of serious differences which should actually have arisen between the Senate and the other House of Parliament, and not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by any other means. Third, that it appears by papers laid before this House during the present session, that on the 23rd December, 1873, the advisers of the Crown in this Dominion moved His Excellency the Governor-General, to apply to Her Majesty to direct that six members should be added to the Senate pursuant to the above clause of the British North America Act. Fourth, that by a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies dated the 18th February, 1874, it appears that inasmuch as no sufficient reason had been alleged to justify such an interference with the constitution of this House, Her Majesty's Imperial advisers declined to recommend compliance with this request. Fifth, the Senate desires to express its high appreciation of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in refusing to advise an act for which no constitutional reason could be offered, and to record their opinion that any addition to the Senate under the provision of the 26th clause of the British North America Act, which is not absolutely necessary for the purpose of bringing this House into accord with the House of Commons, in the event of an actual collision of a serious and permanent character, would be an infringement of the constitutional independence of the Senate and lead to a depreciation of its utility as a constituent part of the Legislature.

It is expected that the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa will appoint a sub-committee to investigate the secret service expenditures, and it is likely that the manager of the Montreal Bank will be called upon to give evidence, to elicit the facts concerning the disposition of this money, and the dates of removals, if any, by those in whose names it was deposited.

The poll of the House, at Ottawa, on Friday, to strike a Select Committee to investigate the Northern Railway affair, showed that the Government had a majority of 46, in a House of 172 members. A considerable majority of the absent members are supporters of the Administration, which on a full count of the House would give the Government between 50 and 60 majority. On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, the evidence taken before this Committee will be required to be under oath.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 13—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. WORKMAN presented a petition of W. Thompson and others, praying that tobacco be allowed to remain on the free list the same as steel and other articles of a similar character.

Mr. MACKENZIE presented the following returns:—A statement showing the number of accidents on the Intercolonial Railway. Also a statement showing the monthly sale of season tickets at different stations on the Intercolonial Railway. Also a statement of all claims upon the Intercolonial Railway for damages, and the amount paid thereon. Also returns of all sums of money paid to Bernard, contractor of telegraph lines in British Columbia. Also a statement of amounts in connection with the purchase of 50,000 tons of steel rails. Also a statement of correspondence between the Government and Bernard, contractor of telegraph lines in British Columbia, since May 26th, 1875. Also a return of the engineer's report of the survey of Eagle harbor.

Mr. IRVINE moved that the Committee on Immigration and Colonization be authorized to employ a short-hand writer.—Carried.

Mr. BOWELL asked why all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the United States was not brought down.

Mr. MACKENZIE promised to give his attention to the matter.

Mr. FARROW enquired why a full return was not brought down with reference to the Goderich harbor works. He found that there was a telegram and letter sent to the Department respecting one of the contractors which was not included, and this telegram had a vast weight upon the subject.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that an order of the House for these returns had been sent to the officers of the Department. If the hon. gentleman would give him a memorandum of what he wanted, he would give him all the information in his power.

Mr. BLAKE moved the third reading of a bill for the prevention of gambling practices in certain public conveyances.

The bill was read for the third time and passed.

Mr. BLAKE moved the second reading of an act to establish a Court of Maritime Jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario.—Carried.

Mr. BLAKE moved the second reading of an act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the act in amendment thereof. He said that the bill consisted of several amendments to the present insolvent act; the most important of which was the conditions of discharge.

The bill was read for the second time.

Mr. BLAKE moved the House into Committee to consider certain resolutions on the subject of the salary of the Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said that, from the explanation of the Premier last night, he had not expected that this bill would come up to-day, and therefore was not prepared to discuss it.

Mr. BLAKE said that it was proposed to give the Judge a salary of $600 per annum, and select him from among the barristers, allowing him to continue practising in other Courts; this was the usual practice in the Lower Province.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD suggested that the officer should be selected from the bench and not from the bar, and he thought the salary was inadequate.

Mr. BLAKE said that the bill provided that either a Judge or barrister of seven years standing should be selected. He had no idea how much work the officer would be required to perform, and therefore he could fix no definite salary. He would not knowingly fix an inadequate salary, but if it was found too small it could be increased by application to Parliament.

The resolutions were reported and read a second time.

Mr. BURPEE moved the House into Committee to consider the following resolution:—Resolved that it is expedient to amend the act respecting Customs, 31 Vict, chap. 6, so as to make better provisions for the reporting of vessels inwards and outwards. The reporting of railway trains at the frontier ports, &c, inwards and outwards. To make better provision for the securing of correct statements of exports by land and water. To provide greater security to the revenue in connection with the warehouses and warehousing business of Canada, and to consolidate the act so amended and the amendments made to it by any other acts, such amendments not affecting the tariff of duties.

Mr. JONES complained that the present act hampered the trade of the country very much, and pointed out several objectionable points in the manner in which the law was enforced.

Mr. DOMVILLE asked explanations on the act respecting defaulters in warehouses.

Mr. BURPEE explained that by the law as it now stood, a defaulter in one warehouse is for the goods in that warehouse; he might have goods in other warehouses but the Government could not seize them. The present resolution enabled the Government if a merchant was a defaulter in one warehouse to secure the duties upon the goods in another warehouse.

Mr. CAMERON pointed out that the present state of the law allowing Customs officers to fix the value of certain articles was a very arbitrary one, and might lead to abuses. He related an instance of an importer who bought some goods from the other side, and entering them under a class not enumerated in the schedule, escaped the Customs valuation, and succeeded in getting them into Canada at his own valuation, and paying very much less in duties than other manufacturers paid on the same article.

Mr. BURPEE explained that this had been done because the Americans were sending over their goods, and selling them at a much lower price than on their own markets.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) failed to see fairness in a system which refused to accept the valuation of American invoices, while goods from England or other countries were admitted on their invoices.

Sir J. MACDONALD pointed out that the valuation of goods by the Customs officers was not the marketable value, but the extent value or cash value.

Mr. CAMERON considered that if the Government wished to protect our manufacturers, they should come down with a fair system of protection and not resolve to themselves the arbitrary power of fixing the value of imported goods, which in many cases compelled the honest importer to pay some times 20 per cent over the value of the goods.

Mr. WORKMAN considered that the law was a good one, and would be a great boon to an honest manufacturer. He pointed out that goods are mostly purchased on credit, and hence the credit price was the proper valuation. When the cash system was tried importers claimed the five per cent cash discount, when they really obtained no such discount in England, and by this means the revenue of the country was defrauded.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that the honorable member for Kingston was wrong in stating the cash value was the actual value. The actual value was really the value of the goods in the purchasing market, whereas, the cash value was slightly below that.

Sir John MACDONALD said the goods were paid for either in cash or barter; the latter was altogether out of the question, therefore the law must contemplate cash value.

Mr. MILLS thought the member for Kingston was wrong, and mentioned several instances to show how the law operated.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK called attention to an order in Council which allowed parts of locomotives to be entered at ten per cent duty, whereas locomotives complete had to pay 17½ per cent. duty. He thought the plan of allowing the locomotives to be entered in sections was unjust to the manufacturers of the country. He understood from something that fell from the Minister of Finance last session, when his attention was called to the operation of the order in Council, that it would be repealed.

Mr. BURPEE was understood to say that the order in Council was still in force.

The discussion took a wide range, and several members took part therein.

The Committee rose and reported.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker then left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. FLEMING resumed the debate on the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means. The Ministry had been condemned in no measured terms for the deficit, but he held that there were exceptional circumstances, and the Government could scarcely be censured for the present deficit. The late Government had allowed deficits to occur in a period of prosperity, and he suggested they were more to be condemned for that than the present Government were for allowing a deficit in a time of great depression. He held that the increase of the duty on tea was more than met by the reduction of duties on coal oil and would in fact effect a saving of $1.10 to every family of five persons. He closed a lengthy speech by declaring his intention to vote against the amendments of the member for Kingston and the member for Hamilton.

Mr. McCALLUM (Monk) referred to the fact that we imported into this country $3,320,060 worth of coal and $3,480,707 worth of tea, and he believed that if the duty had been put on coal it would have yielded as large a revenue as the tax on tea, while it would have encouraged native industry. He complimented the member for North Norfolk on his sudden change on the important question of protection, though he feared that he had abandoned the sound theory for a false one. He quoted from that gentleman's speech in 1876 as a refutation of his speech in 1877, and proceeded to criticise his speech at some length. He (Mr. Charlton) wished us to be careful how we favored our tariff and not offend the Americans, but he (Mr. McCallum) was sick of hearing such a policy advocated. He wanted to see our tariff arranged in the manner that would be the best for our country, no matter what might be the effect on our neighbors. Many members of the Ministerial party were also tired of the policy of the Government, and should like to see it changed, but they were determined to support the Government whatever might be the cost to the country. The members of the Government appeared to have many little policies of their own. The Minister of Public Works had a policy regarding the Pacific Railway which had cost the country dearly and the end was not yet. The Minister of the Interior had a policy about the reconstruction of the Senate, and he wondered if he (Mills) had recovered from that fit of mid-summer madness. The Minister of Justice had a policy too, a policy to reduce the number of the Ministry, but no sooner did he attain to power than he added to the list by becoming the fourteenth member, when the Ministry had formerly been thirteen. The Minister of Justice had another policy too, that no employment should be given to any member of Parliament. What had become of that policy, and what had become of the policy of the Federation of the Empire? The Receiver General had a policy, a "rest and be thankful" policy. The Minister of Finance had a policy too; a policy which had given him an opportunity of preaching the funeral oration of the country. With all their individual policies he wanted to know what was the policy of the Ministry, and how the affairs of the country were to be conducted. What had become of the coalition policy which the Premier had so bitterly opposed when in opposition? The Finance Minister had talked of the Government as a "fly on the wheel" as affecting the prosperity of the country. Well, if they were flies on the wheel, they were the worst kind of blue bottle flies that distroyed everything they touched, and he hoped the country would soon get rid of these flies. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. METCALF held that the stock quotations by the London newspapers were no fair criterion of the market value of these stocks, as the stock usually ruled lower than the newspaper quotations. He defended the late loan and held that it had been negotiated in the most profitable manner for Canada.

Mr. OLIVER, representing a large agricultural constituency, felt it to be his bounden duty to express his opinions on this question. He approved of the policy of the Government on the tariff subject, and held that a scheme of protection would derange the business of the country. One of the advantages of the change proposed by the Government was that they would not disturb the business of the country. He believed that the demands of the public service could be properly met by the way proposed, and the policy of the Government met with his approval. He did not believe that either the agricultural, mining or manufacturing interests of the country stood in need of protection, and he was certain that no case of need had been made out by the advocates of protection. With respect to the protection of agriculture, he contended that practically there was no competition between the United States and Canada. The products imported from the States were chiefly coarse grains, such as were not generally grown in Canada, and which could not be grown with profit, and he made copious quotations from tables of statistics in support of his contention.

Mr. ROCHESTER said he had been spoken of by some members as the representative of the brewers, but he would state for the information of the House, that he had not been connected either directly or indirectly with brewing or distilling for the last nine years. The House might therefore take any statements on the duty on malt as coming from a source independent of the trade. He then proceeded to show that the duty on malt under the new tariff was 72 cents per bushel, whereas in England it was 53 cents, and Ireland 50 cents per bushel. The member for Hamilton (Wood) had stated that the profits of a beer retailer on each barrel he sold was 17 dollars, but that was a mistake altogether, for his actual profits was only a little over six dollars. But his contention was that the duties on malt and beer were excessive, and the effect would be to lead to an increased consumption of whiskey, and this was a matter which he would particularly call the attention of his temperance friends to. He was afraid also that the increased duty would lead to further evasions of the law, that they would be driven to use substances less wholesome than malt, and the quality of beer would deteriorate.

Mr. MASSON did not intend to speak particularly on the question of the tariff, but as a member of the Conservative party, he desired to set himself right on the question of protection. The Premier had taunted the member for Kingston with taking up protection as a party question. Well, assuming such was the case, he maintained that the Opposition would be bound to carry into execution their policy should they be called on to cross the floor of the House. Personally he had long been in favor of such a policy, which he believed for the best interests of the whole country, and he believed the member for Kingston would, if called on to form a Government, adopt a protectionist policy. At all events, if he did not do so he could not depend on him (Mr. Masson) as a follower. He claimed that he had always been consistent on this question, and that when he had differed with the leader of his party it was because they had not proposed a thoroughly comprehensive scheme of protection. He took the same view then as he had always taken, that a policy of protection must be general and cover every province in the Dominion. On the other hand, he maintained that the Liberal party of Quebec had not been consistent, for they had abandoned their old leader, Mr. Joly, who was a thorough protectionist. He claimed that the result of a system of protection had been in 1858 to increase the revenue and the manufactures, and added to the consuming power of the country. It was an indisputable fact that if our manufactories are prosperous and employment plenty, the poor man consumed more and was better off than when out of employment. He then referred to the railway policy of the Government, urging the vigorous prosecution of their works as a means of settling the country, and when we had by this means a vast population in the country, it would be an easy mattar to pay the debt incurred for their construction. He advocated now the principles with which he had first entered public life, and which he had seen no reason to change, and if his party returned to power he could promise that they would carry out the policy they now advocated.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Elgin) contended that the logical conclusion of the arguments of the gentlemen opposite would be to attribute the entire depression in the United States to their high tariff. He questioned the sincerity of the leader of the Opposition in proposing his amendment, and considered it utterly inconsistent and incapable of being carried out in a tariff, and thought it had been proposed merely to catch votes. On the other hand the motion of the member for Hamilton was an honest one, being the enunciation of a clear and distinct principle of political economy, but it was a principle to which he was opposed. He concluded by expressing his confidence in the present administration, and his approval of their policy in regard to the tariff.

Mr. MILLS moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

The Races at the Skating Rink.

AN EVENING OF REVELS AND MERRIMENT.

"Frame your minds to mirth and merriment, which bars a thousand ills and lengthens life."—Shakespeare.

Tam of S. Act 1, scene 1.

For some time past the principal topic of conversation among the members of the skating club, and their many friends who wish them success in their various undertakings, has been the races which were brought to a successful issue last evening. During the day the rink was twice flooded with water, and the result was a sheet of ice as clear and smooth as a mirror. Chairs were arranged about the sides of the rink, there being upon one side one row and upon the opposite side two rows. Each chair was numbered, and the names of the persons who had purchased tickets bearing corresponding numbers, were fastened to the backs of the chairs. By half-past seven o'clock spectators began to arrive, and by eight o'clock the rink was completely filled, a large proportion of the assembly being ladies. The space between two posts in the middle of the rink upon the left-hand side was reserved for His Honor the Lieutenant Governor; and was tastefully decorated with flags, and a large flag was suspended upon the wall at the back. Buffalo robes were spread upon the floor, and comfortable arm-chairs were in readiness for his arrival. The numerous gas jets overhead were all lighted, and the ice reflected their radiance until it sparkled again. Upon the centre of the ice was a table upon which were displayed the numerous beautiful and costly prizes which had been provided for the occasion. Especially was the pickle stand, presented by the Secretary of the Club, Mr. E. Holloway; and the silver cup, presented by the directors, Messrs S. Peters, Weston Hunt, G. Rolt White, and F. Billingsley, remarkable for their beauty; and many of the intending competitors cast wistful glances at these and the other beautiful articles which covered the table, and no doubt inwardly resolved to endeavor to win some one of them. Promptly at eight o'clock the gong announced the arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and shortly afterwards, accompanied by a number of friends, among whom was Lieutenant Colonel Strange, he took his seat. As he entered the rink, the Band of B Battery, which was stationed in their usual place at the end of the rink, burst forth in the opening strains of the overture, and the entertainment was commenced. During the evening the band played the following selection of music:—

PROGRAMME.

Overture	Italiana in Algeri	Rossini.
Valse	Bien Aimes	Waldtenfel.
Quadrille	La Fille de Mme Angot	D'Albert.
Valse	Entre Nous	Waldtenfel.
Gallop	Akrobaten	Faust.
Selection	Attali	Verdi.
Valse	Carnivals Botschafter	Strauss.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Daheim	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Amousment	Zikoff.
Valse	Akademiche Burger	Strauss.
Lancers	Court	Tinney.
Galop	Lovely Nancy, (Vocal)	Krein.

Vive La Canadienne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

At the conclusion of the overture, the gong sounded for the contestants in the first race to take their places. Four barrels were placed upon the ice, near the four corners, and thus marked out the course over which the skaters were to pass. The programme of races was then proceeded with in the following order:—

1. Snow-shoe race—Three times round the rink. 1st prize, a telescope.

Three started in this race, and much amusement was created as they slipped about on the ice and ran against the platforms in their endeavors to turn at the corner. On the second round one of the contestants fell and discontinued the race, which was finally won by Mr. W. Scott.

2. Boy's race—Eight times around the rink. 1st prize, pickle stand, presented by the Secretary, Mr. E. Holloway; 2nd, silver cup.

Five started in this race, and from the start Master Harry Ashe led, and at each turn of the rink gained upon his pursuers, coming in fully half a turn ahead. One of the remaining four fell and gave up the race, and the interest centered on the struggle for second place, which was very hotly contested by the remaining three. As they neared the winning post, on the last round, Master M. H. Wilson slipped and fell, and slid merrily along the ice, actually winning by this means the second place in the race.

3. 3-Legged race—Three times round the rink. Prize, two inkstands. In this race two skaters stand side by side and one leg of each is bound firmly together by means of handkerchiefs, and in this manner the pair skate as best they can. Three pairs started in this race, but Master Ashe and his running mate, who had entered, fell shortly after the word had been given to go, and retired from the contest with becoming diffidence. On the second round one of the other teams went down under circumstances over which they had no control, but bravely picked themselves up again and made a desperate endeavor to recover lost ground. The race was finally won by Messrs. J. G. Bruneau and F. Thom.

4. Barrel race, four times around the rink. 1st price, alarm clock; 2nd, tobacco box.

Four barrels without heads were arranged upon each side of the rink, and as the skaters approached them they fell upon the ice and clambered through as best they might, and then skated on to the next set of barrels. Four started in this race, and roars of laughter were elicited as some unfortunate skaters got into a barrel and couldn't get out, and rolled helplessly over the ice. The winners were: 1st, H. Veasey; 2nd, F. Ferrier, of Montreal.

5. Hurdle race, three times around the rink. Prize, pic-nic companion.

The hurdles were formed by elevating two poles about twelve feet long upon supports about two feet high, and over these the skaters leaped as they approached them. Three started in this race, and on the second round one fell but picked himself up and hurried on again. On the last round both hurdles were knocked down, but with this exception the leaping was remarkably good, and all cleared the hurdles in a most creditable manner. The race was finally won by Mr. O. Fletcher.

6. Backward race, eight times around the rink. 1st prize, writing desk; 2nd two bronze vases.

Four started in this race. On the first round one fell, and soon after the one leading fell and was passed by the one immediately behind, who speedily increased the distance between him and all followers. On the third round another skater fell and dropped out of the race, which was won amidst much applause by Mr. G. Odell; Mr. H. Veasey being second.

7. Potato race. 1st prize, butter cooler; 2nd match box.

In this race lines of 15 potatoes in each are placed at equal distances apart down the rink. A pail is placed at the head of the line, and the skater starting from this point picks up a potato, returns to the pail, drops it in, then skates off for another potato, and so on until all are picked up; the one first completing this task winning the first price. Five entered in this race, and as the number of potatoes remaining to be picked up diminished, the interest and excitement of the spectators increased, and when finally the winner threw his last potato into the pail he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The contest for the second place was very close between two of the contestants, and was finally won by Mr. A. Holloway in a very able manner. Mr. J. G. Bruneau won the first prize.

8. Wheelbarrow race, twice around the rink. Prize, pair of Statuettes, presented by G. Seifert, Esq.

The name of the race would seem to indicate that one-wheeled vehicles, commonly known as wheelbarrows, were used, but such was not the case. A boy balanced himself upon one skate, in a sitting posture, with one leg thrown over the other, and extends his arms backwards which are taken hold of by the skater as he would grasp the handles of a barrow. The word to go is given, and the small boy is propelled about the rink with much velocity, the skate upon his upper foot being thrust horizontally forward, acting as a species of cow-catcher; which has the effect of materially accelerating the speed of the skater in front, whenever it comes in contact with any part of his lower extremities. Three started in this race, but on the second round one of the wheelbarrows broke down—wheel came off, probably,—and the race was very closely contested by the other two. Winner, Mr. J. G. Bruneau, and his wheelbarrow was known as Master G. Odell.

9. Flat race; sixteen times round the rink. 1st prize, silver cup, presented by the Directors, Messrs. S. Peters, Weston Hunt, G Rolt White, and F. Bellingsley; 2nd, sugar bowl.

This race was eminently the distinctive feature of the evening, and at the word, six started. As turn after turn was made the interest gradually narrowed down until it centered upon Master Harry Ashe and Mr. W. Scott, between whom the contest evidently laid Harry was in advance but was hardly pressed, and both strained every nerve, seemingly determined to win or perish in the attempt. As they flashed past, partisans upon either side encouraged their favorite to renewed efforts, and still they held relatively the same positions. As the number of turns necessary to complete the race was rapidly diminished, the almost breathless excitement and enthusiasm of the spectators speedily rose to fever heat with strong indication of a further rise, and round after round of deafening applause was showered upon them. As they entered upon the last round the popular feeling became uncontrollable and a perfect storm of applause rent the air; and when Harry Ashe shot past the goal, a yard or two in advance, there arose such a wild roar of plaudits and clapping of hands as the Skating Rink has probably never before witnessed.

10. One-leg race; twice around the rink. Prize, napkin ring.

Three started in this race, but on the second round Mr. Bruneau fell and gave up the struggle. Mr. J. Thom finally won the race.

11. Inside barrel race; twice around the Rink. Prize, gold pin.

In this race a barrel without heads stood upon end on the ice, and inside this cage the skater propels himself and the barrel about the rink; not being allowed to touch it with his hands. Three started in this race, which was won by Mr. J. Thom.

12. Hunt the Slipper, (blindfold). Prize, pickle stand.

In this race the skaters are blindfolded by having a sort of bag tied over their heads. A slipper or a skate is then placed upon the ice, or suspended from above in such a manner that it may be easily reached, and then the skaters move about endeavoring to find it. Previous to commencing this race, the ice was cleared of the barrels and the table on which were the prizes. The intention had been to hang the skate over the ice, but as the blind ones had got wind of this fact, the skate was dropped upon the ice. Nearly a dozen started in this race, and one of them struck the skate with his foot before he had gone half way across the rink, and falling upon his knees upon the ice he succeeded in grasping it, thus putting an early end to the fun. Mr. H. Veasey was the lucky man.

13. Consolation race, six times round the rink. 1st prize, silver flask; 2nd thermometer.

In this, the last, race four started but one soon dropped out of the contest. On the fifth round the skater at the rear, by a spurt, passed the second one, and was doing very well, when on the last round he fell, and the race was between the remaining two; and was finally won by Mr. Boswell; Mr. Judge being second.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had kindly consented to present the prizes to the winners, and accordingly, the table upon which they were placed, was drawn up before him. The names were then called and each winner received his prize, accompanied by a few appropriate remarks of congratulation upon his success. At the conclusion of this ceremony three cheers were called for and given to the Lieutenant-Governor, who bowed his acknowledgments, and withdrew. This completed the entertainment of the evening, and the audience filed slowly out of the rink.

Much credit is due to Mr. E. Holloway, Secretary-Treasurer of the club, for his endeavors in its behalf, and to his untiring zeal the success of the races last night, is in a great measure due.

As we commenced this paper with a quotation from Shakspeare, we may as well close with one by way of a punctuation mark. It is from "Tempest" we shall appropriate our spoils this time, and with the speaker we will say;—

"OUR REVELS NOW ARE ENDED."

LATEST FROM EUROPE, DOWN TO FOUR O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Gen. Ignatieff Interviewed—Significant Utterances of the "Times"—Important Russian Communication to the Great Powers.

LONDON, March 13—The *Times*, in its leading article, says:—"To-day will be memorable in the history of the Eastern Question. The Cabinet meets to consider the terms of an agreement among the Powers. The Powers will employ diplomatic influence in favor of the reforms the conference decided to be necessary, but further than this they will not go. When the proposal which Lord Derby submits to his colleagues has been accepted by the other European Powers, it is expected Russia will declare herself satisfied. The protocol to be signed by the Porte and countersigned by the Powers is a form of agreement which has found most favor. We believe if England accepts this all the other Powers will. It then depends upon the temper in which the Porte receives the agreement and the acts which follow it to show whether we are on the path to final pacification. There has, as yet, been no beginning of a better rule, and the condition of the provinces which were the original seats of insurrection is pitiable in the extreme. The Powers will become once more sureties for the Turkish Government, and should they fail the end must come at last."

PARIS, March 13—The editor of *Le Temps* has had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff. He says that Gen. Ignatieff declared his mission was to obtain a formal sanction to the resolutions of the conference. Russia held to their substance, but as regards form would accept indifferently either a protocol emanating from the six Powers or a diplomatic instrument signed by Turkey alone, but countersigned by the Powers. The General continued, "our desire for peace is so strong that even if England only partially accedes to our views we shall not break off negotiations, but use fresh efforts to obtain concessions. No time, however, must be lost; we cannot leave our army inactive, we must either utilize or prepare to disband it." Gen. Ignatieff states he was furnished with full powers by his Government.

LONDON, March 14—The leading editorial of the *Times* says:—It may be truly said that at no critical period of this Eastern question has a more important communication been addressed by one State to another than that which Gen. Ignatieff and Count Schouvaloff have been the intermediaries. The substance of this is that if Great Britain and other powers will agree to maintain the settlement insisted upon at the conference, and urge it upon the Porte, Russia will be content to act in accord with them, and will demobilize her armies. This communication is now under the serious consideration of the English Government."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, March 13—The British Customs Commissioners announce that the Colorado potato beetle has been discovered alive at Bremen on goods brought from New York. The Commissioners have issued a circular to the Collectors of Customs in the United Kingdom, directing that the instructions already given for detecting the beetle be applied to potatoes imported from Bremen or any German port.

Cape Town advices state that peace has been concluded between the Transvaal Republic and Secocolni, the latter acknowledging his subjection to the Republic.

ROME, March 14.—The Pope delivered an allocution in the Consistory held at the Vatican yesterday. He passed in review the events since 1870, and said Italy took forcible possession of Rome at an epoch when a generous nation was in sore distress. He declared the Italian ecclesiastical laws deprived him of the means of administering the Church and left him only the liberty granted by the ordinary laws; he lamented his inability to prevent immorality and irreligion from permeating society. In conclusion, he pronounced conciliation impossible, and appealed to the foreign Bishops to incite the faithful to the good work of inducing their governments to take the position of the Holy See into consideration.

A Sense of Weariness

is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon tire; mental efforts become a burden, and even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. The advice of physicians to refrain from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. PERUVIAN SYRUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing with the corporeal functions, it raises up the enfeebled, and brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

March 13, 1877. F-d&w

Fleetwood Scroll Saws.

FOR SALE BY

S. J. SHAW & Co.,

Nos. 13 and 15 St. John Street, Upper Town, and Corner Notre-Dame and Sous le-Fort Streets, Lower Town.

March 3, 1877.

TO LADIES!

WE RESPECTFULLY BEG TO ANNOUNCE that our assortment of the undermentioned Goods is very complete, and at very low prices:—

Ladies' Embroidered Night Dresses.
" " Chemises.
" " Drawers.
" " Skirts.
Wool, Cashmere and Merino Undershirts.
" " " " Drawers.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on all CASH purchases.

FYFE & CARNEAU,
Fabrique Street.

February 17, 187

$20,000 To Lend!

—ON—

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

Apply to
E. G. MEREDITH,
Notary Public.

March 14, 1877. Fp

Union Bank of Lower Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Quebec, on the

THIRD DAY OF MAY NEXT,

At THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of enacting a By-Law to make provision for the method of filling up vacancies in the Board of Directors whenever the same may occur during each year.

By order of the Directors,
P. MACEWEN,
Cashier.

Quebec, 13th March, 1877.
March 14, 1877. td

Maccaroni and Vermicelli.

BOXES French Maccaroni.
Do. " Vermicelli.
Do. Montreal Vermicelli.
Do. " Maccaroni.
Half-Boxes " Vermicelli.
Do. " Maccaroni.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14 1877.

WRAPPING PAPERS!

REAMS 8, 10 and 12lbs., Gray Paper.
Do. 7, 8, 10 and 12, 14 and 22lbs., Drab Paper.
Do. 7, 8 and 9lbs., Straw Paper.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14, 1877.

MACHINERY OILS.

1 CASK Sewing Machine Oil, about 30 gallons.
1 Cask Extra Stock Oil, about 43 gallons.
1 Cask Stock Oil, about 41 gallons.
1 Cask XXX Stock Oil, about 25 gallons.
1 Cask Lard Oil, about 16 gallons.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14, 1877.

COCOA, &c.

BOXES Mott's Broma, each 15lbs.
Do. Mott's Cocoa, each 15lbs.
Do. Mott's Cocoa Sticks, each 30lbs.
Do. Thomas' Chocolate, each 25lbs.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14, 1877.

GREAT SALE BEFORE MOVING

ONLY FOR ONE MONTH!

COMMENCING

ON THE 15th FEBRUARY TO 15th MARCH,

—THE BALANCE OF THE—

IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS!

—FROM THE ESTATE OF—

L. N. HENAULT.

We are not giving any details of our prices, but we defy any competition.

From the rising of prices in SILKS we specially call the attention of the Ladies on this department.

SAME SHOP.

Brunet's Block, St. Joseph St., St. Roch's.

ONLY ONE PRICE! AND FOR CASH ONLY!!

F. SIMARD.

February 14, 1877. nov30-Dm

ERIN GO BRAGH

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF the above Society will take place at their Rooms, Temperance Hall, Ferland Street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 14th instant.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Cards of Membership ready for those desirous of becoming Members.

Chair taken at 8 o'clock P.M.

By order,
M. KELLY,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877. A

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON WILL be preached in ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, by the REV. DR. COOK, on SATURDAY EVENING first, the 17th inst

All friendly to the exclusively charitable work in which the Society is engaged, are cordially invited.

The Service will commence at half-past SEVEN o'clock.

A COLLECTION will be taken up in aid of the Charitable Fund,

THOS. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877. D

1877. ERIN GO BRAGH 1877.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL SOIREE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The St. Patrick's Literary Institute,

TO BE HELD IN THE

INSTITUTE HALL,

ST. ANN STREET,

—ON—

17th instant.

THE MANAGEMENT AND MUSICAL direction is kindly undertaken by

GUSTAVE GAGNON, Esqr.,

who has secured the assistance of the leading Artists and Amateurs.

Through the kind permission of Colonel Strange and Officers of "B" Battery, their splendid BAND will render its choicest selections of Irish Airs, and newest pieces.

Addresses will be delivered by

Charles Fitzpatrick, Esq., Advocate,

—AND—

Dr. Jennings, M.D.

The Piano to be used on the occasion is one of the celebrated manufacture of PLEYEL kindly loaned by Mr. A. Lavigne, Sole Agent, Quebec.

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Doors open at 7 15.

TICKETS—Ladies and Gentlemen, to all parts of the House, 50 cents, and may be procured at Messrs. Wright & Co's Book-Store, Mr. Lavigne's and Messrs. Vezina Bros. Music Stores, Mr. J. Giblin's, Champlain Street, and Mr. M. W. Coleman's, Bridge Street, St. Roch's, and at the Door of Hall on the night of the Concert.

P. C. MURPHY,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

FOR SALE,

COCKED HAT AND PLUME.

Apply by letter
BOX 1087 P. O.,
Quebec.

March 14, 1877. C

FARMER WANTED,

A MAN WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of Kitchen Gardening preferred.

Apply at the Office of
WM. CRAWFORD & SONS.

March 14, 1877. C

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE.

MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Treasurer, S. W. WELCH, Esq., on or before the 28th instant.

F. H. ANDREWS,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877. C

DARK BRANDY.

25 CASES Renault's Dark Brandy.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14, 1877.

LARD.

BUCKETS LARD each 20lbs., Nett.
Cases Lard each 60lbs., Nett, (5lb Tins).

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

March 14, 1877.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

1877. ERIN GO BRAGH 1877.

THE GRAND

ANNUAL MUSICAL SOIREE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE ST. PATRICK'S

Catholic and Literary Institute,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

MUSIC HALL,

—ON—

SATURDAY, the 17th of March.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR:

R. H. L. Watson, Esq., R.A.M.,

(Organist of St. Patrick's Church).

The Emerald Independent Band, under the leadership of Mr. McKernan, will attend.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS—Gentlemen, 50 cents, Ladies 25 cents, to be had at Barrow's, Holiwell's, Wright's and Morgan's.

The Steinway to be used on the occasion is from the establishment of Mr. R. Morgan.

The Progamme will appear on Saturday.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH.

S. P. GROGAN,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877.

Insolvent Act of 1875

In the matter of

LOUIS NARCISSE HENAULT,

of the City of Quebec, Merchant,

An Insolvent.

Sale of the Best Assorted Stock of DRY GOODS in the Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED, APPOINTED Assignee to the above Estate, will receive Tenders

Up to 12 o'clock (Noon),

—ON—

THURSDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH instant,

FOR THE STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS!

belonging to the above Estate, situate at Corner of

Palace and St. John Streets Quebec,

Amounting, as per Inventory, to		$12,653 97
Fixtures,	"	96 15
		$12,750 12

Tenders, other than for cash, to state terms and names of securities.

The inspectors do not bind themselves to accept the highest nor any tender.

The Stock Book is deposited with Messrs. LEGER & RINFRET, Wholesale Merchants, Quebec, and arrangements can be made with them to examine the stock.

Montreal, 12th March, 1877.

C. BEAUSOLEIL,
Assignee.

Office of Perkins, Beausoleil & Perkins, 60, St. James Street, Montreal.

N.B.—The lease has two years more to run, and can be secured by the purchaser at the rate of $·00.00 a year and taxes.

C B.

March 14, 1877.

THE MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Association for the election of Directors and other business, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, No. 19, ST. JAMES STREET, Lower Town, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHT instant, at 2 30 p.m.

H. W. WELCH,
Secretary.

March 14, 1877. 14,26,27&28 D

FOR SALE,

THREE MILLION FEET MERCHANTABLE SAWN LUMBER of 1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 Inches in thickness Twelve to Sixteen feet long, 10 and 12 Inch Stocks, with or without Sidings 8 Inches and up. The above was Sawn during the past season, is Bright and Dry, and could be delivered immediately.

BENNETT & CO.

March 14, 1877. Cp

For Sale or to be Let,

ABOUT EIGHTEEN ARPENTS OF Land, including Garden, situated at Beauvoir, one mile from the city limits, and fronting on the St. Foy and Thornhill Roads, together with outbuildings, consisting of Stables, Coach House, &c., &c., and Building suitable to be converted into a comfortable Dwelling at little expense.

Apply to
ROBERT MITCHELL & SONS,
99, St. François-Xavier Street,
Montreal.

March 14, 1877. sep5-Lm

LOCAL ITEMS.

On the Fourth Page.—Opinions of the People ; To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Public Rights Disregarded, &c , &c.

Jeffery Hale's Hospital.—The Treasurer of Jeffery Hale's Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of $4 from two friends, by the hands of Dr. Racey.

Quebec vs. Compton.—A Quebec lady has in her possession a quilt containing 5,070 pieces, all sewed over and over by herself. Try again friend Compton.

Putting on the Screws.—By reference to our report of the Recorder's Court it will be seen that the warfare upon the carters has been commenced in a lively manner.

Appointments.—Messrs. J. B. Parkin, N. P., G. Amyot, and R. J. Bradley have been appointed Commissioners of the Superior Court for this district.

Narrow Escape.—A laborer, employed by Messrs. Dunn & Samson, Levis, fell on Monday from a height scaffolding, and, singular to say, escaped without serious bodily injury.

On the First Page.—Financial State of the City of New York. President Hayes' Cabinet. Avenging Mountain Meadow. Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mining News, &c., &c.

Stadacona Bank.—It is stated that this bank will open an agency in Giroux's Block, St. Roch's, next May, the staff of the branch at River du Loup, which is to be closed, to be utilised for the purpose.

The Driving Club.—The members of the Driving Club are requested to meet at their usual rendezvous, Place d'Armes, to-day, at 1.30 p.m. A full attendance is particularly desired.

Record of the Day.—Princess Beatrice born, 1857.——King Victor Emmanuel born, 1820.——Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, born, 1767.——Length of day 11 hours and 52 minutes.

Personal.—Mr. LeSage, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, left for Ottawa on Monday evening to give evidence before the Immigration Committee on the progress of colonization works in the Saguenay district.

Death of an Alleged Criminal.—The man Talbot, who was tried for the murder of Mr. St. Pierre, at the Finlay Market landing, some months ago, and committed to the Beauport Asylum as being of unsound mind, died there on Monday.

Preparations for St Patrick's Day.—Carpenters were at work yesterday, erecting arches before the entrance of St. Patrick's Church, and over the street in front of the Presbytery of the Church, on St. Stanislas street. When decorated with evergreens and branches, they will present a very beautiful appearance.

Another Chimney Difficulty.—At 6.40 o'clock, p.m., yesterday, there was an alarm of fire from box No. 12, caused by a chimney on fire in a house on St John street, occupied by Mrs. Drolet as a tavern and restaurant. No damage was done, however, and the services of the Fire Brigade not being required, they returned to their stations.

Police Court Yesterday.—Two defendants, charged with selling liquor without a license, were each find $75 and costs. A defendant, prosecuted by the municipality of the Parish of St. Sauveur, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $10 and costs. Several other cases for offence against the revenue laws, were continued until another day.

Alarm of Fire.—At 3.10 o'clock p.m., yesterday, an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 61, caused by a chimney on fire in a house situated in the rear of No. 82, Grand Allee, and occupied by a carter by the name of Murray. No damage was done, and the fire was easily extinguished by the application of two or three pails of water.

School Examination.—The public examination at the Girl's High School, took place yesterday, and a large number of their parents and friends were present upon the occasion. In the morning the exercises consisted of reading, spelling, rudimentary algebra, &c., and in the afternoon the examination was continued in other branches of study.

New Market Hall.—Should the weather continue as fine as it is at present for some time longer, the probabilities are that the new market hall outside St. John's Gate will be ready for delivery to the city by the contractors on the 1st of May. The work on the edifice is now so far advanced, that, with something like a continuation of equable temperature, the interior plastering may be completed and the whole structure finished by that date.

A Memento.—The Quebec Seminary has presently in its possession the chasuble and stole of His Holiness Pope Pius IX, used by him in the celebration of the mass in the private chapel of the Vatican. It is in red silk, slightly embroidered in gold, and the certificate accompanying it attests that it was used by His Holiness during thirty years of his pontificate. It will be worn, at the Basilica, by His Grace the Archbishop, on next Pentecost, which will be the 50th anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX.

Fatal Accidents.—A farmer named Devot was accidentally killed a few days since by the capsizing of a load of wood while crossing the Bic River.—A telegram from Rimouski states that a man named Moore, from Halifax, got off the up train yesterday morning, and is supposed to have taken a fit, as he was run over by a down train near the station. His body was dreadfully mangled beneath the wheels, and for some yards distant, pieces, of his body were strewn about, having been carried around the wheels. He had on him at the time $4,000.

Fire at Levis.—At about 9.30 o'clock p.m., on Monday, a fire broke out at Levis in a shed occupied as a storehouse for furniture by Mr. O'Malley. The flames speedily spread through the building, but as it was situated next to the fire station, the engine was quickly got at work, and in about half an hour the fire was completely subdued. The total loss will amount to about $1,000, and the loss upon the furniture is reported to be fully covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been the result of incendiarism, and an investigation will be held.

Y. M. C. A.—The members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. who attended the "Service of Song" held in the Association rooms last evening spent a most agreeable time. The choruses were very good, in good time and tune, and heartily sung. The readings by Messrs. Scott and Webster were very well received, as was also a recitation by Mr. C. Kerr. These readings are held weekly, and it is intended to make them as agreeable as possible. We trust the public will heartily co-operate, by attending and learning more of the association and its work. Great praise is due to the ladies who kindly assisted in bringing the Service of Song to so successful an issue.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—A special meeting of this Society was held yesterday to consider the best means to adopt to prevent the overloading of horses in drawing loads up the steep hills, and as to the advisability of having horses placed at the foot of the hills for the purpose of helping horses with heavy loads up the hills, a nominal sum being charged therefor. Several master carters were present ; among them were, Messrs. Rusk, Trudel and Rochon, who gave their views on the subject. Some of the suggestions will be acted upon, and it is likely the Society will accomplish the end they have in view in this particular, namely, the prevention of much cruelty to horses on the hills in the city and vicinity.

St. Patrick's Literary Institute.—The rehearsal at the Victoria Hall last night for the coming soiree on the national festival was of a nature to justify the prediction that, in all senses, the entertainment will be of the highest order of musical and national merit. The choruses and solos were splendidly executed, most effective and warmly applauded. The singing of Mrs. Cauldwell, Miss Deegan, Miss Hardman and Miss Owen was specially admired, and all considered, the director, Mr. Gustave Gagnon, is likely to bring before the public on Saturday night next an organization that will do the fullest credit to the music of Old Ireland. The President of the Institute, B. H. McGreevy, Esq., and a large crowd, both male and female, made up an influential and respectable audience.

The Soiree at the Music Hall.—Everything seems to be completed in order to make the annual soiree of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, at the Music Hall, on Saturday evening next, an exceptionally grand affair. Mr. Watson is again the musical director, and the Emerald Independent Band, under the able leadership of Mr. H. McKernan, will assist. The programme, which will appear in our issue of Saturday, is an unusually excellent one, and is composed of well-selected Irish songs, choruses, duets, &c , some specially composed for the occasion, with the usual patriotic addresses. Of course the hall will be crowded ; so we would advise those wishing to obtain seats to procure their tickets at once and go early.

New Music.—One of the most powerful contributors to the success of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's excellent revival work was, undoubtedly, Mr. P. P. Bliss, the author of "Hold the Fort" and other hymns, which have become identified with the extraordinary movement in question. The brain that contrived and the tongue that dovetailed together in harmonious utterance such soul-stirring psalmody are now silent in death. The gifted lyric was, unfortunately, one of the victims of the regrettable Ashtabula railway disaster. The piece of music, we now notice, is dedicated to his memory by Mrs. D. M. Jordan, of Cincinnati, the words by that lady, and the music by Mr. Charles Baker, and is very appropriately entitled—"He holds the Fort of Heaven." The publisher is F. W. Helmick, of Cincinnati, U. S.

The New Bishop of Melanesia.—"On Saturday evening, at eleven o'clock, a special service was held in Lichfield Cathedral, to coincide with the time of the consecration at Nelson, New Zealand, of the Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, son of the Bishop of Lichfield, as Bishop of Melanesia. Special prayers were offered up for the new Bishop at the Antipodes. The Rev. J. R. Selwyn was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, took his B. A. degree (3d Class Classical Tripos) in 1869, and was ordained a deacon in 1869, and a priest in the following year. He was curate of Alrewas, near Lichfield, in 1869-70, and afterwards of St. George's, Wolverhampton, of which he was appointed vicar in 1871. He entered on the Melanesian Mission in 1872, and now becomes successor to Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was consecrated in 1861, and martyred in 1871.—London *Times*, Feb. 21." It will be remembered by our readers that the reverend prelate visited Quebec in company with his father in October, 1871.

Recorder's Court, Yesterday.—John Dunn, on voluntary conviction, was sentenced for six weeks. Mary Seymour, on voluntary conviction, was sentenced for one month. Joseph Kearns, on voluntary conviction, was sentenced for two months. Edward Cantin, Moise Beland, and Alfred Trudel, carters, were charged with driving their horses faster than a moderate trot. In consequence of this being their first offence, and being very poor, they were sentenced to pay each a fine of $2 and costs or 8 days' imprisonment. Two carters, licensed under Nos. 57 and 456, were charged with feeding their horses on the Upper Town market place, without first placing the food in a bag properly tied about the horse's neck ; and were each condemned to pay a fine of 25 cents and costs. A butcher was charged with leaving his horse alone in Champlain street, and was fined 25 cents and costs. A tavern-keeper charged with keeping open after 11 o'clock p.m., and being his first offence he was fined $5 and costs. A carter, charged with driving his horse upon the sidewalk, was fined 50 cents and costs. Upwards of 75 cases against parties for unpaid taxes were entered, and the Court then adjourned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, March 13.—An extensive conflagration took place at noon to-day, Mr. McKinnon's large biscuit factory being completely gutted. Two firemen were severely injured by one of the walls falling down while they were on the ladders. This is the fourth time the factory has been burned down within a short space of time. The loss is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars, nearly all covered by insurance.

Reports of several accidents on the river by teams falling through the ice daily are heard.

A company is being organized with a capital stock of $15,000 for the building of a large swimming bath, which the proprietors anticipate will be ready by the 15th of June, or about the commencement of the swimming season.

It is said a freight car cannot hold all the books of the Northern Railway Company, which have been ordered to be taken to the Committee investigating the affairs of that company.

Mr. James Fahey, late editor of the Hamilton *Spectator*, is said to have accepted the post of correspondent of the New York *Herald* in this city.

Mr. Hickson, general manager of the G. T. R., is expected to arrive here from England about the end of the month.

The remains of a child have been discovered secreted in the garret of a house on St. Catherine street. The whole matter is shrouded in mystery.

The new hotel, the Windsor, is almost completed. Mr. Fulton, who was to open it for guests by May, has backed out ; and now the shareholders are looking out anxiously for a lessee.

The Stock market this forenoon was slightly lower. A fair business was done chiefly in the Montreal Telegraph and City Gas Companies' stocks, the former being weak. City Passenger Railway declined 1 per cent. Sales—25 shares Montreal Bank at 176, 31 do at 175¾ ; 22 Consolidated at 91⅞ ; 65 Merchants' at 80¼ ; 34 Metropolitan at 48½ ; 25 Commerce at 119, 100 do at 118⅞ ; 100 City Passenger Railway at 106, 40 do at 106½ ; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 112½, 225 do at 112¼, 475 do at 112 ; 250 City Gas Co. at 158, 313 do at 157½. Afternoon board—10 shares Montreal Bank at 175½ ; 85 Merchants' at 80, 70 do at 80¼ ; 1 Metropolitan at 48¼, 5 do at 48½ ; 100 Telegraph at 112½, 50 do at 112¾.

Women's Christian Association.

Proceedings at the Second Annual Meeting.

A large number of interested persons assembled at the rooms of the Women's Christian Association yesterday, upon the occasion of the second annual meeting. Mr. Henry Fry, President of the Y. M. C. A., officiated as Chairman, and Miss Chesley presided at the cabinet organ, and played accompaniments to the hymns which were sung. The meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Clark, who read some passages from the Scriptures. A hymn was next sung, after which Rev. D. Marsh offered a prayer. Mr. Fry then made a brief address, in which he said he felt honored by being requested to preside at this meeting. He would not go into particulars concerning the association, as all these present probably knew more about it than he did. The report would show that the work had been carried on economically during the past year, but funds were needed, and he was sure that when the citizens of Quebec were called upon they would respond liberally. The report of the secretary was then read by Mr. Cattanach ; and although it was a very excellent one, the extremely limited space at our disposal in the columns of the Chronicle to-day will prevent us from even referring to it. It was then moved by Rev. H. D. Powis, seconded by Mr. J. Whitehead :—"That the reports and statements now read, be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee." The resolution was unanimously adopted. It was then moved by Rev. M. M. Fothergill, seconded by Mr. T. S. Cole :—"That this meeting, while humbly acknowledging with gratitude to Almighty God the success heretofore vouchsafed, implores the divine blessing in continuing to carry out the purposes of the association." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was then moved by Revd. P. Wright, seconded by Mr. J. C. Thomson, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring committee, and that the following be elected for the ensuing year :—President, Mrs. Powis, 1st vice do. Mrs James Gibb, 2nd do. Mrs. J. J. Reid, 3rd do. Mrs. J. C. Thomson, 4th do. Mrs. Colley, 5th do. Miss Lampson. Treasurer, Miss Lamb ; Secretary, Miss Stevenson, Assistant do. Miss Pope.

Committee of Management—Mrs. J. L. Gibb, Mrs. Henry Fry, Mrs. R. M. Harrison, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. C. Hamilton, Mrs. W. Dean, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Sewell, Mrs. Henry Thomson, Mrs. Langel, Mrs. T. Hale, Mrs. R. McLeod, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. W. Cook, Mrs. P. Robinson, Mrs. E. Fry, Mrs. Renfrew Mrs. E. J. Stewart, Miss Shaw, Miss Gillespie, Miss Bates, Miss Roberts, Miss Goldstone, Miss Wilkie, Miss A. Wilkie, Miss Lloyd, Miss Marsh, Miss Oliver, Miss Robinson, Miss Chesley, Miss Sykes.

Advisory Committee—Henry Fry, J. C. Thomson, James Gibb, J. S. Crawford R. McLeod.

The Chairman then called for remarks from any one who wished to say anything before the meeting, and Rev. Mr. Langel rose to thank the ladies for the kindness shown him during his stay in this city. The doxology was then sung and Rev. Mr. Haley pronounced the closing prayer and benediction. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Fry for the able manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of chairman, and the meeting then adjourned.

Shipping Intelligence.

Gulf Ports Steamers.—The ss Flamborough arrived at Yarmouth, NS, from New York, yesterday afternoon.

The Allan ss Moravian, Captain Graham, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at Portland, Me., at 12.25 p.m. yesterday.

The ss Polynesian, Capt Brown, from Portland, Me., via Halifax, arrived out yesterday.

By private advices to Mr. Wm. Tait, we learn that the Marseilles, from London for Calcutta, had been sunk by collision in the South Atlantic Ocean. Crew saved and landed at Liverpool. The Marseilles was commanded by Captain Walter Gibb, for many years a regular trader to this port in the John Bunyan. Also, that the barkentine Craftsman, of Port Burwell, Ont., from Spain for U. K., has put into Holyhead, having sustained severe damages to spars, &c., in the gale of February 20th.

The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* says :—Holyhead, Feb. 25—The Craftsman barquentine, of Port Burwell, Hooks, from Rothesay Bay for Bayonne (coal), was towed back into harbour here 22nd instant, making about half an inch water per hour, and with bowsprit, yards, &c., carried away, and other damage, having been in collision, Feb. 19, whilst anchored in the outer roads here, with the Rowantree, and also with a French schooner. The latter vessel lost bowsprit, and afterwards sustained considerable damage to stern.

Maassluis, February 23.—Sailed, Margaretha, Macellus ; and Henrich von Schroder, Hiller, both for Quebec.

The automatic buoy, which was imported from New York and placed at the mouth of Halifax harbor, is reported by captains of vessels which have arrived to have been heard at a distance of four and five miles.

Missing Liverpool Ship.—Lloyd's Committee posted a notice yesterday asking for information regarding the Kent, which has not been seen since she left Cardiff on the 21st September for Rio Janeiro. She was a ship of 1,324 tons burthen (official number 50,486), owned by Messrs. Finn, Main and Montgomery, of Liverpool. The Kent was laden with coals valued at about £2,000. Reinsurances were effected on her in London towards the end of 1876, at rates varying from 25 to 80 guineas, and she is now more than three months overdue. She was built in the United States in 1851. Her former name was James L. Bogert.

The Ship Circassian Overdue.—The Circassian, which sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on September 14, was re-insured yesterday at 75 guineas per cent premium. Hopes were for some time entertained that she was still safe, but as the days go by and no news is received, the impression has deepened almost to universal conviction in underwriting circles that the Circassian is lost. The crew of 28 hands may possibly be heard of again, assuming that the cargo of coal took fire and that they put to sea in boats. Some days ago an Indian rumour that she had reached her destination was denied from Bombay, and she has not been heard of since October, when she was spoken by the steamer City of Richmond, and she has now been on her voyage for 170 days. She was a new ship, valued at about £20,000, built at Quebec last year, and owned there, and was classed 3—3 for long voyages in the Bureau Veritas. She was 1,495 tons burthen, and was laden with coal, which, it is feared took fire spontaneously.

Loss of the Bark Herradura with All Hands.—Lloyd's Committee asked last week for information respecting the Herradura, and have received none. Yesterday, therefore, the ship was posted as missing, that is, lost with all hands. She left Swansea for Valparaiso on June 6th last year. She was an iron bark of 500 tons worth about £6,000, built by Mr H J Madge, at Swansea, and classed AA 1 at Lloyds.

A Missing Brigantine.—The Lightsome sailed from Liverpool for Dublin, on December 26th, and has not been heard of since. She was a wooden brigantine of 129 tons, and was built at Ardrossan in 1863. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's for seven years, continued for five years, and having undergone some repairs last year, her class was again renewed for five more years. Her owner was Mr. D. M. Clew, of Ardrossan, and her captain Mr. J. M. Peake.

Steamer Commander, 302 tons, built at Fairhaven in 1863, has been sold at auction for $1450 cash.

London, March 10—Bark Porro, which collided with ship Maryland (Ger), causing the latter to founder, has put into Dover with loss of bowsprit and bows damaged.

Fayal, March 9—Bark Maria (Br), from Doboy for Belfast, previously reported as abandoned, and from which vessel but two survivors of her crew were rescued in a famishing condition by American schooner F E McDonald, has been washed ashore here. The greater part of her cargo, consisting of timber, will be saved.

London, March 9—Bark Agate Brown, which arrived at Shanghai March 8 from New York, was leaky. She had been ashore, and was compelled to throw overboard 100 tons of her cargo in order to lighten her.——Bark Lottie (Br), which arrived at Liverpool to-day from Fermandina, had lost mainboom and rail by collision.

Ship Peter Maxwell (Br), Roach, at Baltimore, bound to the Continent, with 9,000 bbls petroleum, after receiving 8,246 bbls hauled out into the river to complete her cargo, when it was discovered that she was leaking badly, probably through some of the upper streaks. A survey was ordered which reported that the ship was leaking too badly to be allowed to go to sea, and ordered that the vessel be discharged sufficiently to allow of the leak being repaired.—N. Y. *Herald*.

London, March 13—Arrived out—Steamships Queen and California, from New York.

Antwerp, March 13.—Arrived—Steamship Switzerland, from New York.

New York, March 13—Arrived—Steamship Wieland, from Hamburg.

Southampton, March 13—Arrived—Steamship Neckar, from New York.

Washington, March 13—In the suit of the Inman Steamship Company vs. Tinker, Captain of the Port of New York, the Court decides that the tax of 1½ per cent per ton on the tonnage of the company's ships, on each arrival in port, is an unconstitutional exaction.

Gloucester, Mass, March 13—Alphonso Bison and Gorham Parsons went out fishing in a dory this morning, and subsequently the oars, sails and rudder of the dory were picked up. It is supposed the men were drowned.

Cape Rosier, March 13.—Weather clear and cold ; therm 5° ; light NW breeze ; gulf full of ice.

Fox River, March 13—Weather clear and cold ; stiff north breeze ; gulf full of ice.

COMMERCIAL.

From Robert Coltart, Smith & Co.'s Wood Circular and Prices Current.

Liverpool, March 1, 1877.

A fair amount of business has been done in the Wood Trade during the past month, excepting in the last week, when the demand fell off considerably, and there is now a very quiet feeling. It is to be hoped that the rumour of an intended strike among the operatives of the Building Trade is not well founded, as this would seriously affect the demand for Wood ; otherwise the prospects are in favor of a fair Spring trade.

Colonial Woods.—Yellow Pine ; The stock is much larger than held at this time last year, which was almost inadequate to supply the demand until the new import arrived, but it is less than that held in 1875 ; the consumption has been good. Red Pine is heavy in stock, being more than double that of 1876 and 1875, while the demand remains very limited. Of Oak there is a fair stock, but there has been considerable falling off lately in the consumption. The stock of Elm is light, and the demand has been better than usual. Ash is dull of sale. Birch is heavy in stock, but the consumption has been large. Quebec Pine Deals are heavier in stock than they have been for years past, owing to the large imports from Michigan, while the demand has not increased. By auction a few lots of Michigan Pine Deals, 15 and 16 feet in length, were sold, of which the 19 to 30 inches wide brought £23 per standard, the 15 to 18 inches £23 per standard, and the 12 to 14 inches £21 per standard. Quebec Pipe Staves have been sold by auction at £66 and £70 per mille, and Culls at £41 10s to £41 15s per mille. Several parcels of ROWI Puncheon have been sold at from £14 to £14 15s per mille. N. B. and N. S. Spruce Deals are moderate in stock, as compared with former years, and the consumption has been large. Pine Deals are in poor demand, and the stock remains heavy. Of Palings there are no sales to report, and Lathwood is dull of sale.

North of Europe Woods.—Fir Timber has gone more into consumption lately, and the stock is not heavy. Redwood Deals and Boards have been little inquired for, the demand having been checked by the advance in price, whilst the stock remains large. Norway Flooring has been sold at £10 10s for 1st quality and £10 for 2nd quality, c.i.f. Of Masts and Spars there are no sales to report, and the market is well stocked. Sales of Fir Staves have been made at £8 5s to £8 10 per standard, c.i.f.

New York, March 13—A gentleman connected with the Produce Exchange, says that James Kingan was short 60,000 tierces lard, on which there was a decline of $6 per tierce, making a loss of $360,000. Kingan's losses probably will not amount to more than $150,000.

The Woods.—The Pontiac *Advance* says :—The late shower of snow has brightened up business a little in the woods. Seventy-five teams left Pembroke last Monday for the Mattawa, and in the Opeongo district where so many teams had to leave three weeks ago, some are returning to the scene of their operations in the earlier part of the winter.—Ottawa *Free Press* of Monday.

Newfoundland Exports, during the past year, according to the Receiver-General, amounted to about eight million dollars, including the products of 25,134 tons of copper and lead ore valued at $619,321. Many branches of trade are springing up, and there is a general advance in the prosperity of the Island and an improvement in the circumstances of the industrious middle classes ; the better class of fishing boats are rapidly increasing ; the lumbering trade is rapidly growing, and Newfoundlanders are confidently expecting a new era of prosperity. The value of the vessels built and equipped on the Island during the last year was $500,000, and now one hundred and twenty vessels are on the stocks in anticipation of the present year's fishery.

Liverpool, March 13, 12.30 p.m.—Cotton flat. Uplands 7-16d. Orleans 6½d.

London, March 13, 12.30 p.m.—U.S. Bonds—10-40's 108½. New 5's 107⅛.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., March 13.—Market opens very dull, and the prospects are that the prices will rule lower for packers and shippers on the market, the former bidding at 4,50 to 4,75 for common to good heavy grades, and the latter at 5,00 to 5,25 for good straight lots ; light grades comparatively scarce and held at 5,00 to 5,20 ; official receipts of hogs yesterday, 5,030 ; shipments 3,499.

New York Stock Market, March 13.—Pacific Mail, 23½ ; W U Tel, 64⅞ ; Am Ex, 58 ; NW, 33 ; do preferred, 58 ; Rock Island, 101½ ; St Paul, 18½ ; do preferred, 47½ ; Erie, 7½ ; H and St Joe, 12 ; do preferred, 22 ; Harlem, 139½ ; Lake Shore, 50½ ; N Y C, 96½ ; O and M, 5⅞ ; Wabash, 5 ; Union Pacific, 71⅛. Gold 4⅞.

New York, March 13.—Cotton dull at 12c for Middling Uplands. Flour firm ; receipts 5,000 brls ; sales 9,000 brls. Rye flour unchanged at 4,25 to 5,00 for superfine. Wheat quiet ; receipts none ; sales none ; No 2 Chicago at 1,39 to 1,40 ; No 2 Milwaukee at 1,42. Rye quiet. Corn firm ; receipts 64,000 bus ; sales 22,000 bus, at 55c to 56½c for new western mixed, and 56c to 58½c for old do. Barley steady. Oats steady ; receipts 16,000 bus ; sales 18,000 bus, at 38c to 53c for mixed western and state, and 42c to 55c for white do. Pork heavy at 14,50. Lard heavy at 9,45. Butter at 15c to 30c for State and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—crude, 10½c ; refined 16c.

New York, March 13.—Railroads generally steady. Stocks opened strong, but subsequently became weak. During the afternoon the general list was firm. Coal shares being weak and lower. N. Y. C advances on the settlement of the Vanderbilt Will controversy, which favorably affected the general list, and the market closed active.

Chicago, March 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower ; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,23 ; No 3 do at 1,14 ; rejected at 96c. Corn dull and a shade lower, at 39c ; rejected at 36c. Oats dull, weak and lower at 32c ; rejected at 24½c. Rye easier at 62½c. Barley steady at 49c to 52c. Pork unsettled, closing firm at 13,40. Lard in fair demand. Bulk Meats dull ; shoulders 5c ; short ribs 7½c ; short clear sides 7⅞c. Dressed hogs at 5,50. Whiskey at 1,04. Receipts—7,000 brls flour ; 550 bus wheat ; 79,000 bus corn ; 21,000 bus oats ; 1,100 bus rye, and 7,500 bus barley. Shipments—7,000 brls flour ; 10,000 bus wheat ; 27,000 bus corn ; 18,000 bus oats ; and 26,000 bus barley.

DEATH.

On the 13th instant, Bridget Owens, aged 68 years, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, and widow of the late John McKnight.

The funeral will leave her late residence, No. 457 Diamond Harbour, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, for St. Patrick's Church, and from thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NOTICE.

St. John Street Railway Company.

Authorized Capital, - $50,000

DIVIDED INTO

1,000 Shares of $50.00 Each.

THE RAILWAY WILL EXTEND FROM the vicinity of the Quebec Post Office to the St. Foy Toll-Gate, passing through Buade, Fabrique and John Streets.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS :

DAVID A. ROSS, ANDREW THOMSON, J. R. BURROUGHS, C. TESSIER, Z VANDRY.

The public are invited to subscribe ; the Stock Books of the Company are now open at the offices of each of the Directors, and also at the Secretary's Office, 28, St. Peter Street where any information may be obtained.

W. A. GRIFFITH, Secty. & Treas.

March 13, 1877. F

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

March 2, 1876.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

A HOME and FARM OF YOUR OWN, On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full Information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

LINEN GLACÉ IS THE STARCH POLISH. NE-PLUS-ULTRA.

It combines readily with Starch, hot or cold.
It prevents "blistering" and the iron sticking.
It saves twenty-five per cent of labor and starch.
It gives a beautiful ivory finish and brightens all colors
It is warranted to contain nothing injurious.
Garments will keep clean much longer, will not crack, and are not so easily affected by dampness.
For doing up Infants' Clothing, Muslins, Cambrics, Laces, etc., Linen Glacé is invaluable.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY The Linen Glacé Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Ask your Grocer for it.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago 827 and 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address, W. FOX, P.O. Box 250, Fultonville, N. Y.

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

WANTED men to travel and sell our Lamp Goods to Dealers. $85 a month, hotel and travelling expenses paid. No Peddling. Address, MONITOR LAMP CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

25 FANCY CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

100 DAYS TOMATO EARLIEST AND MOST PROLIFIC GROWN ! Sold last year into every State and Canadas with great success. Especially suited to Northern climates. Per packet, 25 cents ; six for $1.00. Price List of Valuable Seeds sent with every order. J. A. FOOTE, Seedsman, Terre Haute, Ind.

TEXAS Farming and Stock Lands and Passenger Tickets for sale at lowest rates. The Immigrant's guide free. DR. AMMI BROWN, 58, Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

25 MIXED CARDS, or 25 Scroll, with name, 10cts. Address, SPENCER & CO., Nassau, New York.

AGENTS, Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue, Free. BOSTON NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

March 12, 1877. Jan14'7s

Auction Sales.

BY OCT. LEMEUX & CO.

On THURSDAY, 15th MARCH.

In the matter of J. FALCK, Tailor, An Insolvent.

WE HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED BY R. H. WURTELE, Esq , Assignee in this matter, to sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at the Insolvent's residence, No. 28, Mountain Hill, the whole of his moveables and effects, consisting of Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bureau, Single Stove, etc , etc. ; the whole without reserve.

Sale at 11 A.M., precisely.

OCT. LEMIEUX & CO., Auctioneers.

March 14, 1877. A

HARBOUR COMMISSION,

QUEBEC, 12th March, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE applications to fill the office of Secretary-Treasurer to the Harbour Commission, at a salary of $1,600 per annum. Security to be furnished, to the amount of $5,000, by a Guarantee Company.

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Chairman.

March 13, 1877. C

Literary and Historical Society.

THE GENERAL MONTHLY MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the Society's Rooms, MORRIN COLLEGE, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

A meeting of the Council will take place on the adjournment of the General Meeting, at which the members of Council are particularly requested to attend.

S. MACDONALD, Asst.-Secretary.

March 12, 1877.

Notice To Merchants.

Money to be Made !

A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE, on the Labrador coast, who can talk French, English, and Indian, and has had dealings with all parties, as far as the Straits of Belle Isle, wishes to be advanced, or on Commission, for a trading expedition along the Labrador ; to start from Quebec as soon as navigation will open.

For further information, address, by letter, to

F. X. LABBE, Quebec Post Office.

March 12, 1877. Amp

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

City Clerk's Office,

CITY HALL, Quebec, 10th March, 1877.

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

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

The necessary blanks of requisitions prepared in pursuance of the act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature 40 Vic., chap. 52, section 4, are now ready to be delivered at the City Clerk's Office, to all persons applying therefor conformably to law.

By order,

L. A. CANNON, City Clerk.

March 12, 1877.

Corporation of Quebec.

Lists of Voters of the City of Quebec for Parliamentary Elections for the Province of Quebec for 1877, under the Quebec Election Act.

CITY HALL,

QUEBEC, March 6th, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Lists of the Electors in the several Wards of the City of Quebec qualified to vote at the next election of a Member or Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, have been prepared according to law, and that a duplicate thereof has been this day lodged in the office of the undersigned, at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested ; and that the said lists shall be examined and corrected, if need be, by the Council of the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of March instant, at a special meeting of the said Council, which shall be convened for that day at 7 o'clock P.M.

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

By order,

L. A. CANNON, City Clerk.

March 6, 1877.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

Lists of Voters for Federal Parliamentary Elections.

CITY HALL, Quebec, March 6th, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LISTS of the ELECTORS in the several Wards of the City of Quebec, qualified to vote at the election of a member or members of the House of Commons of Canada, for the City of Quebec, in 1877, have been made, in accordance with the Provisions of the Act 22 Victoria, cap 82, 24th Victoria, cap. 26, and 27th Victoria, cap. 8, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, at the City Hall, where the same may be seen from NINE o'clock A.M., till FOUR o'clock P.M, from the EIGHTH day of March instant until the TENTH day of April next, this last day inclusive ; and any person who shall deem himself aggrieved, either by the insertion or omission of his name in the said Lists, or any Elector who shall have any desire to have any name erased therefrom, or any other name added thereto, shall prefer his request in writing, and shall cause the same [illegible] to be delivered to the undersigned [illegible] on or before the said tenth day of April next.

By order,

L. A. CANNON, City Clerk.

March 6, 1877.

COALS ! COALS !

AMERICAN EGG,
Welch Anthracite,
Hand-Picked,
Newcastle House,
Maryport Grate,
Newcastle Smith,
Steam,
Best Scotch,
Maryport,
Carr's
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay
in Barrels,
Chimney Tops,
Pipe Holes,
&c., &c.,
&c.

CHAS. POSTON & CO.

For sale by

CHAS. POSTON & CO.

March 12, 1877. C

Houses for Sale or to Let.

OFFICES AND STORE

To be Let,

TWO SMALL OFFICES ON St. Peter Street, with Safes.

—AND—

The first class Store, with Cellar in rear, opposite Champlain Market, now occupied by Messrs. Turcotte and Blagdon, and very suitable for a Provision, Grocery or Dry Goods business.

—ALSO—

A commodious Building on Dalhousie Street.

Apply to JOHN L. GIBB.

March 14, 1877. tf

Shop to Let,

IN ST. PETER STREET, Nos. 41 and 43, may be divided to suit two tenants. A capital stand for any business. Also, two Flats, in the same house, will be divided to suit two tenants, provided with Water Closet.

Apply to E. MICHON.

March 13, 1877. tf

HOUSES TO LET,

THAT LARGE HOUSE, CORNER of Famille and Garneau Streets, so long occupied by Mr. Jas. Daley.

The House occupied by Mrs. Widow C. J. Ardouin, Ferland Street.

A. WOODS,

Or, E. G. CANNON.

March 9, 1877. F-co

HOUSE TO LET,

IN A CENTRAL LOCALITY, near the New Market. Contains seven rooms, furnished with gas and water.

Apply to No. 15, D'AIGUILLON STREET.

Or to TESSIER & DELAGE, Notaries.

March 7, 1877. tf

First-Class Business Stands and Houses to Let.

THE SHOP No. 17, SAULT-AU Matelot Street, with extensive Stores in rear, and Frost-Proof Cellar—at present occupied by Clogg & Co. as a Fruit and Provision Store.

The fine Business Stand and Residence, No. 30, corner of Jupiter and Gabriel Streets, Montcalm Ward.

The large Shop and Tenements in the three storied double house fronting the Berthelot Market.

House 302, Richmond Place, Grande Allee.

Houses 44 and 45, St. Eustache Street.

House 8, Hartford Terrace, St. Eustache Street.

House 28, Joachim Street.

Cottage No. 40, Foot of DeSalaberry Street.

New two-storied Brick House head of D'Artigny Street.

And, a number of very desirable Tenements in Diamond Harbor, Amable, Vallier and other streets.

Rents moderate to good tenants.

Apply to JNO. HEARN.

March 7, 1877.

To Let,

STORES ON ST. PAUL STREET.

1st. ONE, AND THE LAST, of the four large Cut Stone New Stores, "RENAUD'S BLOCK" being that next to Renaud & Co's Crockery establishment.

2nd. The three-story Wooden Store and Shed in rear, occupied for eight years as a Crockery and Glassware Shop by Messrs. Goodwin & Co.

3rd. The Wooden Store, occupied for a number of years as a Paper Store, adjoining the above.

4th. The large Stone Store, 130 feet in depth, occupied by Mr. Geo. Tanguay for Provisions and Fish.

J. B. RENAUD.

March 8, 1877. Am-p

To Let,

FOUR SPACIOUS APARTMENTS now occupied by the Mutual Building Society. These four large rooms are situated on the Second Flat of the large building now occupied by Mr. J. L. Martineau, Hardware Merchant, corner of St. Peter and Porch Streets, Lower Town. There is, moreover, a Vault in perfect order.

Apply to MRS. S. A. MYRAND, 13, Couillard Street.

March 6, 1877. L

To Let,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS House, in Sault-au-Matelot Street, next to the "CHRONICLE" Office, now occupied by Mr. Dion as a Hotel, and for many years favorably known to the travelling public.

—ALSO,—

Large first-class Vaults ; also Stables with two stalls. Possession on 1st May.

Apply to GOWEN & LLOYD, Advocates, No. 125 Peter Street.

March 5, 1877.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT COMFORTABLE DWELLING-House, corner of St. Ursule and St Lewis Streets, opposite City Hall. Terms easy.

Apply to JOSEPH ARCHER, [illegible], 30, St. Ursule Street.

March 1, 1877. Q

To Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT very large Store, forming the corner of Dalhousie and St. James Streets, with easy access by water for vessels of even a large size.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Quebec, 19th February, 1877.

February 20, 1877.

To Let,

THAT FIRST-CLASS FIRE-Brick House, corner of St. Roch's and DesPrairies Streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Valleau. Rent, £45.

Apply to JOHN BROWN, 13, St Roch's Street.

February 14, 1877. tf

To Let,

From 1st May next.

OFFICES IN THE HOUSE No. 60, St Peter Street, presently occupied by Messrs. H. S. Scott & Co.

Address, F. A. ST. LAURENT, 66, St. Paul Street.

February 8, 1877. tf

To be Let,

THE HOUSE and Grounds on the St. Foye Road—known as "Balvenie,"—at present occupied by Henry Thompson, Esq.

Apply to JOS. U. LAIRD.

Or, to E G CANNON, N.P.

February 1, 1877. tf

Houses for Sale or to Let

HOUSE TO LET,

IN ONE OR TWO LODGINGS, with all modern improvements.

Apply to P. B. CASGRAIN.

Or, to ED. BEGIN, Notary, No 20, St. Peter Street.

January 30, 1877. tf

To be Let,

A First-Class Business Stand in St. Paul Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING to retire from the Business, in St. Paul Street, would be willing to transfer his interests to a suitable tenant. The premises are extensive, and adapted for Wholesale and Retail. It is central, long established, and well-known as a most successful Business Stand.

H. O'CONNOR.

January 30, 1877.

STORE TO LET.

THAT FIRST-CLASS STORE, being in the rear of the premises now occupied by Wm. McLimont, Esq., in Peter Street, well adapted for a first-class Dry Goods, Grocery or Crockery Warehouse. Terms very reasonable.

—ALSO—

Two very fine Cellars, stone paved and water-tight, underneath above premises, well suited for storage of Wines, Liquors and Fruits.

Apply to CIRICE TETU.

January 16, 1877. Jan12

To Let,

BATTLEFIELD COTTAGE, situated on the Grande Allee, newly painted and papered ; has Patent Closets, Stable. Coach-House and other outbuildings, with Garden and about four acres of land attached.

—ALSO—

The commodious Dwelling-House, No. 3 St. Angele Street, at present occupied by D. Bellhouse, Esq. Possession on the 1st May.

Apply to M. CONNOLLY,

Or, to ED. CANNON, Esq., N.P.

December 30, 1876. tf

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A STATED MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD will be held on THURSDAY next, in the National School, at 3.30 P.M.

M. M. FOTHERGILL, Secretary.

March 12, 1877.

FISH !

JUST RECEIVED.

BARRELS No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS
Do. " Shore do.
Do. " Green Codfish.
Boxes " Smoked Herrings.

HUNT, BROCK & CO.

March 12, 1877.

HATS !

SPRING STYLES

— FROM —

London, Paris and New York,

Manufactured expressly for our Retail Trade by the best makers, and which we are offering at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES !

G. R. RENFREW & CO.

March 13, 1877.

FISH ! FISH !!

BARRELS NORTH SHORE Salmon, Numbers 1, 2 and 3. Boneless Codfish, 30lb boxes.

For sale by

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

March 10, 1877.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS !

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO Inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased all the PLANT belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Galbraith, consisting of Models of all kinds of Ship-work, suitable for the smallest and the largest tonnage, and that he has opened a Foundry in the building belonging to Mr. Lee, St. Paul Street.

A visit from the Ship-Builders is respectfully solicited.

ULDERIC ROBITAILLE

March 10, 1877. Fp

CARDS FOR CONCERTS,

etc., etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION

— OF —

CARDS

JUST RECEIVED,
RED,
GREEN,
YELLOW,
GRANITE,
etc., etc.

SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS,

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

CHRONICLE OFFICE

March 9, 1877. F

FIRST IMPORTATIONS

New Spring Goods

Ex S.S. "Sardinian,"

— AT —

BEHAN BROTHERS.

The above comprises a large assortment of

FIRST-CLASS

STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS

BEHAN BROTHERS

UPPER TOWN MARKET.

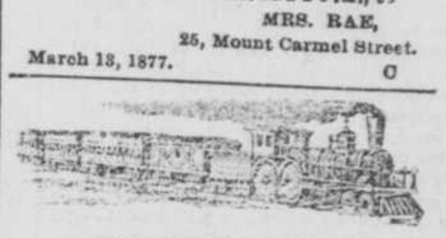
March 8, 1877.

WANTED,

A HOUSEMAID. BEST REFERENCES required.

Apply, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to MRS. RAE, 25, Mount Carmel Street.

March 13, 1877. C



GREAT Western Railway.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THE 8TH INSTANT, and until further notice, the Passenger Trains of this Company will be sent via the International Bridge and Buffalo, during the progress of the necessary repairs to the Suspension Bridge.

F. BROUGHTON.

Hamilton, 7th March, 1877.

March 12 1877. tf

LANGLOIS & CAMPBELL,

ADVOCATES,

119, ST. PETER STREET.

C. B. LANGLOIS, R. P. W. CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.B.

March 10, 1877. F

COALS ! COALS !

American Anthracite,
Welch "
Newcastle Grate,
Sydney "
Scotch
Steam,
&c., &c

For sale by

DINNING & WEBSTER.

March 10, 1877.

Insolvent Act of 1875.

In the matter of MRS. MARIE BELANGER, Widow of the late Augustin Paquet, St. George, Beauce, Insolvent.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 20th MARCH, 1877, at 2 o'clock P M , at his Office, in the City of Quebec, for the purchase of the Book-Debts, &c , of the above Insolvent, viz. :—

Book-Debts, as per list	$1,232 17
Bills Receivable	1,018 56
Mortgages	1,692 03
	$3,942 78

The lists can be examined by applying to A. G. BUSSIERES, Esqr, Notary, St George, Beauce, or to the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest nor any of the tenders.

D. LORTIE, Assignee.

March 6, 1877.

TEAS ! TEAS !!

CHOICE NEW SEASON'S.

FIRST CROP 1876-'77.

GOOD FAMILY BLACK TEA	40c.
Choice do. do. do	50c.
Extra Choice Family Black Tea	60c.
Superior Extra Black Tea (*Pao sui-tcha*)	80c.
Finest Gakling Padres Black Tea (*Sychee*)	$1.
Extra Choice Gunpowder	$1.
Extra Choice Young Hyson (*Hayssuen*)	$1.
Extra Choice Hyson (*Nankin Moyune*)	$1.
Fine Moyune Hyson	80c.
Superior Moyune Hyson	60c.
Superior Hyson	50c.
Good do.	40c.
Extra Choice Japan	70c.
Superior Choice do.	60c.
Choice do.	50c.
Good do.	40c.
Extra Oolong (*Formosa*)	70c.
Assam Congou.	
Assam Souchong.	
Orange Scnd. Pekoe.	*Fooshow-Foo.*
Orange Scnd. Caper.	*Fooshow-Foo.*
Java Young Hyson.	
Java Congou.	

Purchasers of $2 and upwards 2½% off for cash by

A. WATTERS.

March 2, '77.

HOT-BED SEEDS !

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CELEbrated House of

VILMORIN, Paris,

A Complete Assortment of all Vegetable and Flower Seeds usually Started in Hot-Beds.

Orders from any part of the Province promptly sent by Mail, postage free to the Purchaser.

Catalogues to be had gratis.

RODERICK McLEOD, MEDICAL HALL, Fabrique Street.

March 1, 1877.

E. G. MEREDITH,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

HAS REMOVED TO

THE COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

(SECOND FLAT).

March 1, 1877. Lp

THE

Stadacona Fire & Life Insurance COMPANY.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A THIRD CALL OF

FIVE PER CENT.

has this day been made by the Directors on the Subscribed Stock of the Company, and that the same is payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of Quebec, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, 1877.

By order of the Board, CRAWFORD LINDSAY, Secretary.

Quebec, 21st February, 1877.

February 22, 1877

Quebec Steam Dyeing and Scouring Works,

Nos. 4 and 6, McMahon Street,

(Opposite St. Patrick's Church).

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the entire Estate of the late F. M. LORMAN, begs to inform the public that he has secured the services of a first-class operative from the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, New York, (the largest and oldest on this continent,) whose experience extends over a period of twenty years, and is now open and prepared for business, and hopes that by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to his predecessor.

All goods turned out of this establishment will be guaranteed.

E. A. PFEIFFER, Proprietor

February 5, 1877. Jan27-Om

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—It must be obvious to every humane person that horses suffer severely in their struggles under heavy loads up the steep ascents of this city. I need not sketch the scene, the poor panting brute straining every muscle and often unable to proceed—nor tell, what is too well known, the cruelty of the unfeeling wretch in charge of that jaded horse. Perhaps much of this cruelty cannot be avoided, the carter, in justice to the purchaser, must put on the half cord of heavy firewood, or cask of sugar, or other heavy article which cannot be divided, which is generally too much for the strength of his horse, the carters knows this, and some of them pity their horses, but know not how to get rid of the evil. This question has been before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the remedy proposed was, that at each hill, a man and horse be placed to help the over-loaded horse up the steep grade. This scheme could be easily accomplished if the carters would pay a few cents for the help afforded. It would be a boon to the carters to get such aid for his horse; and for his own interest he should willingly pay for it. And if the services would be paid for, then it would pay the carter who would place a few horses expressly for this purpose. I hope the matter in question will receive due consideration, and that the evil so long complained of will be shortly remedied.

I am, &c.,
ANTI-CRUELTY.

Quebec, 9th March, 1877.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—I am exceedingly sorry to see the spirit in which "Correspondent" has displayed himself in his last letter. It matters very little, indeed, as to whether "Correspondent" is a member or not, but a good deal when he undertakes to lead the friends of the Asylum and the public to believe that "when the project of calling in the reverend ladies was canvassed and finally resolved on, the *leading* motive was the desire to increase the endowment."

As a member who attended all the meetings I deny this in toto. I am sure I only speak the sentiments of each and every member of the association when I say that the *leading* motive in securing the kind offices of the good nuns was the care of the inmates, and next the general management of the Asylum. As to the other assertion of "Correspondent" that "if we had merely desired to have our annual receipts go, as they come, each year, we need not have sought any change; things might have remained as they were." Yes, Mr. Editor, if things *would* remain as they were all *might* be right, but with an annual deficit of hundreds of dollars staring them in the face, without any immediate prospect of an increase, in a few years it would require the aid of a very powerful microscope to find the endowment.

Let me be well understood on this point. I lay no blame at the feet of the Trustees of this or previous years. If there is any, I, as an old member of the Committee, am willing to father my share. The different Committees and Trustees of this and previous years have done wonders in shewing as the fruit of their labours a building that is a credit to any nationality, without one cent of debt on it, and a good endowment fund.

With respect to the good nuns stating what, if any, sum would be placed to the credit of endowment, is premature. On no other occasion that I can call to mind have the ladies who held tables at bazaars in aid of the Asylum ever bound themselves down as to what use the amount realised would be used for, neither did the Committee or the Trustees for the time being. Why now call upon the good sisters to do that which their predecessors were never asked to do? To set all things right would it not be well for the Trustees or others to publish the conditions on which the management of the Asylum has been handed over to the good nuns.

In conclusion I am glad to see "Correspondent" say he "prises the institution, and can probably help it, just as much as 'Member.'" God grant that you are, and I hope for every dollar you give it or any other charity, that twenty will take its place.

I might state, Mr. Editor, for the information of all concerned that the idea of funding all bequests or donations of four hundred dollars or over originated with the good nuns themselves, which suggestion is incorporated in the deed of arrangement between the Trustees and the good ladies.

MEMBER.

Quebec, March 12, 1877.

Public Rights Disregarded—Violated.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Some will maintain as orthodox, that recipients of civic honors always uphold the interests of the donors. That the reverse happens betimes, the Corporation transactions, in last Saturday's CHRONICLE, notably proves. The members for St. Peter's ward—two of them large proprietors, supposed to possess a fair idea of the "rights of property"—it will be seen, condescended to prostitute "public rights," legally established, of a hundred years standing, to theoretical vagaries, if not to other hobbies, more substantial, and this, too, without any stipulation whatever, for an equivalent, in favor of the parties despoiled!

What makes this barefaced attempt the more reprehensible is, that it has been made in the full knowledge of its inconvenience to residents, in the immediate neighborhood; and in total disregard to remonstrances of proprietors, as strongly set forth, in a numerously signed petition, sent to the Corporation, last year, against this tricky scheme, when mooted, by the same gentlemen.

Here is the case:—From the junction of St. Peter with St. Paul's street, all along to Dambourges street, there is not an inch of ground, north side, which is not private property, excepting a lane, seven feet wide, reaching from St. Paul's street, to low water mark. This lane divides the properties known as Morrison's and Tremain's, both now belonging to J. B. Renaud, Esq. Said Lane or strip of land, when the Morrison property was sold, in 1874, was distinctly stated before the Court, to be "public property."—This same Lane was conceded some hundred years ago by the Seminary for "public" use; it is distinctly marked so on the Seminary Chart, as it is also on the plan of this city hung up in the Corporation Hall.

There is one great fact which must override all, in favor of the public, in this instance. On the south side of St. Paul's street, within the limit named, the houses are inhabited by numerous tenants, the working classes; many of these houses have no yards, consequently domestic soil or offal must be removed immediately, or thrown on the street; hence it is clearly evident the public passage, to the beach, must be preserved. The public must not be dependent on private sufferance; our predecessors have wisely provided against it; and the common law will sustain their decision.

PROPRIETOR.

Quebec, March 12th, 1877.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—I hope the numerous readers of the CHRONICLE will not forget the very able *expose* of a glaring nuisance, that of furious driving, which appeared in a leading article some few days ago. The evil has long existed and still continues; many people have been run over and severely injured, and many have had narrow escapes and got frights almost as painful as wounds. I have been eye-witness of the evil, and have seen several parties knocked down and run over. I, myself, have been run over and much hurt, and have had many hair breadth escapes. And the most of it is that the unfeeling carter never stops to see the evil he had done, but whips his horse and makes off lest his number would be taken. It is a common thing to see carters racing their horses on the public street, and Jehus perched on their high runners showing off the speed of their fast horses—not only trotting but galloping, and that too on Sundays. I have seen them do so on the two last Sabbath days.

Another glaring evil, which needs to be remedied, is, the reckless way horses are driven round corners, or in crossing intersecting streets. I have seen a cariole upset while furiously sweeping round a corner, and driver and passengers left sprawling on the street. It is almost impossible for pedestrians to get out of the way, and tho' they may escape being run over, yet they suffer from the shock of their nerves.

Another evil is, that carters never pull up, but dash along and let those in the way get out of their course as best they can. And bad as it is in the city, it is worse outside the limits. On the Beauport and Charlesbourg roads the driving is furious, not only by carters, but more furiously by mad swells, who think they are gentlemen. How they do make the frightened people jump into the soft snow to get out of the way! These evils exist. Is there no law to prevent such practices? And if there be a law to prevent the evil, where is the executive power to enforce the law? If the duty of the Police is to prevent such driving, I trust they will make a few examples, so that the transgressors may reap the punishment they deserve.

I am, &c.,
VERITAS.

Quebec, 10th March, 1877.

The bear and wolf bounty law has been repealed by the Maine Legislature, it being proved that guileless farmers were turning a good many honest pennies by breeding wolves and importing bears' ears from Canada, our unprotected wild beasts being unable to compete with the pauper bears of the Dominion.—*N. Y. World*

A CARD.

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

January 29, 1877. Fmco-d&w

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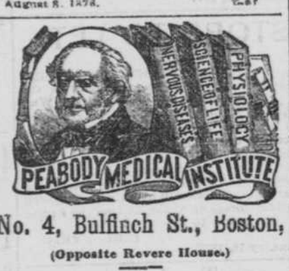
August 8, 1876. L-s-f



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July 15, 1876 Lm-Llh,sd&w

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CRATES WINE BOTTLES, each 1 gross.
Do. Pint Bottles, each 2 gross.
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BARRELS LABRADOR HERRINGS Extra Choice.
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January 10, 1877. Fm d&w

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel-keeper, West Shefford, P.Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public one of the best remedies they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee, which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Maybee of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine.

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May 5, 1876. Lm-ao

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And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

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October 24, 1876. M-ao

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ALTHOUGH THE MODERN *MATERIE Medica* includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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"But of all the inorganic elements, none seem to exhibit so striking an adaptation to become a constituent of the organic body as *Phosphorus*. Here, then, is an element, which can imperceptibly and quickly pass from a condition of great chemical activity to one of great chemical inertness. In virtue of this character Phosphorus may follow the blood in its changes, may oxidise in one great set of capillaries, and be indifferent to oxygen in the other; may occur in the brain in the vitreous form, changing as quickly as the intellect or imagination demands, and literally flaming that thoughts may breathe and words may burn, and may be present in the bones in its amorphous form, content, like an impassive caryatid, to sustain upon its unwearied shoulders the mere dead weight of stones of flesh—and what is here said of the brain, as contrasted with the bones, will apply with equal or similar force to many other organs of the body. All throughout the living system, we may believe that Phosphorus is found at the centres of vital action in the active condition, and at its outlying points in the passive condition."

Dr. Rowbotham says it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Phosphorus in a free, unoxidated state is an essential element of activity in the brain and nervous system of animals; it is equally difficult to resist the conviction of the great importance of Phosphorus as an element of the *Materia Medica.*

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent
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(OZONIC—OXYGEN.)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
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Palpitation of the Heart
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Noises in the Head and Ears
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Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its stages
Premature Decline

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The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Russian, Turkish, Persian, Hindoostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese languages, accompany each Case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon (in white letters on red ground), and that the same words are also blown in the bottle. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

The public are also particularly cautioned against purchasing spurious imitations imported from the United States, and are requested to note the directions for use are printed in all the languages, as above, without which none can possibly be genuine.

EXPORT AGENTS

Norton, Watney & Co., 107, Southwark St., London, S. E.
Evans, Lescher & Evans, 60, Bartholomew Close, London, E. C.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., 16, Coleman St., London, E. C.
Maw, Son & Thompson, 12, Aldersgate St., London, E. C.
Barclay & Sons, 95, Farrington St., London, E. C.
F. Newbury & Sons, 37, Newgate St., London, E. C.
J. Sanger & Sons, 150, Oxford St., London, W.
G. Curling & Co., 30, St. Mary Axe, London, E. C.
Stone & Co., 16, George St., Mansion House, London, E. C.
Campbell & Co., 158, Leadenhall St., London, E. C.
Bonnevialle & Co., 2, Brabant Ct., Philpot Lane, London, E. C.
Colley & Co., 19, Gt. Winchester St., London, E. C.
R. Brooks & Co., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill London, E. C.

May 5, 1876. Lm-ao-fri

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

4, Old Jewry, London, E.C.,

ENGLAND

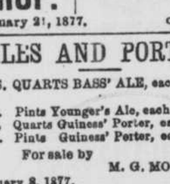
ARE THE

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN AGENTS

FOR THE

"MORNING CHRONICLE."

December 12, 1876.



CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
QUEBEC, February 28, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by him at his office every day henceforth, to the 15th day of March next, at FOUR o'clock P.M., from all persons desirous of leasing the revenues of the divers Markets and Weigh Houses of this City, for one year from the first of May next, to the 30th April following. (1878):—

The By-Laws regulating the Market Revenues now in force to be seen at the City Clerk's Office, where every information required will be obtained.

The lessees shall conform to the existing By-Laws of the Corporation respecting Markets, and will have no claim against the Corporation on account of the absence or insufficiency of the By-Laws in respect thereof.

The Corporation does not oblige itself to accept the highest or any of the tenders.

L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.

February 26, 1877.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY THROAT OR LUNG AFFECTION TRY "GRAY'S SYRUP."

The Gum which exudes from the Red Spruce Tree has long been known as an invaluable remedy in all Throat and Lung Diseases, and in

GRAY'S SYRUP

OR

RED SPRUCE GUM

a large quantity of pure Gum is in complete solution, and all the Tonic, Expectorant and Balsamic properties are fully preserved.

It is agreeable to take; a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, &c., and will Strengthen Weak Lungs.

February 21, 1877. oct7-Fm

ALES AND PORTER.

BRLS. QUARTS BASS' ALE, each 4 dozen.
Do. Pints Younger's Ale, each 8 dozen.
Do. Quarts Guiness' Porter, each 4 dozen.
Do. Pints Guiness' Porter, each 8 dozen.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

February 8, 1877.

DOME LEAD AND BALL BLUE.

CASES JAMES' DOME LEAD.
Do. James' Ball Blue.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

February 8, 1877

SYRUPS.

CASES STRAWBERRY SYRUP.
Do. Raspberry Vinegar Syrup.
Do. Apple
Do. Pineapple.
Do. Nectar
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

February 8, 1877.

HATTON, SONS & CO.,

90, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

BRADLEY, Iron & Tin Plate Works, BILSTON. | BROADWATERS, Iron & Tin Plate Works KIDDERMINSTER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TIN & TERNE PLATES, TIN SHEETS

Of large dimensions up to 144 Inches, and

SHEET IRON

OF BEST CHARCOAL & COKE QUALITIES FOR STAMPING, ENAMELLING, AND OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Trade Marks, "Bradley," "H.H.T." "V.R."

N.B. This firm obtained the Prize Medal at the

London Exhibition, 1862,
For Excellence of Quality

and are also awarded the Prize Medal and Diploma at the

Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition
FOR
TIN PLATES AND TIN SHEETS.

December 6, 1876. Fm-ao

D. APPLETON & CO.'S

CATALOGUE

OF

HOLIDAY BOOKS

FOR THE SEASON OF 1876-'77

NOW READY,

CONTAINING

A

CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

ILLUSTRATED WORKS

IN

ELEGANT BINDINGS

AND

STANDARD AUTHORS.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS

AND

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Catalogues sent to any address on application.

D. APPLETON & Co.,
549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

December 12, 1876.

MANITOBA! MANITOBA!!

TO EMIGRANTS.

CONSIDERING THE TROUBLE AND inconvenience the Emigrant is always heir to on his moving to a new country, the undersigned wishes to inform those who intend coming to Manitoba that, on receipt (of the moderate sum of Two Dollars, ($2 00, he will forward to address a beautifully

Colored Map of the Province,

Showing the Townships, Sections, and Quarter Sections, Wood Lands and Prairie, Reserve and Lands open for settlement; also, a letter containing reliable information regarding the most suitable places for settlement, minutely describing the different parts of the Province, with their advantages and disadvantages; also, valuable advice as to the best route, with cost of transportation of family and effects, rates of freight, &c.

The intending emigrant will do well to profit by this opportunity and procure for himself reliable information which will relieve him from the usual anxieties, trouble and embarassment that befal almost every emigrant on his coming to a new country.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address,
JOSEPH A. NESBITT,
Emerald,
Manitoba,
D. C.

January 25, 1877.

MAIL TIME TABLE

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, January, 1876.

DUE. A.M.	DUE. P.M.	MAILS. ONTARIO.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.
8.00	.....	Ottawa by Railway (a)	5.30	
8.00	.....	Province of Ontario (a)	5.30	
		QUEBEC.		
8.00	.....	Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a).....		5.30
		Chaudiere Station.....		5.30
8.00	.....	Montreal City by railway, and westward, daily, (a).....		5.30
		Three Rivers and Sorel by railway, daily, at...		5.30
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a).....		5.30
8.00	.....	St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, (a).....		5.30
.....	4.30	Riviere du Loup railway between Quebec, River du Loup daily...	10.00	.....
.....	7.30	By Express, East of River du Loup, daily, at (b).....	7.00	.....
		Chaudiere Mills.....	10.00	.....
		LOCAL MAILS.		
10.00	.....	Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, by Levis & Kennebec Railway, daily at.....	7.00	.....
8.30	.....	Beaumont & St. Michel daily.....		2.30
9.30	3.00	Bienville, Lauzon and St. Joseph, (Indian Cove), twice daily at..	8.30	2.30
		Levis, twice daily	8.30	2.30
9.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily.....	7.00	5