

The Mercury, being the only Daily Evening Newspaper in Quebec, and at all times fully up with the very latest intelligence, offers to the public a most desirable Advertising Channel.

All weekly subscribers are requested to make their payments at the office. No payments outside will be acknowledged after his notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Notice—D.H. Jones, M.D. and Prof. Hearn Blackley. Sweet Quilins—See advt. American Tea—See advt. B.M. Bouchette. Bailiffs Sale—See advt. Standard Publications—A.G. Burns. Literary and Historical Society—G. Mathison. Diocesan Church Society—Ann. v. s. meeting.

Quebec Mercury.

MONDAY EV'G., APRIL 5, 1869.

By Telegraph to the Mercury.

THIS EVENING.

Published in advance of all city papers.

VERY LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 5—Evening. Bonds quiet at 83 1/2. Erie 24 1/2. LIVERPOOL, April 5—Evening. Flour declining. Red Western Wheat 8s 9d to 10s. Corn 29s. 6d.

AMERICAN NEWS.

OSWEGO, April 5. The schooner Mary Taylor, from Cobourg, Ontario, arrived at this port yesterday morning, being the first arrival of the season.

NEW YORK, April 5. Cotton very quiet at 23 1/2. Flour dull. Receipts 4,600 bbls; sales 2,900 bbls.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, April 29th.

Sir George E. Cartier was one of the guests at the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue's official dinner on the 17th March. Sir George and the Hon. Mr. McDougall attended Mrs. Gladstone's Assembly the same evening.

The Journal of to-day discredits the Chronicle's statement that the Hon. Mr. Chapais is about to resign his seat in the Dominion Cabinet. The Journal also says that Mr. Joly has not refused all indemnity as a member of the Provincial Legislature, but has accepted only \$450.

The New York Times is showing that the drift of public sentiment in Great Britain is towards acquiescence at some future day—say ten years hence—in the annexation of the Canadas to the United States. A great change has come over public sentiment in that respect, we are told, and the eventual result cannot be misunderstood. The Fenians are then adjured not to do anything, in the meanwhile, to prevent the pear from falling peaceably into Brother Jonathan's lap.

A Sunday recreation movement is gaining ground in England. Mr. Gregory, M.P., has given notice of a bill to authorize the opening of the national museums and galleries after Church hours on Sundays. The secular lectures and music on Sunday evenings have been declared legal, by the subterfuge of calling them services of Recreative Religionists, or Religious Recreationists. The Jewish Chronicle argues that drunkenness arises chiefly from the want of amusement, for if the eye was occupied with pleasing sights and the ear with charming sounds, the senses would be so far satisfied as to elude the present inclination to the gratification of the lowest tastes. Jews, it says, do not get drunk on their feasts, and it is pointed out as disgraceful that so many Christians should make Christmas Day an excuse for grovelling indulgence.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of the Provincial Legislature took place this afternoon. The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded from his residence to the Parliament House in his state sleigh, drawn by four horses, and escorted by a troop of the Canadian Hussars, in summer uniform, under the command of Lieutenant Macdonald. Outside the Legislative buildings a guard of honor of the 53rd Regt., commanded by Capt. Brown, with the band and Queen's color, was drawn up, and received His Excellency with the accustomed honors. The streets leading to the Parliament House were filled with people, and the police force, under Captain Russell, kept order in the vicinity. His Excellency wore the Windsor uniform, and was attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Tschersner. The scene presented on his arrival in the Legislative Council Chamber, was very brilliant. A great many ladies occupied places in rear of the Members' benches, and in the galleries, and, among other ladies who had seats on the floor of the House, we observed Mesdames Cauchon, Duval, Chauveaux, Miss Bowen, &c. Seated within the bar were the Archbishop, the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Vermont, Grand Vicar Cassez, the Speaker of the Senate, in his full robes, Chief Justice Meredith, and Judges Caron, Tschersner, Boscé, and Duquet, in their robes, and the French and Spanish Consuls General, in diplomatic costume. The following officers of the regular army and militia stood around His Excellency:—Col. Bourchier, C.B., R.E., Commandant, Col. Haree, 53rd Regt., Col. Warren, Rifle Brigade, Town Major Pope, Capt. Russell, War Department, Col. Sewell, Commandant Quebec Militia, Col. Rover, 8th Battalion, Col. Panet, 9th Battalion, Surgeon Bischoff, Field Battery, Quarter-Master Voyer, &c., &c.

The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, viz:

An Act for continuing the Legislature of Quebec in case of the demise of the Crown.

An Act to provide for the administering of oaths to witnesses, in certain cases, for the purposes of the Legislature.

An Act to supply the place of the Speaker of the Legislative Council in certain cases.

An Act for securing the independence of the Legislature of this Province.

An Act to change the limits of the counties of Joliette and Berthier.

An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of parliamentary papers.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty.

An Act to repeal chapter thirty-two of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the destruction of wolves.

An Act to incorporate the town of St. Germain de Rimouski.

An Act to incorporate "la Maison St. Joseph du Sault-au-Récollet."

An Act to incorporate the society called "la Société Bienveillante de St. Jean-Baptiste de St. Joseph de Lévis."

An Act respecting enquiries concerning public matters.

An Act to enable the fabrique of the parish of Notre-Dame de Montreal, to remove the bodies buried in the old Catholic cemetery of Montreal, and to enlarge the new cemetery of Notre-Dame des Neiges.

An Act to incorporate the Brothers of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of Montreal.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Gosford Railway Company.

An Act to amend the law respecting Jurors and Jurists.

An Act to incorporate the society called "Le Cercle de Quebec."

An Act to incorporate "the Protestant institution for deaf-mutes and the blind."

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

An Act to incorporate the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies' general clauses act.

An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies' incorporation Act.

An Act to incorporate the association called "the Association St. Pierre de Sorel."

An Act to authorize Olivier Robitaille to alienate certain real estate, belonging to Marie Eleonore Isabella Macdonald, his ward, as usufructuary.

An Act to incorporate the Union St. Joseph de Sorel.

An Act to incorporate the society called "the Union of St. Joseph of Notre-Dame de Hall."

An Act to incorporate the English workingmen's benefit society of Montreal.

An Act to extend the provisions of chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, intituled: "An Act respecting municipalities and roads in Lower Canada."

An Act further to amend the game laws of this Province.

An Act to incorporate the "St. Maurice lumber and land company."

An Act to incorporate the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships, and Kennebec railway company.

An Act to incorporate the St. Francis Valley and Kennebec Railway Company.

An Act to reduce the capital stock of the "St. Francis mining and smelting company of township of Cleveland, Province of Quebec."

An Act to amend the laws respecting bazars and lotteries.

An Act respecting the sale and management of public lands.

An Act to incorporate "the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company."

An Act to incorporate the Magnapipi River Improvement Company.

An Act respecting the St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock, and Warfage Company.

and also the act 27 and 28 Victoria, chapter 40, of the statutes of the late Province of Canada, respecting registration and the books kept by registrars.

An Act to authorize the rector of the parish of Montreal, and the incumbent and church wardens, for the time being, of St. George's church, in the city of Montreal, to sell or hypothecate certain real estate said church belonging.

An Act to quiet the title of John Platt to certain real estate possessed by him under the will of the late Joan Platt.

An Act to provide for the holding of the Circuit Court in the county of Wolfe.

An Act to amend chapter nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in respect of the holding of burial grounds by religious congregations.

An Act further to amend the Act relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly railroad Company.

An Act to amend the laws respecting Education in this Province.

An Act to incorporate the society of the Montreal Hospital for sick children.

An Act to repeal the act to incorporate the Canada Marine Insurance Company.

An Act respecting District Magistrates in this Province.

An Act to amend the Quebec Interpretation Act, and the Act thirty-first Victoria, chapter twenty, intituled: "An Act to Encourage Settlers."

An Act to amend chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

An Act to amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, and the Procedure therein.

An Act to amend the act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, and to change the limits of the counties of Chateauguay and Napierville.

An Act to explain the seventh section of the Act twelfth Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirty-six, respecting the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of this Province.

An Act to incorporate the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec.

An Act to explain the act sixteenth Victoria, chapter 263, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Ecclesiastical Society of St. Michel."

An Act respecting Reformatory Schools.

An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Public Works.

An Act for the encouragement of certain colonization railways.

An Act to amend the law respecting tavern keepers, hawkers, pedlars and billiard tables.

An Act to divide the Municipality of the county of Rimouski into two separate municipalities.

An Act to divide the second registration division of the county of Rimouski into two registration divisions.

An Act to amend article 2260 of the Civil Code as respects fees due physicians.

An Act respecting Industrial Schools.

An Act respecting the authenticity and custody of Registers of Civil Status.

An Act to give authenticity to certain writings.

An Act to amend the acts relating to the Corporation of the city of Montreal, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the indemnity to members of the Legislature, and the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act respecting the Batiscan Bridge.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain acts the several acts therein mentioned.

An Act respecting the security to be given by officers of the Province of Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 32, respecting the Fire Marshals for the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and to change their name of office to that of Fire Commissioner.

An Act to render valid certain acts and documents executed in the district of Gaspe, and to provide for the closing of inventories in the registration division of St. Anne des Monts.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, addressed His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and presented for His Excellency's acceptance a bill intituled:

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government for the eighteen months ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and for other purposes connected with the public service.

To this bill, the Royal assent was signified in the following words:

In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this bill.

After which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to close the Second Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following:

SPEECH: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I am happy to congratulate you in the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign on your numerous and important labors, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the result of your deliberations.

Your attention has been constantly directed towards the development of the resources of the Province and the means which you have adopted for this object will receive my most active co-operation and, I hope, that of all classes of society.

LORD GRANVILLE'S PROPOSAL TO THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The following appears in the London journals, as the proposal made by Lord Granville to the Hudson's Bay Company, through their Governor, Sir Stafford Northcote. The letter is signed by Sir Frederick Rogers, of the Colonial Office:—

DOWNSING STREET, 9th March, 1869. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart. &c.

Sir,—Lord Granville has had under review the correspondence which has passed respecting the proposal transfer to Canada of the jurisdiction and territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America.

It is, in Lord Granville's opinion, of very great importance that this question should be settled on a permanent footing, and with little delay. He does not disguise the interest which Her Majesty's Government have in this settlement. It is not creditable to this country, that any inhabited part of Her Majesty's dominions should be without a recognized Government capable of enforcing the law, and responsible to neighbouring countries for the performance of international obligations.

The toleration of such a state of things in parts of Hudson's Bay Territory, is unjust to the inhabitants of that territory, and is not without danger to the peaceful relations between this country and the United States; and this danger and injustice are likely to increase in proportion as the mining and agricultural capabilities of what is called the "Fertile Belt" begin to attract settlers from the east and south.

To Canada the settlement of the question is not less important, as removing a cause of irritation between it and its neighbors, and even with the mother country itself, as destroying an obstacle to that which has been looked upon as the natural growth of the Dominion, as likely to open an indefinite prospect of employment to Canadian labour and enterprise; and, lastly, as enlarging the inducements which Canada is able to offer to the British emigrant. It is an essential matter that it would enable Her Majesty's Government at once to annex to the Dominion the whole of British North America proper, except the colony of British Columbia.

To the Hudson's Bay Company it may almost be said to be necessary.

At present the very foundations of the company's title are not undisturbed. The boundaries of its territory are open to questions of which it is impossible to ignore the importance. Its legal rights, whatever those may be, are liable to be invaded without law by a mass of Canadian and American settlers, whose occupation of the country on any terms, will be little likely to resist, while it is hardly better settled than the terms of the charter, or their internal constitution, are such as to qualify them under all the disadvantages for maintaining order and performing the internal and external duties of government.

The prejudicial effect that all these uncertainties must have on the value of the Company's property is too evident.

The interests of all parties thus evidently pointing toward, an immediate and definite adjustment, Lord Granville has been most unwilling to abandon the hope of bringing it about by way of amicable compromise.

He is fully alive to the difficulties of such a compromise. He does not conceal from himself that the estimate which the Company form of the nature and value of their rights is widely different from that which is formed by the gentlemen who represent Canada; nor can he undertake to express any opinion whatever as to the relative correctness of these estimates. Indeed, it would be impossible to do so without knowing to what extent the claims of the Company would be supported by the judgment of a court of law.

But after repeated communications with both parties, his Lordship is convinced that he will be serving the interests of the Dominion, of the Company, and of this country, by laying before the Canadian representatives and the directors of the Company a dissenting proposal, which, as it is for the interest of both parties to accept, and in support of which Her Majesty's government would be prepared to use all the influence which they could legitimately exercise.

If the proposal is really an impartial one Lord Granville cannot expect that it will be otherwise than unacceptable to both of the parties concerned. But he is not without hope that both may find, on consideration, that if it does not give them all that they conceive to be their due, it secures to them what is politically or commercially necessary, and places them at once in a position of greater advantage with reference to their peculiar objects than that which they are at present occupying.

The terms which his Lordship now proposes are as follows:—

1. The Hudson's Bay Company to surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of government, property, &c., in Rupert's Land, which are specified in the 31 and 32 Vic., c. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of British North America, not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia.

2. Canada to pay to the Company £300,000 when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of the stations, within the limits specified in Article 1.

4. The size of the block is not to exceed — acres in the Red River Territory, nor 3,000 acres beyond that territory, and the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.

6. The Hudson's Bay Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Hudson's Bay Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding — an acre.

7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows: On the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them.

8. All titles to land up to the 8th of March, 1869, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the company's land, trade, or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

10. Canada is to take over the materials of the Electric Telegraph at cost price, such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.

11. The company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. Vancouver and Hopkins to be withdrawn.

12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up the blanks in articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement.

It is due, both to the representatives of Canada and to the Company, to add—that these terms are not intended by Lord Granville as the basis of further negotiation; but a final effort to effect that amicable accommodation of which he has almost despaired, but which he believes will be for the ultimate interest of all parties.

If this is rejected either on behalf of the company or on behalf of the Dominion, his Lordship considers that his next step must be to procure an authoritative decision as to the rights of the Crown and the Company, and with this object, he will recommend Her Majesty to refer their rights for examination to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose decisions will form a basis for any future legislation or executive action which Her Majesty's Government may find necessary.

Whatever may be the result of this proposal, his Lordship desires to express his sense of the openness and courtesy which he has experienced throughout these negotiations, both from the representatives of Canada and from the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Company, and the patience with which they have entertained proposals which, from their point of view, must not doubt have appeared inadequate.

Lord Granville is aware that a proposal of this kind will require consideration; and he hopes that you will lose no time beyond what is necessary in acquainting him with your decision.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, FREDERICK ROGERS.

The proposal here made will, of course, be submitted to the Dominion Parliament before it is accepted or rejected. But it is hardly worth while to discuss it, till we know what course will be taken by the Company. A meeting of the proprietors was called for on Wednesday, the 24th ult., the result of which has not been telegraphed.

The Daily News' commercial article contains a rumour that the terms proposed by Lord Granville would be rejected and that the Company would offer the territory to the Americans—a story too absurd, one would think, for anybody to publish. The Times, the Star and the Governor of the Company, Sir Stafford Northcote, recommend acceptance. The shares have fallen from 14 1/2 to 13 1/2.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. FORSYTH.—The funeral of the late Mr. James Bell Forsyth took place this forenoon and the large attendance at it showed the general esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held by citizens of both origins. The body was followed from the residence of his son-in-law Mr. John Barstall, on the St. Foy Road, by a great many sleighs, and was met by a still more numerous assemblage of mourners at the Cathedral, whether it had been brought at the request of the congregation, who thus desired to pay a last tribute of respect to a gentleman that had always taken a prominent interest in the church and its charities. The pall-bearers were Senators Ryan and Price, and Messrs. E. Barstall, M. Stevenson, J.S. Ross, and H.S. Seath. The Rector and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton were the officiating clergymen, and the Bishop of Quebec read the lesson. A full choir took part in the service, and the solos, "Raise up spirit, I implore Thee," from the Stabat Mater, and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," were very effectively sung. The psalms were chanted in alternate verses in monotonous, but organ obligato. That beautiful hymn "Brief life is here our portion," from Hymns Ancient and Modern, concluded the service. The remains of the lamented deceased were then conveyed to Mount Hermon Cemetery for interment. As showing how Mr. Forsyth's public spirit and good qualities are acknowledged and appreciated in other cities, we copy the following:

The telegraph brings us news of the decease of Mr. J. B. Forsyth, of Quebec. This makes another gap in the line of the "merchant princes" of Canada. Few have done more to promote the commerce of Quebec; few have given more weight and character to Quebec society. He will be missed, not in Quebec alone, but throughout Canada—and in many places beyond its boundaries to which Canadian maritime enterprise has penetrated. He leaves a host of friends behind him here in Montreal to mourn his loss.—Montreal Gazette.

PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The House met at 9 a.m.

The Montreal bill was reported from the Council with certain amendments, in which concurrence was desired.

These amendments were for the most part of little importance—the only one of note providing, that the expropriation commissions, under the 14th clause, should be appointed in the same way as the Park Commissioners.

After some *balloons apropos* of the Besouport Asylum, started by Mr. Bellingham, the House suspended, awaiting the action of the Council.

April 3. REPORT OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE. After our report last.

Hon. Mr. DENKIN moved the concurrence of the House to the report relating to the rules of the House.

Mr. BELDINGHAM thought that he had rules enough, but what was wanted was an enforcement of them.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said he was sorry that in connection with the recommendation of the report there was not a suggestion, which he thought should have been made, to the effect of remunerating the Law Clerk of Parliament for his labors on private bills. Of the many officers of the Government and of Parliament he thought there was not one more deserving than Mr. McCord. His exertions during the present session had been unrelaxed, and the amount of work done by him in so short a time and with such a degree of ability was most wonderful. He, therefore, thought that some addition to his remuneration in the way that had been hinted at before the Committee would have been nothing but fair.

The report was adopted.

Mr. FORTIN asked whether it was the intention of the Government to submit to this House, at its next session, a bill to establish schools of arts and trades?

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU said it was hard for the Government to pledge itself for another session, but he might say that the question had engaged the attention of Ministers, and if the state of the finances permitted, a measure would be brought in on the subject next session.

A number of bills were reported from the Legislative Council without amendment.

The Council sent down the bill relating to District Magistrates, striking out the qualifications proposed in the Assembly and required by the parties holding this office.

The Lower House passed the bill with the provision that District Magistrates should be practising barristers of five years standing, and that during his tenure of the magistracy he could not practice his profession.

A Special Committee was named, composed of Hon. Messrs. Chauveaux, Dunkin and Oimmet, and Messrs. Joly and Marchand, to confer with the members of the Legislative Council, and submit their objections to the withdrawal of the qualifications for district magistrates as passed in the Assembly.

Mr. BEAUBIEN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce the law respecting the storage of gunpowder passed last session.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin said that the law was, no doubt, in force, and that the Government had no idea of failing as to their duty in the matter of enforcing laws.

Mr. CARTER enquired whether the Hon. Treasurer had taken into consideration the letter signed by several of his constituents interested in the storage of gunpowder, remonstrating against the law and pointing out certain defects in it.

Hon. Mr. DENKIN said he was always ready to receive any suggestions, but none were made.

Mr. CARTER.—The attention of the Hon. Solicitor-General was called to the matter several times, and he promised to give it his attention. He will probably have no objection to state to what conclusion he had arrived.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied by stating that he had carefully examined the law, and he could not find that it was open to the objections in the letter communicated to him.

THE FIRE MARSHALS. The House went again into Committee on the act to amend the act relating to the Fire Marshals of Quebec and Montreal.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL informed the House that they had consented to allow the amendments proposed by Mr. Hearn to make the Bill apply to Montreal only. By the original law the Fire Marshal is paid so much per day for every investigation. The present act provides for an annual salary of \$1000.

The Bill, as passed through Committee, will read as follows:

14. The Fire Marshal of Montreal appointed under the Act, 31 Vic., shall, from and after the first day of May next, be entitled to an annual salary of one thousand dollars, to be paid by the Corporation of Montreal in quarterly payments to said fire marshal.

15. The said Corporation shall be entitled to recover from the Fire Insurance Companies, doing business in the said city, two-thirds of the amounts so paid by them, in such manner and at such periods as may be determined by them, by-law to be made for that purpose, and which by-law they are hereby respectively authorized to make, and from time to time to change and alter; and by such by-law the said Corporation may establish the proportion to be paid by each of the said Fire Insurance Companies.

2. The said fire marshals shall hereafter be called Fire Commissioners, and the words "Fire Commissioners" are hereby substituted for the words "Fire Marshal" wherever the same occur in the said Act.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hearn, the word "Quebec" was withdrawn, because up to the present we have had no difficulty in working the Act in this city, and also that fires are of very rare occurrence.

The House then adjourned, at two a.m.

IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury: Sir,—A letter lately received by the writer from England has seemed to establish two rather important points for us Canadians.

1st. That a poor family can be carried to an Australian colony (by the aid of assisted passages it is presumed) for a smaller personal outlay than would be required to bring them to Canada.

2nd. That funds will be sometimes subscribed for such poor family with the express stipulation on the part of the donors that they should select an Australian colony.

As the relative advantages of the two countries are certainly not entirely in favour of Australia, one cannot help enquiring whether the responsibility of the present state of matters in regard to immigration, which we may consider under all the circumstances to be sufficiently flat and discouraging, is chiefly attributable to ourselves or to others.

Yours, &c., ADVANCE.

MORNING COLLEGE CONCERT.

44—of which 17 were wrecked, 2 burnt, 9 abandoned, 2 sunk by collision, 5 foundered, and 9 are missing. They are classed as follows:—1 steamer, 7 ships, 9 barkes, 6 ketches, and 21 schooners, and their total value (exclusive of cargoes), is estimated at \$1,030,000.—Journal of Commerce.

PASSENGERS.
Per s.s. *Hibernian*, Smith, from Portland to Liverpool, April 3rd, 1869.—Robt P. Smith, Montreal; Mr. Moore, 7 ships, 9 barkes, 6 ketches, and 21 schooners, and their total value (exclusive of cargoes), is estimated at \$1,030,000.—Journal of Commerce.

GEORGE THOMPSON,
(Late W. B. VALLEE & Co.)
MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
9, BUADE STREET.

GEORGE THOMPSON, in soliciting the continued custom of the public, begs to inform them that the business of the late partnership between him and the late W. B. VALLEE has been, since the death of the latter, and will be hereafter, carried on by him on his own account, in the same premises. Gentlemen's clothing of the very best workmanship and material made cheap for cash or approved credit.
Quebec, Jan. 21, 1869. 1y-16

BIRTH.
Yesterday, the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. J. B. Bertrand, of twin sons.
At Mount Pleasant, Mrs. James Reid, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
By the Rev. G. B. Sanderson, Wesleyan Parsonage, Belleville, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Alex. Fletcher, of Sidney, to Miss Annie Sherry, of Hungerford.
At Christ Church, Belleville, on the 23rd ultimo, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, rector, Benjamin Morton Esq., of Toronto, to Mary Swanwick, youngest daughter of the late William Hutton, Esq., of Belleville.

DIED.
At Virginia City, Nevada, U.S., of mountain fever, on the 25th of February, George O. Steele, fourth son of James Steele, Esq., of East Hawkesbury, Ont., aged 27 years and 6 months. He was buried with honours by the Canadian Relief Society.
At Hemmingford, N. S., on the 26th ultimo, Am-ilia T. Corbin, beloved wife of P. McNaughton, Esq., aged 45 years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
D. H. JONES, M. D.,
DIRECT FROM
PARIS AND LONDON,
And shall continue to receive the
Latest Styles in
FANCY GOODS
By every steamer for the next
two months.

Professor Hearn Blackley,
BEG to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity for their confidence and patronage.
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
24, Hope Hill, UPPER TOWN.
OUR SYSTEM OF TREATMENT
—IS—
MEDICAL MAGNETISM.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, INDIGESTION, SALT RHEUM, PARALYSIS, ANEMIA, BROKEN-DOWN HEALTH, BRONCHITIS,
And that wasting of the flesh which is so often the precursor of Consumption,
MAGNO ELECTROID
Is the means by which they examine the human frame, to detect disease, whether organic or otherwise.
Its infallibility is positive.
MAGNO ELECTROID
A child of one year, or a person of 100 years may be examined without the least pain or unpleasantness.
No Medical man on this Continent understand their system.

To set at rest all doubts relative to the excellence of our Magnetic treatment, read the following testimonials of three distinguished gentlemen, whose position in society and whose high reputation will be a most sceptical guarantee, and will convince the most sceptical that our system can truly be relied upon.
Testimonial from the Honorable Attorney-General Oimet:—
Quebec, April 5, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you for your kind attention, and to acknowledge the immense good your operations have done me.
Yours truly,
GEORGE OUMET,
Atty.-General,
Provinee of Quebec.

Testimonial from the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works:—
Quebec, April 3, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy in testifying to the great good I have received under your system of treatment.
I am, &c., &c.,
Ls. A. CHAMBEAULT.

Testimonial from A. C. de Lotbiniere Harwood, M. P. P., Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adjutant General Militia, Canada.
Quebec, April 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith present you with my testimony, relative to your Medical Magnetic Operations. Its effect upon the system is truly extraordinary. I have received far greater benefit during a short course of treatment by you than I had for twenty years under other medical means.
I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A. C. de LOTBINIERE HARWOOD,
M.P.P.,
Lt.-Col. D. A. G. Militia,
Canada.
Quebec, April 5, 1869. 78

BAILIFF'S SALE.
CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT.
District of Quebec, }
CYRILLE TESSIER, Plaintiff.
No. 604. }
vs. }
De EDA H. SCHWEGEL, Defendant.

IN virtue of a writ of fieri facias de bonis, issued in this cause, the goods and chattels of the above named defendant, consisting of tables, chest of drawers, chairs, sofas, &c., seized in this cause, will be sold on the 13th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the Market place of Upper Town, Quebec.
P. CAMPAGNA, B.S.C.
Quebec, April 3, 1869. 78

Instead of Bitter, use Mothers! give the Children Ask your Doctor for The Druggists all sell **SWLET QUININE!**
Quebec, April 5, 1869. 1m-ood-78

New Advertisements.



The Agency of this Company AT QUEBEC,

WILL suffer no change from the melancholy death of its late much esteemed Agent,

MR. J. B. FORSYTH.
The business will be continued on its usual LIBERAL TERMS, at the same office in St. Peter Street.
H. L. ROUTH, Chief Agent.
Montreal, April 3, 1869.



AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT on American Invoices, until further notice 24 per cent.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.
The above is the only notice to appear in newspapers authorized to copy.
Quebec, April 5, 1869. 78

FANCY GOODS.

We are now receiving our first

NEW SPRING

Fancy Goods, PARIS AND LONDON,

PARIS AND LONDON,

Latest Styles in

FANCY GOODS

By every steamer for the next two months.

SILKS—Fancy Silks, Broche Silks, Shot Chenes Silks, Gros de Suez, Drap de Lyon Silks, Dress Satins, Black Gros Grains, Black Drap de France Silks, warranted Black Gros Grains.

DRESS MATERIALS—Printed Alpaca, fancy Poplins, plain Poplins, plain Japanese Silks, striped Japanese Silks, Macdons, Peruvian stripes, Broche Cashmeres, Ombre Spois, &c., &c.

MILLINERY—Trimmed Straw Bonnets, Trimmed Straw Hats, new shapes in Straw Hats, such as the Lucerne, Mand, Elise, St. Louis, Erin, St. Cloud, Tamar, Edinburgh, &c., &c. French Flowers, French Feathers, Ornaments, Hat Shapes.

Also, Novelties in Costumes, Mantles, Jackets, with new materials for the above, parasols and sun shades in great variety.

Novelties in Dress Trimmings

GLOVER & FRY.

HAMS AND BACON.

New Advertisements.

NEW DRY GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

PRUSSIAN

PERUVIAN.

PLAIN WHITE COTTON SHEETING

Twilled White Cotton Sheet.

PLAIN WHITE SHIRTING.

WHITE SHIRTING.

White Cambric Long Cloth.

Plain White Linen Sheet.

Twild White Linen Sheet.

LEGER & RINRET

Upper Town.

Baking Powder!

USE GARDNER'S.

HAMS AND BACON.

Upper Town.

Baking Powder!

USE GARDNER'S.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

BY CASEY & CO.

EXTENSIVE SALE

THURSDAY,

DIODESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS:

Address:—By the Hon. Edou. Haie, M.L.C.

THE CHAIR will be taken by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at 7:30 p.m.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER "ADVANCE" G. V. Story, R.N., master, will leave St. Andrew's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 4th May next, at 8 a.m., with passengers and freight for Rimouski, sailing at 10 a.m. for Pointe-a-la-Paix, Murray Bay and Riviere du Loup.

NOTICE

IRISH POTEEN.

Green Seal Champagne.

PORT AND SHERRY.

DUNVILLE'S Whiskey, &c.

GINGER WINE.

FINNAN HADDIES.

COCOA SHRELL.



Beases of Shops, Stalls and Sheds on the divers Markets of this City.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all the Shops, Stalls and Sheds on the divers markets of this city, shall be leased from the first day of May next, to the 30th day of April, 1870, at the City Hall, in the Chamber where are held the sittings of the Council, from two to four of the clock in the afternoon, of the days hereinafter named, viz:—

CHAMPLAIN MARKET, on the 26th and 28th days of April instant.

ST. PAUL MARKET, on the 14th and 15th days of April instant.

UPPER TOWN and BERTHOUD MARKETS, on the 21st and 22nd days of April instant.

THE PRICE of each shop, stall and shed shall be marked on the plans of the halls of the said markets, to be seen in the office of the undersigned, every day, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., until the day of the passing the deeds.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE for the Election of Officers and the transaction of business, shall be held at its rooms, Victoria Chambers, on TUESDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of on Monday, the 5th instant, as previously advertised.

HATS.

RENFREW & MARCOU,

Standard Publications.

MACAULAY'S History of England, 5 v. 8.00

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, 5.00

National Encyclopedia, in 13 vols., 7.00

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 12.00

Chambers Journal for 1868, 3.00

Information for the People, 2 vols., 5.00

Leisure Hours for 1868, 1 vol., 1.75

Sunday at Home, 1 vol., 1.75

AUCTION SALE OF

Household and Hotel Furniture, Piano-forte, Mississippi Board, Floor Oil Cloth, Carpets, Pier Glass, Patent Beer Pump, China and Glass Ware, Hair Matresses, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

We are instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late MRS. BROWN, Hotel-keeper to sell by auction, at her late residence, Garden Street, Upper Town,

TUESDAY, 6th April, The whole of the furniture and effects, —Comprising— Drawing room, Parlors, Bar, Hall, Bed-rooms and Kitchen Furniture.

QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE.

HATS.

RENFREW & MARCOU,

Standard Publications.

MACAULAY'S History of England, 5 v. 8.00

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, 5.00

National Encyclopedia, in 13 vols., 7.00

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 12.00

Chambers Journal for 1868, 3.00

Information for the People, 2 vols., 5.00

Leisure Hours for 1868, 1 vol., 1.75

Sunday at Home, 1 vol., 1.75

THE NEXT STATED MEETING of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

A. WATTERS,

MUSHROOM, &c.

For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE On St. Foy Road, For Sale or To Let.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, the property of the late JOSEPH CARY, Esq., together with a farm house, stables, barn, garden, &c., comprehending about twenty-five arpents of land under cultivation.

To Let.

THE TWO STORY HOUSE, No. 65, St. Eustache Street, at present occupied by Mr. Cotton, as a Tavern and dwelling.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, the house No. 7, St. Denis Street, Cape, now occupied by Edward Scott, Esq.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THREE STORY STONE HOUSE, Grande Allee, occupied by E. J. Dalkin, Esq.

TO LET.

NUMBER 13, Angèle Street, containing Seven Rooms. Rent \$25.

OFFICES TO LET.

IN THE TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

Offices and Houses to Let.

THE SUITE OF OFFICES, 35 Ann Street, Place d'Armes at present occupied by Dr. Parke Possession immediately.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st of May next, the large first-class dwelling house, No. 4 St. Denis Street, Cape, furnished with gas, water, &c., now occupied by Dr. McNeil, 53rd Regiment.

Three Dwelling Houses to be Sold by Auction.

FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY Stone House, in St. Flavien Street, Upper Town, with kitchen and wood cellar underground. It is fitted with Russian Stone, and fitted up with all modern improvements as a first-class dwelling.

TO LET.

THAT First-class dwelling house, No. 12, St. Denis Street, Cape, furnished with all modern conveniences, and having a good yard, stable and coach house, lately occupied by Captain Lamprière. B. E. Possession immediate.

TO LET.

FROM THE first day of May next the large and well-known premises in Fabrique Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Simons & Foulds

TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED, until the first of May next, the upper part of House No. 90, St. Vallier Street, containing 6 Rooms.

TO Let.

UNTIL 1st May next, a small tenement consisting of Four Apartments, adjoining "The Imperial Hotel" Entrance on Couillard Street.

COGNAC.

HDS. Qr.-Cases, Octaves and Cases, Jules Robin & Co's Brandy.

FOR SALE BY WILLIAM POSTON.

ALE AND PORTER.

CARBS Base Ale, quarts and pints, Do Hibbert's Porter, do Do Hibbert's Extra Dublin Stout, do.

FOR SALES BY WILLIAM POSTON.

Quebec, March 5, 1869.

